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16 June 1999-15 June 2000

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Introduction

The present report, covering the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000, is submitted to the General Assembly by the Security Council in accordance with Article 24, paragraph 3, and Article 15, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations. It is the fifty-fifth annual report of the Security Council to the General Assembly. These reports are circulated as *Supplement No. 2* to the *Official Records* of each regular session of the General Assembly.

As in previous years, the report is intended as a guide to the activities of the Security Council during the period covered. It should be noted, in this connection, that in December 1974 the Council decided to make its report shorter and more concise, without changing its basic structure (see *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1974*, document S/11586). Moreover, in January 1985, the Council agreed, in keeping with the spirit of its 1974 decision, to discontinue the practice of summarizing documents addressed to the President of the Council or to the Secretary-General and circulated as documents of the Council and instead simply to indicate the subject matter of those documents which related to the procedure of the Council (see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1985*, part II, document S/16913).

In June 1993, the Council decided on measures relating to the format, adoption and timely submission of the report (S/26015). Accordingly, the appendices listing resolutions and presidential statements provide cross-references to the relevant chapter or section of the report for each resolution and presidential statement (see appendices V and VI).

In March 1995, the Council decided that, in order to make the procedures of the sanctions committees more transparent, the annual report should contain more information about each committee's activities (S/1995/234).

In August 1996, the Council established new procedures for the deletion of matters that had not been considered by the Council in the preceding five years from the list of matters of which the Council is seized (S/1996/603 and S/1996/704). Pursuant to the procedure set out in those notes by the President of the Council, several items have been deleted from the list of matters of which the Council is seized (see appendix XIII).

In June 1997, the Council, taking into account views expressed on the existing format of its annual report, approved new measures aimed at enhancing the analytical nature of the report for future years. As set out in the note by the President of the Security Council of 12 June 1997 (S/1997/451), in relation to each subject dealt with by the Council, the report would include, as background, a descriptive list of the decisions, resolutions and presidential statements of the Council for the one-year period preceding the period covered; for the period covered by the report, a description in chronological order of the consideration by the Council of the matter in question and of actions taken by the Council on that item, including descriptions of the decisions, resolutions and presidential statements, and a list of communications received by the Council and reports of the Secretary-General; factual data, including dates of formal meetings and informal consultations at which a subject was discussed; information regarding the work of the subsidiary bodies of the Council, including the sanctions committees; information regarding the documentation and working methods and procedure of the Council; matters brought to the attention of the Council but not discussed by it during the period covered; appendices as in previous reports, but also the full texts of all resolutions, decisions and presidential statements adopted or voted upon by the Council during the year in question; and information about meetings with troop-contributing countries. Brief assessments of the work of the Council, which representatives who had completed their functions as President of the Security Council might wish to prepare, under their own responsibility and following consultations with members of the Council, for the month during which they presided, and which should not be considered as representing the views of the Council would be attached, as an addendum to the report. The members also decided that they would continue to consider and to review ways to improve the Council's documentation and procedure, including the provision of special reports as referred to in Article 24, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations.

In October 1998, the Council decided that its annual report to the General Assembly should include, as an appendix, in addition to the elements identified in the note by the President of the Security Council of 12 June 1997 (S/1997/451), the annual reports of the sanctions committees (S/1998/1016).

The present report, therefore, reflects the foregoing decisions by the Security Council.

Other procedural measures relating to the question of providing information to States not members of the Council were introduced in January 1993 (S/26389), July 1993 (S/26176), February 1994 (S/1994/230), March 1994 (S/1994/329), November 1994 (S/PRST/1994/62), December 1994 (S/PRST/1994/81), May 1995 (S/1995/438), January 1996 (S/1996/54), March 1996 (S/PRST/1996/13), April 1998 (S/1998/354), January 1999 (S/1999/92), February 1999 (S/1999/165), December 1999 (S/1999/1291), February 2000 (S/2000/155) and March 2000 (S/2000/274).

With respect to the membership of the Security Council during the period under review, it will be recalled that the General Assembly, at the 34th plenary meeting of its fifty-fourth session, on 14 October 1999, elected Bangladesh, Jamaica, Mali, Tunisia and Ukraine to fill the vacancies resulting from the expiration on 31 December 1999 of the terms of office of Bahrain, Brazil, Gabon, the Gambia and Slovenia.

During the year under review, the Council held 144 formal meetings, adopted 57 resolutions and issued 38 statements by the President. In addition, the Council members held 194 consultations of the whole, totalling some 394 hours. The Council considered over 85 reports by the Secretary-General and reviewed and processed more than 1,165 documents and communications from States and regional and other intergovernmental organizations.

The present report consists of five parts, 13 appendices and an addendum:

Part I deals with the questions considered by the Security Council under its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. Chapters in this part are arranged in chronological order based on the first occasion on which the Council considered the item in a formal meeting. However, for ease of reference, agenda items on related subjects are grouped under umbrella headings. This part of the report reflects the number of matters the Security Council has been called upon to respond to in carrying out its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Part II deals with other matters considered by the Security Council. During the period under review, the Council held (a) six formal meetings (4016th, 4017th, 4024th, 4026th, 4093rd, 4103rd) to consider the admission of new Members (Kiribati, 25 June 1999; Nauru, 25 June 1999; Tonga, 22 and 28 July 1999; Tuvalu, 28 January and 17 February 2000); (b) one formal meeting (4040th), on 2 September 1999, to consider its draft report to the General Assembly for the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999; and (c) three formal meetings (4059th, 4075th and 4107th) for the election of members of the International Court of Justice, on 3 and 30 November 1999 and 2 March 2000. The Council also addressed matters relating to its documentation and working methods and procedure.

Part III covers the work of the Military Staff Committee, established pursuant to Article 47 of the Charter.

Part IV lists communications on matters brought to the attention of the Security Council but not discussed at formal meetings of the Council during the period covered. They are arranged in chronological order based on the date of receipt of the first communication on each item during the period.

Part V covers the work of the subsidiary bodies of the Security Council active during the period under review.

The addendum contains monthly assessments by former Presidents of the work of the Security Council, prepared in accordance with the note by the President of the Council of 12 June 1997 (S/1997/451).

Part I

Questions considered by the Security Council under its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security

Chapter I

Items relating to the situation in the former Yugoslavia

A. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

1. Background information for the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999

Resolution 1184 (1998) of 16 July 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, approved the establishment by the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH) of a programme to monitor and assess the court system in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as part of an overall programme of legal reform as outlined by the Office of the High Representative, in the light of the Peace Agreement, the recommendations of the Peace Implementation Conference in Bonn and the Peace Implementation Council Steering Board in Luxembourg and the recommendations of the High Representative; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed on the implementation of the programme to monitor and assess the court system in Bosnia and Herzegovina through his reports on the implementation of the mandate of UNMIBH as a whole.

2. Consideration by the Security Council from 17 June 1999 to 13 June 2000

Meetings of the Council: 4014 (18 June 1999); 4030 (3 August 1999); 4058 (26 October 1999); 4062 (8 November 1999); 4069 (15 November 1999); 4117 (22 March 2000); 4136 (9 May 2000); 4154 (13 June 2000).
Resolutions adopted: 1247 (1999); 1256 (1999).
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4014; S/PV.4030; S/PV.4058 [communiqué]; S/PV.4062 [communiqué]; S/PV.4069 and Corr.1; S.PV.4117 and Corr.1; S/PV.4136; S/PV.4154 and Corr.1.
Consultations of the whole: 17 and 18 June; 22 and 27 July; 3 August; 21 and 22 October 1999; 12 January; 20-22 March; 12 April; 4, 8, 22 and 24 May 2000.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 17 June 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General of 11 June 1999 on the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/1999/670), which was introduced by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

At the **4014th meeting, held on 18 June 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/670).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany and Italy, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/688) submitted by Canada, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, the Russian Federation, the

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4014th meeting, on 18 June 1999, draft resolution S/1999/688 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1247 (1999).*

By resolution 1247 (1999), the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*, authorized the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the organization referred to in annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement to continue for a further planned period of 12 months the multinational stabilization force (SFOR) as established in accordance with its resolution 1088 (1996) under unified command and control in order to fulfil the role specified in annex 1-A and annex 2 of the Peace Agreement; expressed its intention to review the situation with a view to extending that authorization further as necessary in the light of developments in the implementation of the Peace Agreement and the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina; authorized the Member States so acting to take all necessary measures to effect the implementation of and to ensure compliance with annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement, and to take all necessary measures, at the request of SFOR, either in defence of the force or to assist it in carrying out its mission; recognized the right of the force to take all necessary measures to defend itself from attack or threat of attack; authorized the Member States so acting, in accordance with annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement, to take all necessary measures to ensure compliance with the rules and procedures established by the Commander of SFOR, governing command and control of airspace over Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all civilian and military air traffic; decided to extend the mandate of UNMIBH, including the International Police Task Force, for an additional period terminating on 21 June 2000; and also decided that the Task Force should continue to be entrusted with the tasks set out in annex 11 of the Peace Agreement, including the tasks referred to in the conclusions of the London, Bonn, Luxembourg and Madrid Conferences and agreed by the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina. (For the full text of resolution 1247 (1999), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 22 July 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Coordinator of United Nations Operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular on the security, humanitarian and political situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 27 July 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the High Representative for the implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina on the latest developments there, in particular highlighting various aspects of his most recent report to the Secretary-General (S/1999/798).

At the **4030th meeting, held on 3 August 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at her request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/834) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4030th meeting, on 3 August 1999, draft resolution S/1999/834 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1256 (1999).*

By resolution 1256 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, welcomed and agreed to the designation by the Steering Board of the Peace Implementation Council on 12 July 1999 of Wolfgang Petritsch as High Representative in succession to Carlos Westendorp. (For the full text of resolution 1256 (1999), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 21 October 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, on his visit to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

At the **4058th meeting, held in private on 26 October 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina". At the close of the meeting, the Council issued an official communiqué (S/PV.4058).

The representatives of Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Sweden, Turkey and Ukraine were invited, at their request, to participate in accordance with rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Council heard a briefing under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by Jacques Paul Klein, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Coordinator of United Nations Operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The members of the Council made comments and posed questions in connection with the briefing, to which Mr. Klein responded.

At the **4062nd meeting, held in private on 8 November 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina". At the close of the meeting, the Council issued an official communiqué (S/PV.4062).

The representatives of Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine were invited, at their request, to participate in accordance with rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations was also invited, at his request, to participate without the right to vote.

The Council heard a briefing under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by Wolfgang Petritsch, High Representative for the implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The members of the Council made comments and posed questions in connection with the briefing, to which Mr. Petritsch responded.

At the **4069th meeting, held on 15 November 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina".

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President extended an invitation under rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to the members of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Council heard briefings by Ante Jelavic, Chair of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Alija Izetbegovic and Zivko Radisic, members of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, France, the Russian Federation, Canada, Malaysia, Argentina, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, China, Brazil, Bahrain, the Netherlands, the Gambia, Namibia and Gabon, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Slovenia.

The members of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina responded to the comments and questions of the members of the Council.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 12 January 2000, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/1999/1260), which was introduced by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

At the **4117th meeting, held on 22 March 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on UNMIBH (S/2000/215).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany, Italy, Portugal and Turkey, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the

Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Hédi Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

The Council heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General.

Statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, the Russian Federation, Canada, Malaysia, Argentina, China, Tunisia, France, Ukraine, Jamaica, Namibia and the Netherlands, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Bangladesh.

The Council then heard statements by the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Portugal (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia, as well as Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway, which aligned themselves with the statement), Germany, Turkey and Italy.

The Assistant Secretary-General responded to comments and questions posed by members of the Council.

Further statements were made by the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the United States of America.

The President made a concluding statement.

At the **4136th meeting, held on 9 May 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina".

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Wolfgang Petritsch, High Representative for the implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Council heard a briefing by the High Representative.

Statements were made by the representatives of Bangladesh, the Netherlands, France, Tunisia, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, the United States of America, Malaysia, Ukraine, Namibia, Mali, Argentina and Jamaica, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of China.

The High Representative responded to comments and questions posed by members of the Council.

At the **4154th meeting, held on 13 June 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on UNMIBH (S/2000/529).

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Jacques Paul Klein, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Coordinator of United Nations Operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Council heard a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Coordinator of United Nations Operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The President made a statement.

Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, the Russian Federation, the Netherlands, Jamaica, Canada, China, Bangladesh, the United States of America, Malaysia, Ukraine, Tunisia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Namibia and Mali, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of France.

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General responded to comments and questions posed by members of the Council.

The President made a further statement.

3. Communications received from 8 July 1999 to 15 June 2000, reports of the Secretary-General and requests for a meeting

Letter dated 8 July 1999 (S/1999/768) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 7 July 1999 from the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to the Secretary-General, enclosing the monthly report on the operations of SFOR.

Letter dated 8 July (S/1999/774) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him of his intention to appoint Jacques Paul Klein (United States of America) as his Special Representative and Coordinator of United Nations Operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Letter dated 12 July (S/1999/775) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 8 July 1999 (S/1999/774) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the intention contained therein.

Letter dated 16 July (S/1999/798) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 14 July 1999 from the High Representative for the implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General, enclosing the report of the High Representative for the period April-June 1999.

Letter dated 6 August (S/1999/864) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General, enclosing the monthly report on the operations of SFOR.

Letter dated 24 August (S/1999/924) from the representative of Burkina Faso addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the twenty-sixth session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Ouagadougou from 28 June to 1 July 1999.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 17 September on UNMIBH (S/1999/989), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1247 (1999), summarizing the activities of UNMIBH since his report of 11 June 1999 (S/1999/670) and providing an overview of the activities of the United Nations system in Bosnia and Herzegovina during the period.

Letter dated 23 September (S/1999/996) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, *inter alia*, a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 24 September (S/1999/1000), transmitting the periodic report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Republic of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina; and addendum dated 3 November (S/1999/1000/Add.1), updating the information therein as at 2 November.

Letter dated 8 October (S/1999/1041) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 6 October 1999 from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General, enclosing the monthly report on the operations of SFOR.

Letter dated 1 November (S/1999/1115) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the High Representative for the implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General, enclosing the report of the High Representative for the period from 30 June to mid-October 1999.

Letter dated 16 November (S/1999/1179) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the declaration adopted in New York on 15 November 1999 by the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Letter dated 18 November (S/1999/1194) from the representative of Burkina Faso addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the annual coordination meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), held at United Nations Headquarters on 1 October 1999.

Letter dated 10 December (S/1999/1237) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 9 December 1999 from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General, enclosing the monthly report on the operations of SFOR.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 17 December on UNMIBH (S/1999/1260), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1247 (1999), focusing on areas of recent progress and on further steps that would be necessary for UNMIBH to become more effective.

Letter dated 20 January 2000 (S/2000/46) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 19 January 2000 from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General, enclosing the monthly report on the operations of SFOR.

Letter dated 28 January (S/2000/77) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the statement made on 25 January 2000 by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Coordinator of United Nations Operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Political Affairs Committee of the Council of Europe concerning the application of Bosnia and Herzegovina for membership in the Council of Europe.

Letter dated 9 February (S/2000/108) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Co-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 February (S/2000/117) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him of his intention to appoint General Vincent Coeurderoy (France) as Commissioner of the International Police Task Force.

Letter dated 14 February (S/2000/188) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter of 9 February 2000 (S/2000/117) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the intention contained therein.

Letter dated 15 February (S/2000/125) from the representative of Romania addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Bucharest Declaration, adopted on 12 February 2000 at the third meeting of Heads of State and Government of South-East European Countries.

Letter dated 29 February (S/2000/170) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a text entitled "Position of the Croat leadership regarding the process of deconstituization of Croats in Bosnia and Herzegovina".

Letter dated 6 March (S/2000/211) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the implementation of the New York Declaration, dated 28 February 2000.

Letter dated 7 March (S/2000/190) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 6 March 2000 from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General, enclosing the monthly report on the operations of SFOR.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 15 March on UNMIBH (S/2000/215), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1247 (1999), summarizing the activities of UNMIBH since his last report (S/1999/1260) and reviewing some of the supporting activities of the United Nations system in Bosnia and Herzegovina during the period.

Letter dated 23 March (S/2000/255) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the statement that he had intended to make at the 4117th meeting of the Security Council, on 22 March 2000.

Letter dated 5 April (S/2000/290) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 7 April (S/2000/297) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 6 April 2000 from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General, enclosing the monthly report on the operations of SFOR.

Letter dated 4 May (S/2000/376) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 3 May 2000 from the High Representative for the implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General, enclosing the report of the High Representative for the period from late October 1999 to mid-April 2000.

Letter dated 8 May (S/2000/399) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 5 May 2000 from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General, enclosing the monthly report on the operations of SFOR.

Letter dated 12 May (S/2000/425) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 20 May (S/2000/458) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting an urgent meeting of the Security Council following the failure of the Presidency of the European Union to extend an invitation to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to participate in the ministerial meeting of the Peace Implementation Council to be held in Brussels on 23 and 24 May 2000.

Letter dated 23 May (S/2000/472) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, reiterating, upon the instructions of his Government, its earlier request for an urgent meeting of the Security Council (see S/2000/458).

Letter dated 23 May (S/2000/486) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the Peace Implementation Conference issued on 22 May 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 31 May (S/2000/509) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 31 May (S/2000/511) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 2 June on UNMIBH (S/2000/529), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1247 (1999), describing the activities of UNMIBH since his last report (S/2000/215), including some of the activities conducted jointly by UNMIBH and other parts of the United Nations system in Bosnia and Herzegovina during the period, and recommending that the mandate of UNMIBH be extended for a further 12-month period, until 21 June 2001.

Letter dated 9 June (S/2000/555) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 8 June 2000 from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General, enclosing the monthly report on the operations of SFOR.

Letter dated 14 June (S/2000/586) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Declaration of the Peace Implementation Council issued on 25 May 2000.

B. The situation in Croatia

1. Background information for the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999

Presidential statement
(S/PRST/1998/19)
of 2 July 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the adoption by the Government of Croatia, on 20 June 1998, of a nationwide Programme for the Return and Accommodation of Displaced Persons, Refugees and Resettled Persons (S/1998/589) and called for its prompt and full implementation at all levels, including the abolition of discriminatory property laws and the establishment of effective mechanisms allowing owners to recover their property; stressed the importance of the prompt and full implementation of the Programme on Reconciliation at all levels throughout Croatia and of preventing and responding to incidents of harassment and unlawful evictions; called upon the Government of Croatia to improve police response to ethnically related incidents, evictions and housing intimidation cases and to take other measures to strengthen public confidence in the police, including through public information and police preventive action; stressed the importance of the implementation of the guidelines issued by the Ministry of the Interior on 9 January 1998 and the institution of a community policing programme by the Ministry; and welcomed the decision of the Permanent Council of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) of 25 June 1998 to deploy civilian police monitors to assume, from 15 October 1998, the responsibilities of the United Nations Police Support Group.

Resolution 1183 (1998)
of 15 July 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, authorized the United Nations military observers to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula, in accordance with resolutions 779 (1992) and 981 (1995) and paragraphs 19 and 20 of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 December 1995 (S/1995/1028), until 15 January 1999; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Council by 15 October 1998 a report on the situation in the Prevlaka peninsula and in particular on progress made by the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia towards a settlement which would peacefully resolve their differences, and in that context on the possible adaptation of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP).

Presidential statement
(S/PRST/1998/32)
of 6 November 1998

The Security Council welcomed the final report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Police Support Group (S/1998/1004), and in particular his description of the successful conclusion of the Support Group mandate and the smooth transition of responsibilities to the police monitoring programme of OSCE; and expressed its full support for OSCE, which had assumed the role of the Support Group.

Resolution 1222 (1999)
of 15 January 1999

The Security Council, *inter alia*, authorized the United Nations military observers to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula, in accordance with resolutions 779 (1992) and 981 (1995) and paragraphs 19 and 20 of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 December 1995 (S/1995/1028), until 15 July 1999; welcomed the improvement in cooperation between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the United Nations military observers and the decrease in the number of serious incidents; and requested the Secretary-General, in the light of the improved cooperation and reduction in tensions in Prevlaka as described in his report, to consider possible reductions, without prejudice to the main operational activities of UNMOP, focusing on the possibility of reducing the number of military observers to as few as 22, in line with the reconsideration of the concept of operations of UNMOP and the existing security regime and the desirability of closing the Mission when appropriate.

2. Consideration by the Security Council from 13 July 1999 to 13 January 2000

Meetings of the Council: 4023 (15 July 1999); 4088 (13 January 2000).
Resolutions adopted: 1252 (1999); 1285 (2000).
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4023; S/PV.4088.
Consultations of the whole: 13 and 14 July; 29 October; 17 and 19 November 1999; 11 January; 24 April 2000.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 13 July 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (S/1999/764), which was introduced by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

At the **4023rd meeting, held on 15 July 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Croatia", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/764).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Croatia, Germany and Italy, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/785) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4023rd meeting, on 15 July 1999, draft resolution S/1999/785 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1252 (1999).*

By resolution 1252 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, authorized the United Nations military observers to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula, in accordance with resolutions 779 (1992) and 981 (1995) and paragraphs 19 and 20 of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 December 1995 (S/1995/1028), until 15 January 2000; reiterated its calls upon the parties to cease all violations of the demilitarization regime in the United Nations designated zones, to take steps further to reduce tension and to improve safety and security in the area, to cooperate fully with the United Nations military observers and to ensure their safety and full and unrestricted freedom of movement; and requested the Secretary-General to report by 15 October 1999 with recommendations and options further to develop confidence-building measures between the parties aimed, *inter alia*, at further facilitating freedom of movement of the civilian population. (For the full text of resolution 1252 (1999), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 29 October 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on UNMOP (S/1999/1051). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on efforts to facilitate further the freedom of movement in Prevlaka.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 19 November 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the firing demonstration by the Navy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia about 10 kilometres south of Kotor Bay, in the Prevlaka area.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 11 January 2000, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on UNMOP (S/1999/1302). The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations introduced the report and provided a briefing on the latest activities of the Mission.

At the **4088th meeting, held on 13 January 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Croatia", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/1302).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Croatia, Germany and Italy, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/10) submitted by Canada, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4088th meeting, on 13 January 2000, draft resolution S/2000/10 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1285 (2000).*

By resolution 1285 (2000), the Security Council, *inter alia*, authorized the United Nations military observers to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula, in accordance with resolutions 779 (1992) and 981 (1995) and paragraphs 19 and 20 of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 December 1995 (S/1995/1028), until 15 July 2000. (For the full text of resolution 1285 (2000), see appendix V.)

3. Communications received from 18 June 1999 to 15 June 2000 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 18 June 1999 (S/1999/697) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of the Federal Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 25 June (S/1999/719) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 7 July (S/1999/760) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a memorandum on the status of the Prevlaka peninsula.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 8 July on UNMOP (S/1999/764), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1222 (1999), describing developments since his report of 9 April 1999 (S/1999/404) and recommending that the mandate of UNMOP be extended for a further six months, until 15 January 2000.

Letter dated 13 July (S/1999/783 and Corr.1) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 16 July (S/1999/796) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 19 July (S/1999/799) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 14 July 1999 from the Chairman of the delegation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for negotiations with the delegation of the Republic of Croatia on establishing the extension of the State border in Sector South and the resolution of the disputed issue of Prevlaka to the Chairman of the delegation for a lasting solution of the security issue of Prevlaka of the State Borders Commission of the Republic of Croatia.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 24 September (S/1999/1000), transmitting the periodic report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Republic of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina; and addendum dated 3 November (S/1999/1000/Add.1), updating the information therein as at 2 November.

Letter dated 4 October (S/1999/1027) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, *inter alia*, the report of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the situation in the negotiations with the Republic of Croatia on the resolution of the disputed issue of Prevlaka.

Letter dated 12 October (S/1999/1049) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 12 October on UNMOP (S/1999/1051), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1252 (1999), containing recommendations and options to develop confidence-building measures between the parties to the disputed issue of Prevlaka.

Letter dated 24 December (S/1999/1278) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the

Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the situation in the negotiations with the Republic of Croatia on the resolution of the disputed issue of Prevlaka.

Letter dated 24 December (S/1999/1280) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 23 December 1999 from the President of the Federal Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the President of the Security Council.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 31 December on UNMOP (S/1999/1302), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1252 (1999), describing developments since his last report (S/1999/1051) and recommending that the mandate of UNMOP be extended for a further six months, until 15 July 2000.

Letter dated 6 January 2000 (S/2000/17) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement concerning the parliamentary elections held in Croatia on 3 January 2000, issued on 5 January 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 10 January (S/2000/8) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 25 January (S/2000/74) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 24 January 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 8 February (S/2000/95) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 3 March (S/2000/180) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 29 March (S/2000/268) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the status of bilateral negotiations with the Republic of Croatia on the resolution of the disputed issue of Prevlaka and a letter dated 6 March 2000 from the head of the delegation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the head of the delegation of Croatia.

Letter dated 5 April (S/2000/289) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 11 April on UNMOP (S/2000/305), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1285 (2000), describing the situation in the Prevlaka peninsula and progress made by the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia towards a settlement that would peacefully resolve their differences on the disputed issue of Prevlaka.

Letter dated 28 April (S/2000/359) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, referring to the Secretary-General's report on UNMOP (S/2000/305) and informing him that the Council remained seized of the matter and continued to support UNMOP in the fulfilment of its mandate as defined in Security Council resolution 1285 (2000).

C. Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)

1. Background information for the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999

Resolution 1239 (1999) of 14 May 1999	The Security Council, *inter alia*, invited the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other international humanitarian relief organizations to extend relief assistance to the internally displaced persons in Kosovo, the Republic of Montenegro and other parts of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as well as to other civilians being affected by the ongoing crisis; and called for access for United Nations and all other humanitarian personnel operating in Kosovo and other parts of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.
Resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999	The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided on the deployment in Kosovo, under United Nations auspices, of international civil and security presences, with appropriate equipment and personnel as required; and welcomed the agreement of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to such presences; requested the Secretary-General to appoint, in consultation with the Security Council, a Special Representative to control the implementation of the international civil presence; further requested the Secretary-General to instruct his Special Representative to coordinate closely with the international security presence to ensure that both presences operated towards the same goals and in a mutually supportive manner; authorized Member States and relevant international organizations to establish the international security presence in Kosovo as set out in point 4 of annex 2 to the resolution with all necessary means to fulfil its responsibilities under paragraph 9 of the resolution; affirmed the need for the rapid early deployment of effective international civil and security presences to Kosovo; demanded that the parties cooperate fully in their deployment; and decided that the international civil and security presences were established for an initial period of 12 months, to continue thereafter unless the Security Council decided otherwise.

2. Consideration by the Security Council from 17 June 1999 to 9 June 2000

Meetings of the Council: 4061 (5 November 1999); 4086 (30 December 1999); 4102 (16 February 2000); 4108 (6 March 2000); 4138 (11 May 2000); 4153 (9 June 2000).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4061 [communiqué]; S/PV.4086 [communiqué]; S/PV.4102 [communiqué]; S/PV.4108 [communiqué]; S/PV.4138; S/PV.4153.
Consultations of the whole: 16-18, 24, 28 and 29 June; 2, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15 and 26 July; 12, 17, 18, 26 and 30 and 31 August; 7 10 and 28 September; 1, 13, 21 and 29 October; 4 and 23 November; 21 December 1999; 11 January; 7, 10, 15, 16, 22, 23 and 28 February; 2, 3, 10, 20, 24, 28, 29 and 31 March; 4, 7, 12, 13, 18 and 24-26 April; 1, 3, 10 and 24 May; 8, 9 and 12 June 2000.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 17 June 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Deputy Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), and on her meetings at Geneva with OSCE, NATO, the European Union and the European Commission regarding the relationship between those organizations and the United Nations in Kosovo; she also introduced the report of the

Secretary-General of 12 June 1999 pursuant to paragraph 10 of resolution 1244 (1999) (S/1999/672).

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 2 July 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the status of implementation of resolution 1244 (1999), in particular the return of refugees to Kosovo from neighbouring countries, the question of detainees in the custody of the international security presence (KFOR) and the preparation of the basic structure of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK).

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 15 July 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on UNMIK (S/1999/779), which was introduced by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who also briefed the members of the Council on the scope and challenge of implementing resolution 1244 (1999) with regard to civil administration.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 12, 18 and 30 August 1999, the members of the Council received briefings by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the security, humanitarian and economic situation in Kosovo, and on the activities of UNMIK and the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia with regard to Kosovo.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 7 September 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the situation in Kosovo, and on the activities of UNMIK and the Tribunal.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 10 September 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of UNMIK on the latest developments in Kosovo and the activities of the Mission.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 28 September 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the demilitarization and transformation of the KLA.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 21 October 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, on his visit to Kosovo.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 29 October 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the incident of 27 October 1999, in the Kosovar town of Pec, that had led to the injury of 15 Kosovo Serbs and damage by fire to 15 Kosovo Serb cars.

At the **4061st meeting, held in private on 5 November 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)". At the close of the meeting, the Council issued an official communiqué (S/PV.4061).

The representatives of Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine were invited, at their request, to participate, in accordance with rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

At the request of Mr. Jovanovic, Branislav Srdanovic was invited to participate.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations was also invited, at his request, to participate without the right to vote.

The Council heard a briefing under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by Bernard Kouchner, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of UNMIK. The members of the Council made comments and posed questions in connection with the briefing, to which the Special Representative responded.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 23 November 1999, the members of the Council were informed by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in Kosovo, in particular the activities of UNMIK, the crash of the World Food Programme aircraft on 12 November 1999, and the security and political situation.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 21 December 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the incident at Orahovac on 17 December 1999, when unknown suspects had attacked a small Serb café with automatic weapons and hand grenades.

At the **4086th meeting, held in private on 30 December 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)". At the close of the meeting, the Council issued an official communiqué (S/PV.4086).

The representatives of Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cuba, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

Vladislav Jovanovic was invited, at his request, to be seated at the Council table during the discussion.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations, at his request, was also invited to participate.

The Council heard a briefing under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations. The members of the Council made comments and posed questions in connection with the briefing, to which the Assistant Secretary-General responded.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 11 January 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in Kosovo, as well as the activities of UNMIK.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 10 February 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the situation in the town of Mitrovica.

At the **4102nd meeting, held in private on 16 February 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)". At the close of the meeting, the Council issued an official communiqué (S/PV.4102).

The representatives of Albania, Australia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey were invited, at their request, to participate, in accordance with rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

Vladislav Jovanovic was invited, at his request, to be seated at the side of the Council Chamber.

The Chargé d'affaires of the delegation of the European Commission to the United Nations was also invited, at her request, in accordance with rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Security Council heard a briefing under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

The members of the Council made comments and posed questions in connection with the briefing.

The Assistant Secretary-General responded to the comments and questions posed by members of the Council.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 3 March 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the shooting incident that occurred on 29 February outside the UNMIK municipal building in Srebica, Mitrovica, and resulted in the death of a Russian soldier.

At the **4108th meeting, held in private on 6 March 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)". At the close of the meeting, the Council issued an official communiqué (S/PV.4108).

The representatives of Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey were invited, at their request, to participate in accordance with rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

Vladislav Jovanovic was invited, at his request, to be seated at the side of the Council Chamber.

The Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations was invited, at his request, in accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations.

The Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the delegation of the European Commission to the United Nations and the deputy head of the delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross to the United Nations were also invited, at their request, in accordance with rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Security Council heard briefings under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by Bernard Kouchner, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of UNMIK, and General Klaus Reinhardt, head of the international security presence in Kosovo.

The members of the Council made comments and posed questions in connection with the briefings.

Mr. Kouchner and General Reinhardt responded to the comments and questions posed by members of the Council.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 31 March 2000, the members of the Council received a clarification by the Secretary-General on the question of missing persons in Kosovo.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 24 April 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in Kosovo, in particular the legal, security and humanitarian situation in the UNMIK areas of operation.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 1 May 2000, the report of the Security Council mission on the implementation of resolution 1244 (1999) (S/2000/363) was presented to the members of the Council.

At the **4138th meeting, held on 11 May 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)", having before it the report of the Security Council mission on the implementation of resolution 1244 (1999) (S/2000/363).

The Council heard a briefing by Anwarul Karim Chowdhury, Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations and head of the Security Council mission, who introduced the report of the mission.

Statements were made by the representatives of Canada, the Russian Federation, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Jamaica, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Tunisia, Argentina, Namibia, Mali, Ukraine and Bangladesh, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of China.

At the **4153rd meeting, held on 9 June 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on UNMIK (S/2000/538).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Albania, Portugal and Spain, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Bernard Kouchner, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of UNMIK.

The President made a statement.

The Council heard a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, China, the Russian Federation, Argentina, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Tunisia, the Netherlands, Jamaica, Ukraine, Canada and Namibia, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of France.

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of UNMIK responded to comments and questions posed by members of the Council.

3. Communications received from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000, reports of the Secretary-General and requests for a meeting

Note by the President of the Security Council dated 16 June 1999 (S/1999/685), stating that, following consultations among the members of the Council under the no-objection procedure, the members of the Council agreed to elect Gelson Fonseca Jr. as Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998).

Letter dated 17 June (S/1999/689) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that, following consultations of the Council, the members of the Council approved the concept of operations for UNMIK outlined in his report submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) (S/1999/672).

Letter dated 17 June (S/1999/692) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Secretary-General of NATO, enclosing the initial report on the operations of KFOR, covering the period from 12 to 15 June 1999.

Letter dated 18 June (S/1999/694) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 11 June 1999 from the representative of Norway to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 21 June (S/1999/702) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 20 June 1999 from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 21 June (S/1999/703) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement of the Federal Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia regarding Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

Letter dated 22 June (S/1999/708) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note verbale dated 24 June (S/1999/711) from the Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on regional questions issued on 20 June 1999 by the Group of Eight.

Letter dated 28 June (S/1999/729) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 July (S/1999/743) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 2 July (S/1999/747) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 2 July (S/1999/748) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him of his intention to appoint Bernard Kouchner (France) as his Special Representative to head UNMIK.

Letter dated 6 July (S/1999/749) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 2 July 1999 (S/1999/748) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the intention contained therein.

Letter dated 6 July (S/1999/758) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement of the Government of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia regarding the joint statement signed in Pristina on 2 July 1999 by Bishop Artemije of Pristina, Momcilo Trajkovic and Hashim Thaci.

Letter dated 6 July (S/1999/759) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 6 July (S/1999/761) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a press release issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its resumed seventy-first regular session, held at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on 3 July 1999.

Letter dated 7 July (S/1999/766) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 8 July (S/1999/767) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report on the operations of KFOR covering the period from 17 to 30 June 1999.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 12 July on UNMIK (S/1999/779), issued pursuant to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) describing developments in Kosovo and setting out a comprehensive framework of the United Nations-led international civil operation in Kosovo, on the basis of the assessment conducted by the advance team of UNMIK.

Letter dated 16 July (S/1999/797) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 19 July (S/1999/800) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 16 July 1999 from the President of the Federal Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 24 July (S/1999/818) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement by the Yugoslav leadership regarding the massacre in the village of Staro Gradsko in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 28 July (S/1999/828 and Corr.1 and 2) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a memorandum on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), issued on 27 July 1999 by the Federal Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 4 August (S/1999/850) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 10 August (S/1999/868) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report on the operations of KFOR covering the period from 1 to 27 July 1999.

Letter dated 10 August (S/1999/869) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 17 August (S/1999/887) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 16 August 1999 from the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the President of the Security Council, enclosing the views and positions of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the current situation regarding the implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the military technical agreement.

Letter dated 17 August (S/1999/888) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 18 August (S/1999/890) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 17 August 1999 by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation.

Letter dated 20 August (S/1999/899) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 26 August (S/1999/914) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 25 August 1999 from the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the President of the Security Council, requesting an urgent meeting of the Security Council and adoption of appropriate measures following the discovery of the massacre of Serbian civilians in the village of Ugljare in Kosovo and Metohija.

Letter dated 26 August (S/1999/922) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date, after a meeting of the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia with the leaders of the country following the discovery of the massacre of 15 kidnapped Serbs in the United States of America zone of responsibility in Kosovo and Metohija.

Letter dated 1 September (S/1999/934) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 September (S/1999/935) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 3 September (S/1999/945) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 7 September (S/1999/953) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 9 September (S/1999/962) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 10 September (S/1999/965) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 12 September (S/1999/966) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 September (S/1999/982) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report on the operations of KFOR covering the period from 1 to 29 August 1999.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 16 September on UNMIK (S/1999/987), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), describing developments in Kosovo since his last report (S/1999/779); and addendum dated 26 October (S/1999/987/Add.1), recommending an increase in the number of United Nations civilian police officers in UNMIK to 4,718.

Letter dated 19 September (S/1999/991) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 22 September (S/1999/1001) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the views and positions of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the report of the Secretary-General on UNMIK (S/1999/987).

Letter dated 22 September (S/1999/1002) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 23 September (S/1999/996) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, *inter alia*, a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 September (S/1999/999) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 September (S/1999/1012) from the representative of Finland addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the demilitarization of the Kosovo Liberation Army, issued on 23 September 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 1 October (S/1999/1018) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 October (S/1999/1019) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 5 October (S/1999/1031) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 5 October (S/1999/1032) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 9 October (S/1999/1046) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 11 October (S/1999/1042) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 13 October (S/1999/1056) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 October (S/1999/1062) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report on the operations of KFOR covering the period from 30 August to 27 September 1999.

Letter dated 15 October (S/1999/1067) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 19 October (S/1999/1074) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 20 October (S/1999/1075) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 22 October (S/1999/1089) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 22 October (S/1999/1090) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 28 October (S/1999/1103) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 29 October (S/1999/1104) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 29 October (S/1999/1107) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 3 November (S/1999/1124) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a memorandum of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

Letter dated 4 November (S/1999/1143) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 5 November (S/1999/1119) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that the members of the Council took note of the increase in the total number of United Nations civilian police officers proposed in his report on UNMIK (S/1999/987 and Add.1).

Letter dated 5 November (S/1999/1144) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 9 November (S/1999/1157) from the representative of Finland addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the ongoing violence in Kosovo issued on 4 November 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 12 November (S/1999/1164) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 12 November (S/1999/1165) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 November (S/1999/1166) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 18 November (S/1999/1185) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report on the operations of KFOR covering the period from 27 September to 26 October 1999.

Letter dated 20 November (S/1999/1190) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 22 November (S/1999/1193) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 23 November (S/1999/1210) from the representative of Liechtenstein addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Chairman's summary of the Extraordinary Liechtenstein Colloquium on Peace and the Future in South-Eastern Europe, held at Triesenberg, Liechtenstein, from 17 to 20 June 1999.

Letter dated 25 November (S/1999/1198) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 December (S/1999/1212) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 8 December (S/1999/1229) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 10 December (S/1999/1240) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 14 December (S/1999/1247) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 December (S/1999/1255) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 17 December (S/1999/1261) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 17 December (S/1999/1262) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 17 December (S/1999/1263) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 17 December (S/1999/1266) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report on the operations of KFOR covering the period from 27 October to 23 November 1999.

Letter dated 20 December (S/1999/1269) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 23 December on UNMIK (S/1999/1250 and Add.1), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), describing the activities of UNMIK and developments in Kosovo since his last report (S/1999/987).

Letter dated 28 December (S/1999/1290) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 4 January 2000 (S/2000/3) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 29 December 1999 from the Federal Minister of Transport of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the President of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), and a letter dated 24 December 1999 from the President of the Council of ICAO to the Federal Minister of Transport of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 6 January (S/2000/6) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the comments of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the report of the Secretary-General on UNMIK (S/1999/1250 and Add.1).

Letter dated 10 January (S/2000/19) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the position of the Federal Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on violations of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

Letter dated 14 January (S/2000/25) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 19 January (S/2000/41) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 January (S/2000/50) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report on the operations of KFOR covering the period from 24 November to 14 December 1999.

Letter dated 25 January (S/2000/51) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 3 February (S/2000/84) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 3 February (S/2000/86) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 9 February (S/2000/102) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 9 February (S/2000/103) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 11 February (S/2000/110) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 13 February (S/2000/111) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, reiterating, upon the instructions of his Government, its request for an urgent meeting of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 February (S/2000/125) from the representative of Romania addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Bucharest Declaration, adopted on 12 February 2000 at the third meeting of Heads of State and Government of South-East European Countries.

Letter dated 16 February (S/2000/132) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 21 February (S/2000/140) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 25 February (S/2000/152) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report on the operations of KFOR covering the period from 15 December 1999 to 23 January 2000.

Letter dated 25 February (S/2000/154) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 25 February (S/2000/158) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on events in the town of Mitrovica issued on 23 February 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 28 February (S/2000/156) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 2 March (S/2000/176) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a memorandum of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

Report of the Secretary-General dated 3 March on UNMIK (S/2000/177) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), covering the activities of UNMIK and developments in Kosovo since his last report (S/1999/1250 and Add.1); and addenda thereto dated 3 March, 28 March and 25 May (S/2000/177/Add.1-3) transmitting the texts of regulations 1999/24-1999/27 and 2000/1-2000/27 issued by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of UNMIK.

Letter dated 3 March (S/2000/178) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 3 March (S/2000/179) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 8 March (S/2000/199) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 10 March (S/2000/206) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 15 March (S/2000/219) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 16 March (S/2000/222) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 20 March (S/2000/235) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report on the operations of KFOR covering the period from 24 January to 22 February 2000.

Letter dated 22 March (S/2000/244) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 22 March (S/2000/245) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 22 March (S/2000/246) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 29 March (S/2000/270) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 30 March (S/2000/272) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 3 April (S/2000/284) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a memorandum of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of the same date on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

Letter dated 5 April (S/2000/293) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 7 April (S/2000/303) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 10 April (S/2000/313) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 12 April (S/2000/310) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 13 April (S/2000/314) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 14 April (S/2000/318) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report on the operations of KFOR covering the period from 23 February to 22 March 2000.

Letter dated 14 April (S/2000/320) from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General, setting out the terms of reference and composition of the Security Council mission on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

Letter dated 17 April (S/2000/325) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 17 April (S/2000/331) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 17 April (S/2000/332) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 18 April (S/2000/336) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 19 April (S/2000/337) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 21 April (S/2000/342) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 22 April (S/2000/343) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 26 April (S/2000/352) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 27 April (S/2000/357) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 28 April (S/2000/372) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a position paper of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the intention of UNMIK to conduct voter registration and local elections in Kosovo and Metohija, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Report dated 29 April of the Security Council mission on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) (S/2000/363).

Letter dated 2 May (S/2000/374) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 4 May (S/2000/381) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 5 May (S/2000/388) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 8 May (S/2000/403) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement concerning UNMIK travel documents, issued on 3 May 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 10 May (S/2000/407) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 11 May (S/2000/415) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 12 May (S/2000/428) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a memorandum of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

Letter dated 12 May (S/2000/429) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 May (S/2000/436) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 19 May (S/2000/457) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 25 May (S/2000/489) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report on the operations of KFOR covering the period from 23 March to 22 April 2000.

Letter dated 25 May (S/2000/490) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 26 May (S/2000/491) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 26 May (S/2000/497) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 30 May (S/2000/508) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 June (S/2000/525) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 June (S/2000/526) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 2 June (S/2000/527) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 2 June (S/2000/531) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 6 June on UNMIK (S/2000/538), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), covering the activities of UNMIK and developments in Kosovo since his last report (S/2000/177).

Letter dated 6 June (S/2000/543) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 7 June (S/2000/547) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement and a memorandum of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

Letter dated 8 June (S/2000/552) from the representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 8 June (S/2000/553) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 June (S/2000/588) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 June (S/2000/595) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting his Government's views on the report of the Secretary-General of 6 June 2000 (S/2000/538).

Letter dated 27 June (S/2000/633) from the Chairperson of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the annual report of the Committee, submitted pursuant to the note by the President of the Security Council dated 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

D. Briefing by Mr. Carl Bildt, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Balkans

1. Consideration by the Security Council on 28 February 2000

Meetings of the Council: 4105 (28 February 2000).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4105; S/PV.4105 (Resumption 1).
Consultations of the whole: 14 June 2000.

At the **4105th meeting, held on 28 February 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "Briefing by Mr. Carl Bildt, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Balkans".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Carl Bildt, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Balkans.

The Council heard a briefing by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Balkans.

Statements were made by the representatives of Malaysia, Bangladesh, France, Ukraine and the Russian Federation.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, statements were made by the representatives of China, Canada, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Namibia, Jamaica, Mali, Tunisia, the Netherlands and the United States of America, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Argentina.

The Special Envoy of the Secretary-General responded to the comments and questions posed by members of the Council.

The representative of the Russian Federation made a further statement.

The Secretary-General made a statement.

2. Communications received from 1 March to 15 June 2000

Letter dated 1 March 2000 (S/2000/169) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 13 June (S/2000/615) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the President of the Security Council.

E. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

1. Background information for the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999

Resolution 1191 (1998) of 27 August 1998

The Security Council forwarded the nominations for Judges of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia to the General Assembly in accordance with article 13 (d) of the statute of the Tribunal.

Resolution 1207 (1998) of 17 November 1998

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*, called upon the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and all other States which had not already done so, to take any measures necessary under their domestic law to implement the provisions of resolution 827 (1993) and the statute of the Tribunal; condemned the failure to date of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to execute the arrest warrants issued by the Tribunal against the three individuals referred to in the letter of 8 September 1998 (S/1998/839); and demanded the immediate and unconditional execution of those arrest warrants, including the transfer to the custody of the Tribunal of those individuals.

2. Consideration by the Security Council

Meetings of the Council: none.
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: none.
Consultations of the whole: 30 August; 4 November 1999; 7 February 2000.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 30 August 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the activities of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia in Kosovo.

3. Communications received from 21 June 1999 to 15 June 2000

Letter dated 21 June 1999 (S/1999/727) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, concerning the resignation of Judge Gabrielle Kirk McDonald as a judge of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and the nomination by the United States of America of Patricia McGowan Wald to replace Judge McDonald.

Letter dated 28 June (S/1999/728) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter of 21 June 1999 (S/1999/727) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that, following consultations with the members, he supported the Secretary-General's intention to appoint Patricia McGowan Wald as a judge of the Tribunal.

Letter dated 29 June (S/1999/739) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him, with reference to his letter of 28 June 1999 (S/1999/728), that he had also received a letter from the President of the General Assembly, concurring with his proposal, and that he had accordingly appointed Patricia McGowan Wald as a judge of the Tribunal, effective 17 November 1999, for the remainder of the term of office of Judge McDonald, which term would expire on 16 November 2001.

Letter dated 24 August (S/1999/924) from the representative of Burkina Faso addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the twenty-sixth session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Ouagadougou from 28 June to 1 July 1999.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 25 August (S/1999/846), transmitting the sixth annual report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, submitted by the President of the Tribunal in accordance with article 34 of its statute.

Letter dated 25 August (S/1999/912) from the President of the Tribunal addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 27 August (S/1999/923) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 26 August 1999 by the Government of Croatia in regard to the letter of 25 August 1999 from the President of the Tribunal to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/912).

Letter dated 1 September (S/1999/936) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia to the President of the Security Council.

Note verbale dated 16 September (S/1999/1014) from the representative of Austria addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 24 September (S/1999/1000), transmitting the periodic report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Republic of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina; and addendum dated 3 November (S/1999/1000/Add.1), updating the information therein as at 2 November.

Letter dated 15 October (S/1999/1063) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York on 23 September 1999.

Letter dated 2 November (S/1999/1117) from the President of the Tribunal addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 18 November (S/1999/1194) from the representative of Burkina Faso addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the annual coordination meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States members of OIC, held at United Nations Headquarters on 1 October 1999.

Letter dated 20 December (S/1999/1304) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, concerning the composition of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, the nomination by Italy of Fausto Pocar to replace Judge Cassese and the need for consultations with the President of the Council on the appointment of Mr. Pocar, in accordance with the statute of the Tribunal.

Letter dated 29 December (S/1999/1305) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter of 20 December 1999 (S/1999/1304) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that, following consultations with the members, he concurred with the Secretary-General's intention to appoint Fausto Pocar as a judge of the Tribunal.

Letter dated 30 December (S/1999/1306) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him, with reference to his letter of 29 December 1999 (S/1999/1305), that he had also received a letter from the President of the General Assembly, concurring with his proposal, and that he had accordingly appointed Fausto Pocar as a judge of the Tribunal, effective 1 February 2000, for the remainder of the term of office of Judge Cassese, which term would expire on 16 November 2001.

Letter dated 23 February 2000 (S/2000/188) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, concerning the composition of the Tribunal.

Letter dated 3 March (S/2000/189) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter of 23 February 2000 (S/2000/188) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that, following consultations with the members, he supported the Secretary-General's intention to appoint Liu Dagun as a judge of the Tribunal.

Letter dated 7 March (S/2000/195) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that he had appointed Liu Dagun as a judge of the Tribunal, effective 1 April

2000, for the remainder of the term of office of Judge Wang, which term would expire on 16 November 2001.

Letter dated 23 March (S/2000/248) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 22 March 2000 from a member of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 March (S/2000/262) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the extradition of Mladen Naletilic (Tuta) to the Tribunal, issued on 21 March 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 4 May (S/2000/381) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 31 May (S/2000/511) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the President of the Security Council

F. The situation in the former Yugoslavia

Communications received from 6 August 1999 to 15 June 2000

Letter dated 6 August 1999 (S/1999/858) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 24 September (S/1999/1000), transmitting the periodic report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Republic of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina; and addendum dated 3 November (S/1999/1000/Add.1), updating the information therein as at 2 November.

Letter dated 13 December (S/1999/1245) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 27 December (S/1999/1282) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement by the Federal Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia concerning the question of the membership of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the United Nations.

Letter dated 10 February 2000 (S/2000/109) from the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 February (S/2000/125) from the representative of Romania addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Bucharest Declaration, adopted on 12 February 2000 at the third meeting of Heads of State and Government of South-East European Countries.

Letter dated 18 February (S/2000/139) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 6 March (S/2000/196) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on violation of the right to freedom of expression in Serbia, issued on 3 March 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 25 April (S/2000/348) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 17 April 2000 from the head of the Yugoslav delegation to the negotiations of the Peace Implementation Council working group on succession issues of the former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the negotiations mediator.

Letter dated 12 May (S/2000/425) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 12 May (S/2000/438) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 10 May 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union concerning the intensification of repression against democratic forces, civil society and independent media in Serbia.

Letter dated 19 May (S/2000/463) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement concerning the seizure of Studio B by the Serbian Government issued on 18 May 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 23 May (S/2000/485) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the recent events in Serbia issued on 22 May 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 31 May (S/2000/509) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

G. The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

1. Background information for the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999

Resolution 1186 (1998) of 21 July 1998	The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to authorize an increase in the troop strength of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP) up to 1,050 and to extend the current mandate of UNPREDEP for a period of six months, until 28 February 1999, including to continue by its presence to deter threats and prevent clashes, to monitor the border areas, and to report to the Secretary-General any developments which could pose a threat to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, including the task of monitoring and reporting on illicit arms flows and other activities prohibited under resolution 1160 (1998).

2. Communications received from 23 November 1999 to 15 June 2000

Letter dated 23 November 1999 (S/1999/1210) from the representative of Liechtenstein addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Chairman's summary of the Extraordinary Liechtenstein Colloquium on Peace and the Future in South-Eastern Europe, held at Triesenberg, Liechtenstein, from 17 to 20 June 1999.

Letter dated 21 December (S/1999/1286) from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council, informing the Council of his decision, with the consent of the parties, to appoint Matthew Nimetz (United States of America) to replace Cyrus Vance as his Personal Envoy.

Letter dated 23 December (S/1999/1287) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter of 2 December 1999 (S/1999/1286) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the decision contained therein.

Letter dated 25 February 2000 (S/2000/154) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 8 June (S/2000/552) from the representative of the former Yugoslav Republic o Macedonia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Chapter 2
The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999

Presidential statement
(S/PRST/1998/26)
of 31 August 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, expressed its deep concern about the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which posed a serious threat to regional peace and security; reaffirmed the obligation to respect the territorial integrity and national sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and other States in the region and the need for all States to refrain from any interference in each other's internal affairs; called for a peaceful solution to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including an immediate ceasefire, the withdrawal of all foreign forces, and the initiation of a peaceful process of political dialogue with a view to national reconciliation; expressed support for all the regional diplomatic initiatives aimed at a peaceful settlement of the conflict; and encouraged the Secretary-General to continue to consult, as a matter of urgency, with regional leaders in coordination with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) about ways to bring about a peaceful and durable solution to the conflict, and to keep it informed about developments and his own efforts.

Presidential statement
(S/PRST/1998/36)
of 11 December 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, called for a peaceful solution to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including an immediate ceasefire, the orderly withdrawal of all foreign forces, arrangements for security along the international borders of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the re-establishment of the authority of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo over the whole territory of the country, and the initiation of an all-inclusive national reconciliation process which would fully respect the equality and rights of all, irrespective of ethnic origin, and of a political process which would lead to the early holding of democratic, free and fair elections; expressed its support for the regional mediation process begun by OAU and the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and currently led by the President of Zambia; took note of the steps, including the establishment of the ad hoc liaison committee, that had been taken towards a peaceful settlement of the conflict and encouraged the President of Zambia to continue his efforts; welcomed in particular the initiative taken by the Secretary-General at the twentieth Conference of Heads of State of Africa and France, held in Paris from 26 to 28 November 1998, to bring about an end to the conflict and reach an immediate, unconditional ceasefire; and expressed its preparedness to consider, in the light of efforts towards peaceful resolution of the conflict, the active involvement of the United Nations, in coordination with OAU, including through concrete, sustainable and effective measures, to assist in the implementation of an effective ceasefire agreement and in an agreed process for a political settlement of the conflict.

Resolution 1234 (1999)
of 9 April 1999

The Security Council, *inter alia*, deplored the continuing fighting and the presence of forces of foreign States in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in a manner inconsistent with the principles of the Charter; called upon those States to bring to an end the presence of those uninvited forces and to take immediate steps to that end; condemned all massacres carried out on the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo; called for an international investigation into all such events, including those in the province of South Kivu and other atrocities as referred to in the report submitted by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 1998/61 (E/CN.4/1999/31), with a view to bringing to justice those responsible; expressed its support for the regional mediation process by OAU and SADC to find a peaceful settlement to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; called upon the international community to continue to support those efforts; and requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to work closely with the Secretary-General of OAU in promoting a peaceful resolution of the conflict and to make recommendations on the possible role of the United Nations to that end.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 21 June 1999 to 15 June 2000

Meetings of the Council: 4015 (24 June 1999); 4032 (6 August 1999); 4060 (5 November 1999); 4076 (30 November 1999); 4083 (16 December 1999); 4092 (24 and 26 January 2000); 4104 (24 February 2000); 4132 (25 April 2000); 4135 (5 May 2000); 4143 (17 May 2000); 4151 (2 June 2000); 4156 (15 June 2000); 4157 (15 June 2000).

Resolutions adopted: 1258 (1999); 1273 (1999); 1279 (1999); 1291 (2000).

Presidential statements: S/PRST/1999/17; S/PRST/2000/2; S/PRST/2000/15; S/PRST/2000/20.

Verbatim records: S/PV.4015; S/PV.4032; S/PV.4060; S/PV.4076; S/PV.4083; S/PV.4092; S/PV.4092 (Resumption 1); S/PV.4092 (Resumption 2); S/PV.4104; S/PV.4132 [communiqué]; S/PV.4135; S/PV.4143; S/PV.4143 (Resumption 1); S/PV.4151; S/PV.4156; S/PV.4157 [communiqué].

Consultations of the whole: 21, 23 and 24 June; 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16 and 20-23 July; 4, 5, 17, 20 and 24 August; 2, 7, 13 and 28 September; 4, 15 and 25 October; 4, 5, 10, 11, 16, 24 and 30 November; 21 and 22 December 1999; 12, 25, 26 and 28 January; 3, 8, 10, 15, 17, 18 and 21-24 February; 2, 8, 13, 20-22, 28, 29 and 31 March; 4, 7, 12-14 and 24-27 April; 5, 9, 12, 18, 25 May; 2, 6, 8, 9 and 12-15 June 2000.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 21 June 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the peace process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the outcome of his mission to the region and the summit scheduled for 26 June 1999 at Lusaka.

At the **4015th meeting, held on 24 June 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo".

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1999/17), in which the Council, *inter alia*, expressed its continued concern at the continuing conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; reaffirmed its support for the regional mediation process facilitated by the President of Zambia on behalf of SADC in cooperation with OAU and with support from the United Nations to find a peaceful settlement to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; called on all parties to demonstrate commitment to the peace process and to participate with a constructive and flexible spirit in the summit in Lusaka scheduled for 26 June 1999; called on the parties immediately to sign a ceasefire agreement which included the appropriate modalities and mechanisms for its implementation; and reaffirmed its readiness to consider the active involvement of the United Nations, in coordination with OAU, including through concrete sustainable and effective measures, to assist in the implementation of an effective ceasefire agreement and in an agreed process for political settlement of the conflict. (For the full text of S/PRST/1999/17, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 6, 10 and 12 July 1999, the members of the Council received briefings by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the negotiations at Lusaka concerning a ceasefire agreement for the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 20 July 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations preliminary deployment in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/1999/790). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who introduced the report of the Secretary-General, on developments relating to the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular the Lusaka Agreement.

At the **4032nd meeting, held on 6 August 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations preliminary deployment in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/1999/790).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/852) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4032nd meeting, on 6 August 1999, draft resolution S/1999/852 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1258 (1999).*

By resolution 1258 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the signing of the Ceasefire Agreement on the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo by the States concerned in Lusaka on 10 July 1999 (S/1999/815), which represented a viable basis for a resolution of the conflict; also welcomed the signing of the Ceasefire Agreement on 1 August 1999 by the Movement for the Liberation of the Congo; expressed deep concern that the Congolese Rally for Democracy had not signed the Agreement and called upon the latter to sign the Agreement without delay in order to bring about national reconciliation and lasting peace in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; called upon all parties to the conflict, in particular the rebel movements, to cease hostilities, to implement fully and without delay the provisions of the Ceasefire Agreement, to cooperate fully with OAU and the United Nations in the implementation of the Agreement and to desist from any act that might further exacerbate the situation; authorized the deployment of up to 90 United Nations military liaison personnel, together with the necessary civilian, political, humanitarian and administrative staff, to the capitals of the States signatories to the Ceasefire Agreement and the provisional headquarters of the Joint Military Commission, and, as security conditions permitted, to the rear military headquarters of the main belligerents in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and, as appropriate, to other areas the Secretary-General might deem necessary, for a period of three months, with the following mandate: to establish contacts and maintain liaison with the Joint Military Commission and all parties to the Agreement; to assist the Commission and the parties in developing modalities for the implementation of the Agreement; to provide technical assistance, as requested, to the Commission, to provide information to the Secretary-General regarding the situation on the ground, and to assist in refining a concept of operations for a possible further role of the United Nations in the implementation of the Agreement once it was signed by all parties, and to secure from the parties guarantees of cooperation and assurances of security for the possible deployment in-country of military observers; and welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Representative to serve as the head of the United Nations presence in the subregion relating to the peace process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to provide assistance in the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement, and invited him to do so as soon as possible. (For the full text of resolution 1258 (1999), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 17 August 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular the military and security situation, as well as the regional diplomatic efforts to persuade the leaders of the two factions of the

Congolese Rally for Democracy to resolve their differences and sign the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement of 10 July 1999.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 20 August 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the implementation of resolution 1258 (1999), in particular plans to deploy political, humanitarian, human rights, public information and administrative staff in and around the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as well as the mission of an advance team which had been dispatched to the region.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 2 September 1999, the members of the Council received briefings by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the political and humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the scheduled deployment, starting on 7 September 1999, of 90 military liaison officers under resolution 1258 (1999).

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 25 October 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the implementation of resolution 1258 (1999), action by the parties to the conflict and United Nations involvement, as well as the humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 4 November 1999, the members of the Council took up the second report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations preliminary deployment in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/1999/1116 and Corr.1). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who introduced the report of the Secretary-General, on the latest developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular the political and economic situation.

At tne **4060th meeting, held on 5 November 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo", having before it the second report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations preliminary deployment in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/1999/1116 and Corr.1).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/1130) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4060th meeting, on 5 November 1999, draft resolution S/1999/1130 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1273 (1999).*

By resolution 1273 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations military liaison personnel deployed under resolution 1258 (1999) until 15 January 2000; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to report to it regularly on developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including on the future presence of the United Nations in the country in support of the peace process. (For the full text of resolution 1273 (1999), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 16 November 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the visit of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to Kinshasa, from 7 to 10 November 1999, on a goodwill mission prior to the appointment of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as well as on the deployment of United Nations personnel, the question of security guarantees and the Government's clearance for the dispatch of a United Nations technical assessment team to the country.

At the **4076th meeting, held on 30 November 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo", having before it the second report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations preliminary deployment in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/1999/1116 and Corr.1).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/1207) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4076th meeting, on 30 November 1999, draft resolution S/1999/1207 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1279 (1999).*

By resolution 1279 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the appointment by the Secretary-General of his Special Representative for the Democratic Republic of the Congo to serve as the head of the United Nations presence in the subregion relating to the peace process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to provide assistance in the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement; decided that the personnel authorized under its resolutions 1258 (1999) and 1273 (1999), including a multidisciplinary staff of personnel in the fields of human rights, humanitarian affairs, public information, medical support, child protection, political affairs and administrative support, which would assist the Special Representative, should constitute the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) until 1 March 2000; decided also that MONUC, led by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, consistent with resolutions 1258 (1999) and 1273 (1999), should carry out the following ongoing tasks: (a) to establish contacts with the signatories to the Ceasefire Agreement at their headquarters levels, as well as in the capitals of the States signatories; (b) to liase with the Joint Military Commission and provide technical assistance in the implementation of its functions under the Ceasefire Agreement, including in the investigation of ceasefire violations; (c) to provide information on security conditions in all areas of its operation, with emphasis on local conditions affecting future decisions on the introduction of United Nations personnel; (d) to plan for the observation of the ceasefire and disengagement of forces; (e) to maintain liaison with all parties to the Ceasefire Agreement to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance to displaced persons, refugees, children, and other affected persons, and assist in the protection of human rights, including the rights of children; underlined that the phased deployment of United Nations military observers with the necessary support and protection elements in the Democratic Republic of the Congo would be subject to its further decision, and expressed its intention to take such a decision promptly on the basis of further recommendations of the Secretary-General, taking into account the findings of the technical assessment team; requested the Secretary-General to accelerate the development of a concept of operations based on assessed conditions of security, access and freedom of movement and cooperation on the part of the signatories to the Ceasefire Agreement; requested the Secretary-General to keep it regularly informed and to report to it as soon as possible on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and submit his recommendations on further deployment of United Nations personnel in the country and on their protection; and requested the Secretary-General, with immediate effect, to take the administrative steps necessary for the equipping of up to 500 United Nations military observers with a view to facilitating future rapid United Nations deployments as authorized by the Council. (For the full text of resolution 1279 (1999), see appendix V.)

At the **4083rd meeting, held on 16 December 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo".

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Bernard Miyet, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

The Council heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, the Netherlands, the Gambia, Argentina, Malaysia, Canada, France, Bahrain, China, Namibia, Brazil, by the President, speaking in his capacity as the Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and by the representative of Gabon.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Slovenia and the Russian Federation.

The representatives of the United States of America, the Netherlands and France made further statements.

The President made a concluding statement.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 21 and 22 December 1999, the members of the Council received briefings by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the deterioration of the military and security situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

At the **4092nd meeting, held on 24 and 26 January 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Belgium, Brazil, Burundi, Colombia, Egypt, Eritrea, India, Israel, Japan, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Norway, Portugal, South Africa and the United Republic of Tanzania, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended invitations under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Salim Ahmed Salim, Secretary-General of OAU, and Sir Ketumile Masire, facilitator of the inter-Congolese dialogue.

The President made an introductory statement.

The Secretary-General made a statement.

The Security Council was addressed by Frederick J. T. Chiluba, President of Zambia; Joaquim Alberto Chissano, President of Mozambique; Laurent-Désiré Kabila, President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo; José Eduardo dos Santos, President of Angola; Robert G. Mugabe, President of Zimbabwe; Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, President of Uganda, and Pasteur Bizimungu, President of Rwanda.

The Council heard statements by the Secretary-General of OAU and by the facilitator of the inter-Congolese dialogue.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Namibia made a statement.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, statements were made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa, the Vice-Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Belgium, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Burundi, the representative of the President of Algeria and Chairman of OAU, the Minister of the Armed Forces of Mali, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Canada, the Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Minister Delegate for Cooperation and Francophonie of France.

The President made a statement on procedure.

Statements were made by the representatives of Bangladesh, Tunisia and Argentina.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting on 26 January 2000, in accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Ridha Bouabid, Permanent Observer for the *International Organization of la Francophonie* to the United Nations.

Statements were made by the representatives of the Netherlands, China, Jamaica, Ukraine, Malaysia and the Russian Federation.

A statement was also made by the representativ of Portugal, on behalf of the States members of th European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czec Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey, a well as Iceland, which aligned themselves with th statement.

The President made a statement on behalf of th Council (S/PRST/2000/2), in which the Council, *inte alia*, urged all the parties to the Lusaka Ceasefir Agreement to build on the momentum of the jus concluded meetings of the Security Council in order t create and sustain the climate necessary for the full implementation of the Agreement; underlined the importance of a revised implementation calendar for the full and effective implementation of the tasks in the Agreement; reiterated its call for the immediate cessation of hostilities and the orderly withdrawal of all foreign forces from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in accordance with the Ceasefire Agreement; expressed its determination to support the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement; supported the establishment of a coordinated MONUC/Joint Military Commission structure with co-located headquarters and joint support arrangements; underlined the absolute necessity of security and access for United Nations personnel deployed in support of the Lusaka process, and stressed that such a climate of cooperation was an essential prerequisite for the successful implementation of the mandate of MONUC in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; called on all signatories to the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement to provide assurances of safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel, and in that regard attached importance to the statement by the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the security of MONUC and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General; strongly supported the designation of the former President of Botswana, Sir Ketumile Masire, as the facilitator of the national dialogue as provided for by the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, and called on Member States to provide full financial and other support to his efforts and the process as a whole; and expressed its concern that the presence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo of non-signatory armed groups that had yet to be demobilized constituted a threat to the Lusaka process. (For the full text of S/PRST/2000/2, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 26 January 2000, the members of the Council received clarifications by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations regarding the Joint Military Commission and coordinated joint support arrangements for the Commission and MONUC.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 3 February 2000, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on MONUC (S/2000/30), which was introduced by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

A the informal consultations of the whole held on 18 February 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular the conception of operations for the deployment of MONUC and relationship between MONUC and the Joint Military Commission.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 23 February 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as well as on the question of coordination between MONUC and the Joint Military Commission.

At the **4104th meeting, held on 24 February 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on MONUC (S/2000/30).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Portugal, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/143) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Ukraine, Namibia, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, China, Jamaica, Canada, Bangladesh, the Russian Federation, the Netherlands, Tunisia and Mali.

The Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/2000/143.

Decision: *At the 4104th meeting, on 24 February 2000, draft resolution S/2000/143 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1291 (2000).*

By resolution 1291 (2000), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of MONUC until 31 August 2000, authorized the expansion of MONUC, to consist of up to 5,537 military personnel, including up to 500 observers, or more, provided that the Secretary-General determined that there was a need and that it could be accommodated within the overall force size and structure, and appropriate civilian support staff, and requested the Secretary-General to recommend immediately any additional force requirements that might become necessary to enhance force protection; decided that the phased deployment of personnel referred to above would be carried out as and if the Secretary-General determined that MONUC personnel would be able to deploy to their assigned locations and carry out their functions as described in paragraph 7 of the resolution in conditions of adequate security and with the cooperation of the parties, and that he had received firm and credible assurances from the parties to the Ceasefire Agreement to that effect, and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed in that regard; decided that MONUC would establish, under the overall authority of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, a joint structure with the Joint Military Commission that would ensure close coordination during the period of deployment of MONUC, with co-located headquarters and joint support and administrative structures; decided that MONUC, in cooperation with the Joint Military Commission, should have the following mandate: (a) to monitor the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement and investigate violations of the ceasefire; (b) to establish and maintain continuous liaison with the field headquarters of all the parties' military forces; (c) to develop, within 45 days of the adoption of the resolution, an action plan for the overall implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement by all concerned; (d) to work with the parties to obtain the release of all prisoners of war, military captives and remains in cooperation with international humanitarian agencies; (e) to supervise and verify the disengagement and redeployment of the parties' forces; (f) within its capabilities and areas of deployment, to monitor compliance with the provisions of the Ceasefire Agreement on the supply of ammunition, weaponry and other war-related *matériel* to the field, including to all armed groups referred to in annex A, chapter 9.1; (g) to facilitate humanitarian assistance and human rights monitoring, with particular attention to vulnerable groups including women, children and demobilized child soldiers, as MONUC deemed within its capabilities and under acceptable security conditions, in close cooperation with other United Nations agencies, related organizations and non-governmental organizations; (h) to cooperate closely with th facilitator of the national dialogue, provide support an technical assistance to him, and coordinate othe United Nations agencies' activities to that effect; (i) t deploy mine action experts to assess the scope of th mine and unexploded ordnance problems, coordinat the initiation of mine action activities, develop a min action plan, and carry out emergency mine actio activities as required in support of its mandate; actin under Chapter VII of the Charter, decided tha MONUC might take the necessary action, in the area of deployment of its infantry battalions and as i deemed it within its capabilities, to protect Unite Nations and co-located Joint Military Commissio personnel, facilities, installations and equipment ensure the security and freedom of movement of it personnel, and protect civilians under imminent threa of physical violence; requested the Governments of th States in the region to conclude, as necessary, status-of-forces agreements with the Secretary-General withi 30 days of the adoption of the resolution, and recalle that pending the conclusion of such agreements th model status-of-forces agreement dated 9 October 199 (A/45/594) should apply provisionally; requested the Secretary-General, on the basis of concrete an observed military and political progress in the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement an relevant Council resolutions, to continue to plan fo any additional United Nations deployments in th Democratic Republic of the Congo and to mak recommendations for further Council action reaffirmed the importance of holding, at the appropriate time, an international conference on peace, security, democracy and development in the Grea Lakes region under the auspices of the United Nations and OAU, with the participation of all the Governments of the region and all others concerned and requested the Secretary-General to provide a report every 60 days to the Council on progress in the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement and the resolution. *(For the full text of resolution 1291 (2000), see appendix V.)*

Following the vote, statements were made by the representative of the United States of America, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Argentina.

Statements were then made by the representatives of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Portugal (on behalf of the States members of the European

Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey, as well as Liechtenstein and Norway, which aligned themselves with the statement).

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 22 March 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the military situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 28 March 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on his visit to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and neighbouring countries and his meeting with the parties to the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 12 April 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular the disengagement plan adopted by the Political Committee on 8 April 2000, and the preparations for the second phase of the deployment.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 25 April 2000, the members of the Council took up the second report of the Secretary-General on MONUC (S/2000/330 and Corr.1). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the latest developments in the situation there, in particular on the activities of MONUC.

At the **4132nd meeting, held in private on 25 April 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo", having before it the second report of the Secretary-General on MONUC (S/2000/330 and Corr.1). At the close of the meeting, the Council issued an official communiqué (S/PV.4132).

The representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo was invited, at his request, to participate in accordance with rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Security Council heard a briefing under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by Sir Ketumile Masire, facilitator of the inter-Congolese dialogue.

The members of the Council made comments and posed questions in connection with the briefing.

The representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo made a statement.

Sir Ketumile Masire responded to the comments made and questions posed by members of the Council.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 5 May 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular the signing of the status-of-forces agreement and the fighting between the Uganda People's Defence Force and the Rwandan Patriotic Army/Congolese Rally for Democracy (RCD-Goma) near the Simi-Simi airport of Kisangani.

At the **4135th meeting, held on 5 May 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo".

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2000/15), in which the Council, *inter alia*, expressed its grave concern at renewed fighting between Ugandan and Rwandan forces in Kisangani, which began on 5 May 2000; endorsed the statement made by its mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo on 5 May 2000 in Kinshasa calling for an immediate halt to the fighting; condemned unreservedly the outbreak of military hostilities in Kisangani; demanded that those latest hostilities cease immediately and that those involved in the fighting at Kisangani reaffirm their commitment to the Lusaka process and comply with all relevant Security Council resolutions; considered that that violent action directly violated the Lusaka Agreement; the Kampala disengagement plan of 8 April 2000; the ceasefire of 14 April 2000; the subsequent written instructions to field commanders to abide by that ceasefire; and relevant Security Council resolutions. (For the full text of S/PRST/2000/15, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 9 May 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for

Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular the fighting between Rwandan and Ugandan forces in the Kisangani area.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 12 May 2000, the report of the Security Council mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo from 4 to 8 May 2000 (S/2000/416) was presented to the members of the Council.

At the **4143rd meeting, held on 17 May 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo", having before it the report of the Security Council mission on its visit to the Democratic Republic of the Congo from 4 to 8 May 2000 (S/2000/416).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Japan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Pakistan, Portugal, Rwanda, South Africa, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Council heard a statement by Richard Holbrooke, Permanent Representative of the United States of America and head of the Security Council mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, who introduced the report of the mission (S/2000/416).

Statements were then made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Tunisia, Ukraine, Malaysia, Bangladesh, the Russian Federation, Canada, Namibia, Mali, Argentina, Jamaica and the Netherlands, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of China.

The Council then heard statements by the representatives of Algeria (on behalf of the current Chairman of OAU) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Japan, Pakistan, South Africa, Botswana, Zambia, Swaziland, Portuga (on behalf of the States members of the Europea Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey, whic aligned themselves with the statement), the Unite Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Rwanda.

At the informal consultations of the whole hel on 25 May 2000, the members of the Council receive a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General fo Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments i the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular th military situation, as well as the deployment o MONUC.

At the **4151st meeting, held on 2 June 2000** i accordance with the understanding reached in its prio consultations, the Security Council continued it consideration of the item entitled "The situatio concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo".

The President made a statement on behalf of th Council (S/PRST/2000/20), in which the Council, *inte alia,* welcomed the recommendation made by it mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo contained in paragraph 77 of its report (S/2000/416), t proceed with the early establishment of an expert pane on the illegal exploitation of the natural resources an other forms of wealth of the Democratic Republic o the Congo; requested the Security Council to establis that panel, for a period of six months, with th following mandate: to follow up on reports and collec information on all activities of illegal exploitation o the natural resources and other forms of wealth of th Democratic Republic of the Congo, including i violation of the sovereignty of that country; to researc and analyse the links between the exploitation of th natural resources and other forms of wealth in th Democratic Republic of the Congo and th continuation of the conflict; and to revert to th Council with recommendations; requested th Secretary-General to appoint the members of the panel in consultation with the Council, on the basis o candidates' professional expertise, impartiality an knowledge of the subregion; requested the Secretary General to report to it on the steps taken to establis the expert panel; and requested also that the exper panel, once established, submit to the Council, throug the Secretary-General, a preliminary report with initia findings after three months and a final report, wit recommendations, at the end of its mandate. (For the full text of S/PRST/2000/20, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 6 June 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular the military situation and the deployment of MONUC, as well as the fighting between Uganda and Rwandan forces in Kisangani.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 12 June 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular the military situation in and around Kisangani, as well as the demonstration held outside MONUC headquarters in Kinshasa on 9 and 10 June 2000.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 15 June 2000, the members of the Council took up the third report of the Secretary-General on MONUC (S/2000/566 and Corr.1). The members of the Council also received briefings by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, who introduced the report of the Secretary-General, on the developments in that country, in particular the military, humanitarian and political situation, as well as the difficulties in the deployment of MONUC; and by the Secretary-General on his meeting with the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Uganda concerning the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Lusaka Agreement.

At the **4156th meeting, held on 15 June 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo".

The President, with the consent of the Council, and in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, invited the Special Envoy of the President of Algeria, current Chairman of OAU; the Vice-Minister for External Relations of Angola; the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Democratic Republic of the Congo; the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Regional Cooperation of Rwanda; the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs (for Regional Cooperation) of Uganda, Chairman of the Political Committee; the Minister for Presidential Affairs of Zambia; and the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Zimbabwe to participate in the meeting. The President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Dominique Kanku, head of External Relations of the Movement for the Liberation of the Congo; Claver Pashi, head of the delegation of the Congolese Rally for Democracy-Liberation Movement (RCD-ML);* and Kamel Morjane, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The President made an opening statement.

Statements were then made by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs (for Regional Cooperation) of Uganda, Chairman of the Political Committee, by the representative of the United States of America, head of the Security Council mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

At the **4157th meeting, held in private on 15 June 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo". At the close of the meeting, the Council issued an official communiqué (S/PV.4157).

The President extended invitations in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rules 37 and 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, as appropriate, to the members of the Political Committee for the implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, as well as Zambia, the representative of the current Chairman of OAU and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The members of the Council and the members of the Political Committee had a frank and constructive discussion.

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* Bizima Karaha, head of the delegation of RCD-Goma, could not be present at the 4156th meeting for technical reasons but was invited and was present at the 4157th meeting.

C. Communications received from 28 June 1999 to 15 June 2000, reports of the Secretary-General and request for a meeting

Letter dated 28 June 1999 (S/1999/733) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 12 July (S/1999/787) from the representative of Finland addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement concerning the ceasefire agreement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, issued on 9 July 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 15 July on the United Nations preliminary deployment in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/1999/790), setting forth the implications for the United Nations and making recommendations to the Security Council concerning preliminary action that the United Nations could take.

Letter dated 23 July (S/1999/815) from the representative of Zambia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the Ceasefire Agreement on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, together with its annexes, signed by regional leaders at Lusaka on 10 July 1999.

Letter dated 16 August (S/1999/881) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 19 August (S/1999/898) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communication of 14 August 1999 from the Minister for Human Rights of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, the ambassadors of the States permanent members of the Security Council and the ambassadors of the States members of the European Union (represented by Portugal).

Letter dated 23 August (S/1999/913) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting an urgent meeting of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 August (S/1999/920) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, concerning the composition of the preliminary deployment of United Nations liaison officers to the capitals of the States signatories to the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement and the provisional headquarters of the Joint Military Commission, *inter alia*, for a period of three months.

Letter dated 27 August (S/1999/921) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter of 24 August 1999 (S/1999/920) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposal contained therein.

Letter dated 30 August (S/1999/930) from the representative of Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on the same date by the Office of the Vice-President and the Minister of Defence of Rwanda.

Letter dated 8 September (S/1999/959) from the representative of Finland addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 3 September 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 22 September (S/1999/1005) from the representative of Finland addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 23 September (S/1999/996) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, *inter alia*, a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 1 October (S/1999/1029) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 18 October (S/1999/1076) from the representative of Finland addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 11 October 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Second report of the Secretary-General dated 1 November on the United Nations preliminary deployment in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/1999/1116 and Corr.1), reporting on developments in the country and on the future presence of the United Nations there in support of the peace process, and recommending that the mandate of the United Nations personnel in the Democratic Republic of the Congo be extended until 15 January 2000.

Letter dated 5 November (S/1999/1141) from the representative of Cameroon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, *inter alia*, the report of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa on its twelfth ministerial meeting, held at N'Djamena from 27 to 30 October 1999.

Letter dated 13 November (S/1999/1171) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that, following the usual consultations, it was his intention to appoint Kamel Morjane (Tunisia) as his Special Representative for the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Letter dated 16 November (S/1999/1172) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter of 13 November 1999 (S/1999/1171) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the intention contained therein.

Letter dated 3 December (S/1999/1217) from the representative of Finland addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 26 November 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 14 December (S/1999/1251) from the representative of Namibia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release on the summit on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, held at Windhoek on 12 December 1999.

Letter dated 22 December (S/1999/1275) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 29 December (S/1999/1296) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that he had decided to appoint Berhanu Dinka as his Special Representative for the Great Lakes Region.

Letter dated 30 December (S/1999/1297) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 29 December 1999 (S/1999/1296) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the decision contained therein.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 17 January 2000 on MONUC (S/2000/30), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1279 (1999), describing developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and submitting his recommendations regarding further deployment of United Nations personnel in the country and their protection.

Letter dated 18 January (S/2000/36) from the representative of Namibia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final communiqué of the Extraordinary Summit of the Heads of State or Government of SADC, held at Maputo on 16 January 2000.

Letter dated 24 January (S/2000/47) from the representative of Nigeria addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of Nigeria to the President of the Security Council, being a goodwill message on the occasion of the open meeting of the Security Council on the situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Note by the President of the Security Council dated 26 January (S/2000/54), transmitting, in accordance with the understanding reached at the 4092nd meeting of the Council, the statements of the representatives of Brazil, Cape Verde, Colombia, Egypt, Israel, Japan, Lesotho, Norway, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America and the Permanent Observer for the International Organization of la Francophonie to the United Nations.

Letter dated 26 January (S/2000/73) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 28 January (S/2000/67) from the representative o the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note verbale dated 31 January (S/2000/81) from the Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the

Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 3 February (S/2000/89) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 11 February (S/2000/122) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 24 February (S/2000/147) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 28 February (S/2000/172) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that, having completed the usual consultations, it was his intention to appoint Major General Mountaga Diallo (Senegal) as Force Commander of MONUC.

Letter dated 2 March (S/2000/173) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 28 February 2000 (S/2000/172) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the intention contained therein.

Letter dated 3 March (S/2000/187) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement concerning the position of Archbishop Emmanuel Kataliko issued on 29 February 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 17 March (S/2000/229) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 21 March (S/2000/234) from the representative of Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 22 March (S/2000/239) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 24 March (S/2000/254) from the representative of Algeria addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communiqué on the resumption of hostilities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo issued by the current Chairman of OAU.

Letter dated 31 March (S/2000/273) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 12 April (S/2000/317) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 17 April (S/2000/333) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Second report of the Secretary-General dated 18 April on MONUC (S/2000/330 and Corr.1), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1291 (2000), reporting on progress in the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement and that resolution.

Letter dated 18 April (S/2000/334) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, suggesting that the Security Council might wish to consider creating a panel of experts to undertake a preliminary investigation into the reports of the illegal exploitation of the natural resources and other forms of wealth in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Letter dated 24 April (S/2000/344) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him of the decision by the members of the Council to send a mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and setting out the composition and terms of reference of the mission.

Letter dated 26 April (S/2000/350) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 28 April (S/2000/362) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him, with reference to his letter dated 18 April 2000 (S/2000/334) and the letter dated 26 April 2000 from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2000/350), that the Council intended to take a decision expeditiously on the matter, taking into account, *inter alia*, the conclusions of the Council mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Identical letters dated 1 May (S/2000/369) from the representative of Algeria addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final communiqué issued at the end of the OAU summit on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, held at Algiers on 30 April 2000.

Letter dated 5 May (S/2000/386) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 8 May (S/2000/397) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Report dated 11 May of the Security Council mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 4-8 May 2000 (S/2000/416).

Letter dated 17 May (S/2000/442) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 17 May (S/2000/445) from the representative of Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a joint statement on the demilitarization of Kisangani, signed at Kampala on 15 May 2000 by the Governments of Rwanda and Uganda.

Letter dated 18 May (S/2000/452) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 18 May (S/2000/453) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 18 May (S/2000/468) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 19 May (S/2000/466) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting an appeal made on 16 May 2000 to the international community following the armed clashes between Ugandan and Rwandan troops in Kisangani.

Letter dated 26 May (S/2000/503) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement on the demilitarization of Kisangani, issued on 23 May 2000 by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Uganda in charge of regional cooperation.

Letter dated 30 May (S/2000/506) from the representative of Chad addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa on its thirteenth Ministerial Meeting, held at N'Djamena from 2 to 6 May 2000.

Letter dated 1 June (S/2000/515) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 5 June (S/2000/537 and Corr.1) from the representative of Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 6 June (S/2000/580) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final document of the Thirteenth Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena, Colombia, on 8 and 9 April 2000.

Letter dated 7 June (S/2000/548) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 9 June (S/2000/558) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting three statements concerning the continued clashes in Kisangani, issued by the Chairman of the Committee on the Region.

Letter dated 11 June (S/2000/559) from the representative of Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement concerning Kisangani issued on 10 June 2000 by the Government of Rwanda.

Letter dated 12 June (S/2000/562) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement on the situation in Kisangani as at 11 June 2000.

Third report of the Secretary-General dated 12 June on MONUC (S/2000/566 and Corr.1), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1291 (2000), describing developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo since his last report (S/2000/330 and Corr.1).

Letter dated 12 June (S/2000/584) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the situation in Kisangani issued on 9 June 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 15 June (S/2000/596) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement detailing the chronology of events in Kisangani.

Chapter 3
The situation in Cyprus

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999

Resolution 1178 (1998) of 29 June 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for a further period ending on 31 December 1998; called upon all concerned to commit themselves to a reduction in defence spending and a reduction in the number of foreign troops in the Republic of Cyprus to help restore confidence between the parties and as a first step towards the withdrawal of non-Cypriot forces as described in the set of ideas (S/24472, annex); stressed the importance of eventual demilitarization of the Republic of Cyprus as an objective in the context of an overall comprehensive settlement; encouraged the Secretary-General to continue to promote efforts in that direction; called upon the leaders of the two communities to resume the discussions on security issues begun on 26 September 1997; welcomed the appointment of the new third member of the Committee on Missing Persons; called for implementation without delay of the agreement on missing persons of 31 July 1997; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report by 10 December 1998 on the implementation of the resolution.

Resolution 1179 (1998) of 29 June 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, stressed its full support for the Secretary-General's mission of good offices and for the efforts of his Special Adviser on Cyprus to resume a sustained process of direct negotiations aimed at achieving a comprehensive settlement on the basis of relevant Security Council resolutions; welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to continue to explore possibilities that might lead to a new momentum in that process of negotiations; called once again upon the leaders of the two communities, in particular the Turkish Cypriot side, to commit themselves to that process of negotiations, to cooperate actively and constructively with the Secretary-General and his Special Adviser and to resume the direct dialogue without further delay; and urged all States to lend their full support to these efforts.

Resolution 1217 (1998) of 22 December 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period ending on 30 June 1999.

Resolution 1218 (1998) of 22 December 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, endorsed the initiative of the Secretary-General announced on 30 September 1998 within the framework of his mission of good offices, with the goal of reducing tensions and promoting progress towards a just and lasting settlement in Cyprus; and requested the Secretary-General, in view of the objectives of promoting progress towards a just and lasting settlement and of reducing tension set out by the Secretary-General in his initiative of 30 September 1998, and building on the serious engagement already demonstrated by the two sides, to continue to make progress towards those two objectives, on the basis of relevant Security Council resolutions.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 24 June 1999 to 14 June 2000

Meetings of the Council: 4018 (29 June 1999); 4082 (15 December 1999); 4155 (14 June 2000).
Resolutions adopted: 1250 (1999); 1251 (1999); 1283 (1999); 1303 (2000).
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4018; S/PV.4082; S/PV.4155.
Consultations of the whole: 24, 25, 28 and 29 June; 15 September; 2, 7 and 14 December 1999; 15 February; 8, 12 and 14 June 2000.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 24 June 1999, the members of the Council took up the reports of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/1999/657) and his mission of good offices in Cyprus (S/1999/707).

At the **4018th meeting, held on 29 June 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus", having before it the reports of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus and his mission of good offices in Cyprus (S/1999/657 and Add.1 and S/1999/707).

The President drew attention to two draft resolutions (S/1999/724 and S/1999/725) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4018th meeting, on 29 June 1999, draft resolution S/1999/724 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1250 (1999).*

By resolution 1250 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, reiterated its endorsement of the initiative of the Secretary-General announced on 30 September 1998, within the framework of his mission of good offices, with the goal of reducing tensions and promoting progress towards a just and lasting settlement in Cyprus; requested the Secretary-General, in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions, to invite the leaders of the two sides to negotiations in the autumn of 1999; and called upon the two leaders, in that context, to give their full support to such a comprehensive negotiation, under the auspices of the Secretary-General, and to commit themselves to the following principles: no preconditions; all issues on the table; commitment in good faith to continue t negotiate until a settlement was reached; and ful consideration of relevant United Nations resolution and treaties. (For the full text of resolution 125 (1999), see appendix V.)

Decision: *At the 4018th meeting, on 29 June 1999 draft resolution S/1999/725 was adopted unanimousl as resolution 1251 (1999).*

By resolution 1251 (1999), the Security Council *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of UNFICY for a further period ending on 15 December 1999 called upon the military authorities on both sides t refrain from any action, including acts of provocatio in the vicinity of the buffer zone, which woul exacerbate tensions; urged the Greek Cypriot side t agree to the implementation of the UNFICYP packag of measures and encouraged UNFICYP to continue it efforts towards the rapid implementation of th package by both sides; stressed the importance o eventual demilitarization of the Republic of Cyprus a an objective in the context of an overall comprehensiv settlement; welcomed in that context any steps eithe side might take to reduce armaments and troops, an encouraged the Secretary-General to continue t promote efforts in that direction; reiterated its suppor for the efforts of the United Nations and other concerned to promote the holding of bicommuna events so as to build cooperation, trust and mutua respect between the two communities; and called upo the Turkish-Cypriot leadership to resume suc activities. (For the full text of resolution 1251 (1999) see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole hel on 15 September 1999, the members of the Counci received a briefing by the Special Representative of th Secretary-General and Chief of Mission on the lates developments on the situation in Cyprus, in particula the prospect of talks between the parties.

At the informal consultations of the whole hel on 2 December 1999, the members of the Counci received a briefing by the Secretary-General's Specia Adviser on Cyprus on the proximity talks that were t begin on 3 December 1999, to prepare the ground fo meaningful negotiations leading to a comprehensiv settlement of the Cyprus question.

At the informal consultations of the whole hel on 7 December 1999, the members of the Council too up the report of the Secretary-General on UNFICY

(S/1999/1203 and Corr.1). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Secretariat official who introduced the report.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 14 December 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Cyprus on the proximity talks held in New York between Secretariat officials and each of the parties.

At the **4082nd meeting, held on 15 December 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/1999/1203 and Corr.1 and Add.1).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/1249) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4082nd meeting, on 15 December 1999, draft resolution S/1999/1249 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1283 (1999).*

By resolution 1283 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period ending on 15 June 2000; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report by 1 June 2000 on the implementation of the resolution. (For the full text of resolution 1283 (1999), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 15 February 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Cyprus regarding the new round of proximity talks held in New York from 31 January to 8 February 2000 between the Secretary-General and each of the parties.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 12 June 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretariat on the negotiations regarding the addendum to the report of the Secretary-General on UNFICYP (S/2000/496 and Corr.1).

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 14 June 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretariat on the consultations in Cyprus with the parties and the guarantor Powers.

At the **4155th meeting, held on 14 June 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on UNFICYP (S/2000/496 and Corr.1).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/549) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4155th meeting, on 14 June 2000, draft resolution S/2000/549 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1303 (2000).*

By resolution 1303 (2000), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period ending on 15 December 2000; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report by 1 December 2000 on the implementation of the resolution. (For the full text of resolution 1303 (2000), see appendix V.)

C. Communications received from 20 June 1999 to 15 June 2000 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 20 June 1999 (S/1999/722) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing the Council of his intention to appoint Ann Hercus as his resident Special Representative and Chief of the United Nations Operation in Cyprus, with effect from 1 July 1999.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 22 June on his mission of good offices in Cyprus (S/1999/707), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1218 (1998) and describing his efforts to reach a settlement of the situation in Cyprus.

Note verbale dated 24 June (S/1999/711) from the Permanent Mission of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on regional questions issued on 20 June 1999 by the Group of Eight.

Letter dated 25 June (S/1999/723) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 20 June 1999 (S/1999/722) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the intention contained therein.

Addendum dated 29 June (S/1999/657/Add.1) to the report of the Secretary-General of 8 June 1999 on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/1999/657).

Letter dated 30 June (S/1999/744) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 30 June (S/1999/745) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 29 July (S/1999/835) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 12 August (S/1999/879) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 27 August (S/1999/932) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 September (S/1999/996) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, *inter alia*, a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 4 October (S/1999/1034) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 October (S/1999/1036) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosures.

Letter dated 7 October (S/1999/1043) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing the Council that he had appointed James Holger as his Acting Special Representative and Chief of Mission of UNFICYP for a period of three months effective 1 October 1999.

Letter dated 11 October (S/1999/1044) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 7 October 1999 (S/1999/1043) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the appointment.

Letter dated 13 October (S/1999/1059) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosures.

Letter dated 15 October (S/1999/1063) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York on 23 September 1999.

Letter dated 26 October (S/1999/1097) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 29 October (S/1999/1111) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that, following the usual consultations, it was his intention to designate Alvaro de Soto as his Special Adviser on Cyprus at Headquarters as from 1 November 1999, and that it was his wish to appoint Mr. de Soto as his Special Representative, resident in Cyprus, in spring 2000.

Letter dated 1 November (S/1999/1112) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter of 29 October 1999 (S/1999/1111) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the course of action proposed therein.

Letter dated 2 November (S/1999/1120) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 2 November (S/1999/1121) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 3 November (S/1999/1126) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 15 November (S/1999/1174) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 18 November (S/1999/1194) from the representative of Burkina Faso addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the annual coordination meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at United Nations Headquarters on 1 October 1999.

Letter dated 19 November (S/1999/1192) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 29 November on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/1999/1203 and Corr.1), describing developments from 10 June to 29 November 1999 and bringing up to date the record of the activities of UNFICYP and the Secretary-General's mission of good offices, and recommending that the mandate of the Force be extended for a further period of six months, until 15 June 2000; and addendum dated 15 December (S/1999/1203/Add.1), reporting that the parties concerned had concurred with his recommendation.

Letter dated 30 November (S/1999/1211) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 30 November (S/1999/1214) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 6 December (S/1999/1233) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him of his decision to appoint Major General Victory Rana (Nepal) as the next Commander of UNFICYP.

Letter dated 10 December (S/1999/1234) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter of 6 December 1999 (S/1999/1233) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the decision contained therein.

Letter dated 27 December (S/1999/1281) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 3 January 2000 (S/2000/4) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 27 January (S/2000/66) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 8 February (S/2000/100) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 8 March (S/2000/204) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 28 March (S/2000/263) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 27 April (S/2000/370) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 10 May (S/2000/431) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him of his intention to appoint Zbigniew Wlosowicz (Poland) as his Acting Special Representative and Chief of Mission of UNFICYP effective 1 June 2000.

Letter dated 15 May (S/2000/432) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 10 May 2000 (S/2000/431) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the appointment.

Letter dated 19 May (S/2000/462) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosures.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 26 May on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/2000/496 and Corr.1), describing developments from 30 November 1999 to 31 May 2000 and bringing up to date the record of the activities of UNFICYP, and recommending that the mandate of the Force be extended for a further period of six months, until 15 December 2000.

Letter dated 5 June (S/2000/539) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 June (S/2000/551) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 6 June (S/2000/580) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final document of the Thirteenth Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena, Colombia, on 8 and 9 April 2000.

Chapter 4
The situation in East Timor*

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999

Resolution 1236 (1999) of 7 May 1999

The Security Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the concluding on 5 May 1999 o the Agreement between Indonesia and Portugal on the question of East Timor (the General Agreement) (S/1999/513, annex I); welcomed also the concludin of the agreements between the United Nations and the Governments o Indonesia and Portugal on the same date regarding security arrangement (S/1999/513, annex III) and the modalities for the popular consultation of the East Timorese through a direct ballot (S/1999/513, annex II); welcomed furthe the intention of the Secretary-General to establish as soon as practicable a United Nations presence in East Timor, with a view to assisting in the implementation of those agreements; and expressed its intention to take a prompt decision on the establishment of a United Nations mission on the basis of the report referred to in paragraph 8 of the resolution.

Resolution 1246 (1999) of 11 June 1999

The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to establish until 31 August 1999 the United Nations Mission in East Timor (UNAMET) to organize and conduct a popular consultation, scheduled for 8 August 1999, on the basis of a direct secret and universal ballot, in order to ascertain whether the East Timorese people accepted the proposed constitutional framework providing for a specia autonomy for East Timor within the unitary Republic of Indonesia or rejecte the proposed special autonomy for East Timor, leading to East Timor's separation from Indonesia, in accordance with the General Agreement, and t enable the Secretary-General to discharge his responsibility under paragraph of the security agreement; authorized until 31 August 1999 the deploymen within UNAMET of up to 280 civilian police officers to act as advisers to the Indonesian police in the discharge of their duties and, at the time of the consultation, to supervise the escort of ballot papers and boxes to and from the polling sites; authorized until 31 August 1999 the deployment withi UNAMET of 50 military liaison officers to maintain contact with the Indonesian Armed Forces in order to allow the Secretary-General to discharg his responsibilities under the General Agreement and the security agreemen endorsed the Secretary-General's proposal that UNAMET should als incorporate (a) a political component responsible for monitoring the fairness o the political environment, for ensuring the freedom of all political and othe non-governmental organizations to carry out their activities freely and fo monitoring and advising the Special Representative on all matters wit political implications; (b) an electoral component responsible for all activitie related to registration and voting; and (c) an information componen responsible for explaining to the East Timorese people, in an objective an impartial manner without prejudice to any position or outcome, the terms of th General Agreement and the proposed autonomy framework, for providin information on the process and procedure of the vote and for explaining the implications of a vote in favour or against the proposal; and approved the modalities for the implementation of the popular consultation process scheduled for 8 August 1999 as set out in paragraphs 15 to 18 of the report of the Secretary-General of 22 May 1999 (S/1999/595).

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* Prior to the 4041st meeting, held on 3 September 1999, the wording of the item was "The situation in Timor".

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 16 June 1999 to 25 May 2000

Meetings of the Council: 4019 (29 June 1999); 4031 (3 August 1999); 4038 (27 August 1999); 4041 (3 September 1999); 4042 (3 September 1999); 4043 (11 September 1999); 4045 (15 September 1999); 4057 (25 October 1999); 4085 (22 December 1999); 4097 (3 February 2000); 4114 (21 March 2000); 4133 (27 April 2000); 4147 (25 May 2000).
Resolutions adopted: 1257 (1999); 1262 (1999); 1264 (1999); 1272 (1999).
Presidential statements: S/PRST/1999/20; S/PRST/1999/27.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4019; S/PV.4031; S/PV.4038; S/PV.4041; S/PV.4042; S/PV.4043; S/PV.4043 (Resumption 1) and Corr.1; S/PV.4045; S/PV.4057; S/PV.4085 and Corr.1; S/PV.4097; S/PV.4114; S/PV.4133; S/PV.4147.
Consultations of the whole: 16, 17, 25, 28 and 29 June; 6, 7, 13, 16 and 30 July; 3, 11, 17, 24, 26, 27 and 30 August; 1, 2, 3, 5, 7-10, 13, 14 and 21 September; 1, 7, 21 and 22 October; 23 November 1999; 14 January; 15, 16 and 29 February; 3 and 18 May; 12 June 2000.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 16 June 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for East Timor on the situation in the territory, in particular the activities of the United Nations Mission in East Timor, as well as plans for his forthcoming visit to the region to assess conditions for the consultation as contemplated in the General Agreement of 5 May 1999.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 25 June 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/705). The members also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments in the territory, in particular the security situation, as well as on the activities of UNAMET.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 29 June 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the situation in East Timor, in particular the attack against the UNAMET office at Maliana by pro-integration demonstrators, including the militia.

At the **4019th meeting, held on 29 June 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Timor", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/705).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Indonesia and Portugal, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1999/20), in which the Council, *inter alia*, endorsed the Secretary-General's intention that the operational phases of the popular consultation not begin until UNAMET was fully deployed, and his decision to postpone the ballot date for two weeks; emphasized that a popular consultation of the East Timorese people through a direct, secret and universal ballot represented an historic opportunity to resolve the question of East Timor peacefully; concurred with the Secretary-General's assessment that the process must be transparent and that all parties must have the opportunity to express themselves freely; expressed serious concern that the Secretary-General, in his assessment, concluded that the necessary conditions did not yet exist to begin the operational phases of the consultation process, given the security situation throughout much of East Timor; was especially concerned that the militias and other armed groups had carried out acts of violence against the local population and exercised an intimidating influence over them, and that those activities continued to constrict political freedom in East Timor, thus jeopardizing the necessary openness of the consultation process; stressed the need for all sides to put an end to all kinds of violence and for utmost restraint before, during and after the consultation; called on UNAMET to follow up reports of violent activity by both the pro-integration militias and Falintil; expressed grave concern at the attack on the UNAMET office in Maliana, East Timor, on 29 June 1999; and demanded that the incident be thoroughly investigated and the perpetrators brought to justice. (For the full text of S/PRST/1999/20, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 6 July 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments in East Timor, in particular the attacks against UNAMET.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 13 July 1999, the members of the Council considered a letter dated 10 July 1999 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/773), introduced by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, who also provided a briefing on the latest developments in East Timor, in particular the visit to East Timor of a high-level delegation, including the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Head of the Armed Forces of Indonesia.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 16 July 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for East Timor on the latest developments in the territory, in particular the security situation and voter registration for the popular consultation.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 30 July 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments in East Timor, in particular the security situation and voter registration for the popular consultation, which had been postponed until 30 August 1999.

At the **4031st meeting, held on 3 August 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Timor", having before it a letter dated 28 July 1999 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/830).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/843) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4031st meeting, on 3 August 1999, draft resolution S/1999/843 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1257 (1999).*

By resolution 1257 (1999), the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of UNAMET until 30 September 1999. (For the full text of resolution 1257 (1999), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 11 August 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/862). The members also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, who introduced the report of the Secretary-General, on the latest developments in East Timor, in particular the political and security situation in the territory.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 24 August 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the political and security situation in East Timor, in particular the preparations by UNAMET for the popular consultation scheduled for 30 August 1999.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 26 August 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the acts of violence in and around Dili by several pro-autonomy parties.

At the **4038th meeting, held on 27 August 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Timor", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/862).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Australia, Finland, Indonesia, New Zealand, Portugal and the Republic of Korea, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Portugal, Indonesia, Australia, Finland (on behalf of the States members of the European Union), New Zealand and the Republic of Korea.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/904) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4038th meeting, on 27 August 1999, draft resolution S/1999/904 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1262 (1999).*

By resolution 1262 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of UNAMET until 30 November 1999; and endorsed the proposal of the Secretary-General that in the interim phase UNAMET should incorporate the following components: (a) an electoral unit; (b) a civilian police component of up to 460 personnel to continue to advise the Indonesian police and to prepare for the recruitment and training of the new East Timorese police force; (c) a military liaison component of up to 300 personnel to undertake the necessary military liaison functions, to continue to be involved in the work of the East Timorese bodies established to promote peace, stability and reconciliation, and to provide advice to the Special Representative for the East Timor popular consultation on security matters as required, pursuant to the implementation of the agreements of 5 May 1999; (d) a civil affairs component to advise the Special Representative for the East Timor popular consultation in monitoring the implementation of the agreements of 5 May 1999; and (e) a public information component to provide information on progress made towards implementation of the outcome of the ballot, and to disseminate a message promoting reconciliation, confidence, peace and stability. (For the full text of resolution 1262 (1999), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 30 August 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the political and security situation in East Timor, in particular the popular consultation and the outcome of the meeting of senior officials held at Lisbon on 24 August 1999.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 1 September 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the security situation in East Timor, in particular acts of intimidation and violence by the militia.

At the **4041st meeting, held on 3 September 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in East Timor".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Indonesia and Portugal, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Secretary-General made a statement.

At the **4042nd meeting, held on 3 September 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in East Timor", having before it a letter dated 3 September 1999 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/944).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Indonesia and Portugal, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1999/27), in which the Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the successful popular consultation of the East Timorese people on 30 August 1999 and the letter dated 3 September 1999 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Council (S/1999/944) announcing the ballot result; regarded the popular consultation as an accurate reflection of the views of the East Timorese people; called on all parties, both inside and outside East Timor, to respect the result of the popular consultation; urged the East Timorese people to work together to implement their decision as freely and democratically expressed in the ballot and to cooperate in the building of peace and prosperity in the territory; and looked to the Government of Indonesia to take the necessary constitutional steps to implement the result of the ballot, in accordance with the agreements of 5 May 1999 (S/1999/513, annexes I-III). (For the full text of S/PRST/1999/27, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 5 September 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the rapidly deteriorating security situation in East Timor.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 8 September 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the deteriorating situation in East Timor and the decision to withdraw UNAMET staff from East Timor.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 9 September 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the telephone conversation between the Secretary-General and the President of Indonesia on the situation in East Timor and on the activities of the mission of the Security Council to the region.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 10 September 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments in the situation concerning East Timor, in particular the Security Council mission to the region and the successful evacuation of United Nations local staff from East Timor to Darwin, Australia.

At the **4043rd meeting, held on 11 September 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in East Timor", having before it a letter dated 8 September 1999 from the representative of Portugal to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/955) and a letter dated 9 September 1999 from the representative of Brazil to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/961).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Angola, Australia, Belarus, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mozambique, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, the Sudan, Sweden, Uruguay and Viet Nam, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure

The Council heard a statement by the Secretary-General.

The Council then heard a statement by the representative of Portugal.

Statements were also made by the representatives of Brazil, the United States of America, France, Argentina, Canada, Gabon, China, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Russian Federation.

The Council then heard statements by the representatives of Australia, Belarus, Finland (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Latvia, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, which aligned themselves with the statement), the Republic of Korea, Ireland and the Philippines.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, India and Luxembourg, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of South Africa, Egypt, the Sudan, Cambodia, Mozambique, Cuba, Norway, Ecuador, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Chile, New Zealand, Germany, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Italy, Uruguay, Greece, Pakistan, Spain, Viet Nam, Papua New Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Singapore, Sweden, Iraq, Angola, Cape Verde, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Belgium, India, Denmark, Luxembourg, Austria and Indonesia.

Statements were also made by the representative of Slovenia and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the Netherlands.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 13 September 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretary-General concerning the situation in East Timor, in particular his telephone conversation with the President of Indonesia, the deployment of the multinational force and the humanitarian situation.

At the **4045th meeting, held on 15 September 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in East Timor", having before it a letter dated 8 September 1999 from the representative of Portugal to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/955) and a letter dated 9 September 1999 from the representative of Brazil to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/961).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Australia, Finland, Indonesia, Japan, New Zealand and Portugal, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/977) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4045th meeting, on 15 September 1999, draft resolution S/1999/977 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1264 (1999).*

By resolution 1264 (1999), the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*, condemned all acts of violence in East Timor, called for their immediate end and demanded that those responsible for such acts be brought to justice; authorized the establishment of a multinational force under a unified command structure, pursuant to the request of the Government of Indonesia conveyed to the Secretary-General on 12 September 1999, with the following tasks: to restore peace and security in East Timor, to protect and support UNAMET in carrying out its tasks and, within force capabilities, to facilitate humanitarian assistance operations; and authorized the States participating in the multinational force to take all necessary measures to fulfil that mandate; noted that article 6 of the Agreement of 5 May 1999 stated that the Governments of Indonesia and Portugal and the Secretary-General should agree on arrangements for a peaceful and orderly transfer of authority in East Timor to the United Nations, and requested the leadership of the multinational force to cooperate closely with the United Nations to assist and support those arrangements; agreed that the multinational force should collectively be deployed in East Timor until replaced as soon as possible by a United Nations peacekeeping operation; and invited the Secretary-General to plan and prepare for a United Nations transitional administration in East Timor, incorporating a United Nations peacekeeping operation, to be deployed in the implementation phase of the popular consultation (phase III) and to make recommendations as soon as possible to the Council. (For the full text of resolution 1264 (1999), see appendix V.)

Following the vote, statements were made by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Portugal, Indonesia and Australia, and by the representatives of Finland (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, as well as Iceland and Liechtenstein, which aligned themselves with the statement), Japan and New Zealand.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 1 October 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the East Timor popular consultation on the activities of UNAMET, the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the security situation in the territory.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 7 October 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/1024), which was introduced by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

At the **4057th meeting, held on 25 October 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in East Timor", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/1024).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Australia, Finland, Indonesia, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal and the Republic of Korea, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/1083) submitted by Brazil, Canada, Namibia, the Netherlands, Slovenia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United

States of America, joined by Argentina, France and the Russian Federation.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Portugal, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Finland (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, as well as Iceland and Liechtenstein, which aligned themselves with the statement), the Republic of Korea and Norway.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Slovenia, China, Malaysia, Bahrain, the Netherlands, Brazil, France, Argentina, Canada and the United States of America.

Decision: *At the 4057th meeting, on 25 October 1999, draft resolution S/1999/1083 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1272 (1999).*

By resolution 1272 (1999), the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*, decided to establish, in accordance with the report of the Secretary-General, a United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET), which would be endowed with overall responsibility for the administration of East Timor and would be empowered to exercise all legislative and executive authority, including the administration of justice; decided also that the mandate of UNTAET should consist of the following elements: (a) to provide security and maintain law and order throughout the territory of East Timor; (b) to establish an effective administration; (c) to assist in the development of civil and social services; (d) to ensure the coordination and delivery of humanitarian assistance, rehabilitation and development assistance; (e) to support capacity-building for self-government; and (f) to assist in the establishment of conditions for sustainable development; decided further that UNTAET would have objectives and a structure along the lines set out in section IV of the report of the Secretary-General, and in particular that its main components would be: (a) a governance and public administration component, including an international police element with a strength of up to 1,640 officers; (b) a humanitarian assistance and emergency rehabilitation component; and (c) a military component, with a strength of up to 8,950 troops and up to 200 military observers; authorized UNTAET to take all necessary measures to fulfil its mandate; welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Representative who, as the Transitional Administrator, would be responsible for all aspects of the United Nations work in East Timor and would have the power to enact new laws and regulations and to amend, suspend or repeal existing ones; decided to establish UNTAET for an initial period until 31 January 2001; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Council closely and regularly informed of progress towards the implementation of the resolution, including, in particular, with regard to the deployment of UNTAET and possible future reductions of its military component if the situation in East Timor improved, and to submit a report within three months of the date of adoption of the resolution and every six months thereafter. (For the full text of resolution 1272 (1999), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 23 November 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on developments regarding East Timor, in particular the activities of UNTAET.

At the **4085th meeting, held on 22 December 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in East Timor".

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Hédi Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

The Council heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

Statements were made by the representatives of Bahrain, the United States of America, Canada, Brazil, the Russian Federation, China, Slovenia, France, Argentina, Malaysia, the Gambia, Namibia, Gabon and the Netherlands, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Assistant Secretary-General responded to the comments and questions of members of the Council.

The President made a concluding statement.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 14 January 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on developments in East Timor, in particular the security and political situation, as well as the activities of UNTAET.

At the **4097th meeting, held on 3 February 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in East Timor", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on UNTAET (S/2000/53).

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Sergio Vieira de Mello, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Transitional Administrator in East Timor.

The Council heard a briefing by the Special Representative and Transitional Administrator in East Timor.

Statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Bangladesh, Canada, Jamaica, the Russian Federation, Malaysia, Ukraine, Namibia, the Netherlands, China, Tunisia, Mali and the United States of America, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Argentina.

The Special Representative responded to the comments and questions posed by members of the Council.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 29 February 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, on his visit to East Timor.

At the **4114th meeting, held on 21 March 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in East Timor.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Indonesia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Hédi Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

The Council heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General.

Statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, France, Canada, the Russian Federation, Argentina, the Netherlands, China, Malaysia, Jamaica, Namibia and Mali, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Bangladesh.

The Assistant Secretary-General responded to comments and questions posed by members of the Council.

At the **4133rd meeting, held on 27 April 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in East Timor".

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Hédi Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

The Council heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General.

Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Argentina, the Russian Federation, Mali, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Namibia, China, Jamaica, Ukraine, the Netherlands and Tunisia.

The Assistant Secretary-General responded to comments and questions posed by members of the Council.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 18 May 2000, the members of the Council received a clarification by the Assistant Secretary-General for

Peacekeeping Operations concerning the activities of UNTAET.

At the **4147th meeting, held on 25 May 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in East Timor".

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Hédi Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

The Council heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General.

Statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, France, Canada, Bangladesh, the Russian Federation, Argentina, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Jamaica, Namibia, Tunisia, Ukraine and Mali, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of China.

The Assistant Secretary-General responded to comments and questions posed by members of the Council.

The representative of the Netherlands made a further statement.

C. Communications received from 21 June 1999 to 15 June 2000, reports of the Secretary-General and requests for a meeting

Letter dated 21 June 1999 (S/1999/709) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing the Council of his intention to appoint Brigadier Rezaqui Haider (Bangladesh) to the post of Chief Military Liaison Officer of UNAMET.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 22 June on the question of East Timor (S/1999/705), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1246 (1999) and reporting on the implementation of the Council's resolutions and the tripartite agreements, and on the security situation in East Timor.

Letter dated 23 June (S/1999/710) from th President of the Security Council addressed to th Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dat 21 June 1999 (S/1999/709) had been brought to th attention of the members of the Council and that the took note of the intention contained therein.

Letter dated 25 June (S/1999/735) from th Secretary-General addressed to the President of th Security Council, proposing, following the usu consultations, the composition of the civilian polic component of UNAMET.

Letter dated 30 June (S/1999/736) from th President of the Security Council addressed to th Secretary-General, informing him that his letter date 25 June 1999 (S/1999/735) had been brought to th attention of the members of the Council and that the took note of the proposal contained therein.

Letter dated 2 July (S/1999/750) from th Secretary-General addressed to the President of th Security Council, proposing, following the usua consultations, the composition of the military liaiso component of UNAMET.

Letter dated 6 July (S/1999/751) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated July 1999 (S/1999/750) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the proposal contained therein.

Letter dated 10 July (S/1999/773) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, providing information on the security situation in East Timor and proposing that voter registration be delayed until 16 July 1999.

Letter dated 12 July (S/1999/782) from the representative of Indonesia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 9 July 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 14 July (S/1999/786) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing the Council of his decision to begin voter registration in East Timor.

Letter dated 16 July (S/1999/791) from the representative of Indonesia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 20 July on the question of East Timor (S/1999/803), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1246 (1999) and reporting on the implementation of the Council's resolutions and the tripartite agreements, and on the security situation in East Timor.

Letter dated 26 July (S/1999/822) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, reporting on developments in East Timor, in particular that 200 registration centres had been open for the first 10 days of registration and that the security situation was improving.

Letter dated 28 July (S/1999/830) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that, following discussions with his Personal Representative for East Timor and advice received from UNAMET, he had decided to postpone the popular consultation in the territory until 30 August 1999.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 9 August on the question of East Timor (S/1999/862), providing information on the United Nations role in East Timor in the post-ballot period and recommending that the Security Council positively consider the proposals regarding the composition of UNAMET as soon as possible and authorize them for an initial period of three months from the date of the popular consultation scheduled for 30 August 1999.

Letter dated 3 September (S/1999/944) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, reporting on the outcome of the popular consultation in East Timor.

Letter dated 5 September (S/1999/946) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that the members of the Council had agreed to dispatch a mission to discuss with the Government of Indonesia concrete steps to allow the peaceful implementation of the ballot result in East Timor.

Letter dated 6 September (S/1999/972) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the terms of reference and composition of the Security Council mission to Indonesia.

Letter dated 7 September (S/1999/950) from the representative of Ireland addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 8 September (S/1999/955) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting, under instructions from his Government in its capacity as administering Power of the Non-Self-Governing Territory of East Timor, an urgent meeting of the Security Council on the situation in East Timor.

Letter dated 8 September (S/1999/956) from the representative of Angola addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement on the situation in East Timor made on 6 September 1999 in Lisbon by the States members of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries.

Letter dated 9 September (S/1999/961) from the representative of Brazil addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting the convening of a formal meeting of the Security Council, under rule 2 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, to discuss the situation in East Timor.

Letter dated 10 September (S/1999/963) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the President of the Security Council, reiterating Portugal's request for an urgent meeting of the Security Council to discuss the situation in East Timor.

Letter dated 14 September (S/1999/975) from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Security Council mission to Jakarta and Dili from 8 to 12 September 1999, dated 14 September (S/1999/976), reporting on its discussions with the Government of Indonesia, analysing the situation in East Timor and providing recommendations for the consideration of the Council.

Letter dated 21 September (S/1999/1004) from the representative of Finland addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on East and West Timor issued on the same date by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 23 September (S/1999/996) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, *inter alia*, a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 4 October on the situation in East Timor (S/1999/1024), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1264 (1999), presenting a framework and concept of operations for UNTAET and describing developments on the ground and the activities of UNAMET since his last report (S/1999/862).

Letter dated 4 October (S/1999/1025) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 29 September 1999 from the representative of Australia to the Secretary-General, enclosing the first periodic report on the operations of the multinational force in East Timor (INTERFET).

Identical letters dated 12 October (S/1999/1052) from the representative of Indonesia addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 13 October (S/1999/1055) from the representative of Australia addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 October (S/1999/1072) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 14 October 1999 from the representative of Australia to the Secretary-General, enclosing the second periodic report on the operations of INTERFET, covering the period from 29 September to 12 October 1999.

Letter dated 25 October (S/1999/1093) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that, following consultations, he intended to appoint Sergio Vieira de Mello as his Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor.

Letter dated 26 October (S/1999/1094) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 25 October 1999 (S/1999/1093) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the intention contained therein.

Letter dated 29 October (S/1999/1106) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 28 October 1999 from the representative of Australia to the Secretary-General, enclosing the third periodic report on the operations of INTERFET, covering the period from 13 to 26 October 1999.

Letter dated 2 November (S/1999/1123) from the representative of Finland addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the decision of the Indonesian People's Consultative Assembly on Eas Timor, issued on 21 October 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 8 November (S/1999/1146) from the representative of Australia addressed to the Secretary-General, submitting the report of the joint INTERFET and Indonesian Military Forces investigation team on the incident that took place on 10 October 1999 at Motaain on the border of West and East Timor.

Letter dated 12 November (S/1999/1169) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 11 November 1999 from the representative of Australia to the Secretary-General, enclosing the fourth periodic report on the operations of INTERFET, covering the period from 27 October to 10 November 1999.

Letter dated 14 December (S/1999/1248) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 10 December 1999 from the representative of Australia to the Secretary-General, enclosing the fifth periodic report on the operations of INTERFET, covering the period from 11 November to 9 December 1999.

Letter dated 29 December (S/1999/1294) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that, following th usual consultations, it was his intention to appoin Major General Jaime de los Santos (Philippines) to the post of Force Commander of UNTAET, with the rank of Lieutenant General.

Letter dated 30 December (S/1999/1295) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter of 29 December 1999 (S/1999/1294) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the intention contained therein.

Letter dated 25 January 2000 (S/2000/62) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, concerning the composition of the military component of UNTAET.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 26 January on UNTAET (S/2000/53), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1272 (1999) and covering the activities of UNTAET and developments in East Timor since 25 October 1999, and addendum thereto dated 8 February (S/2000/53/Add.1), containing 11 regulations issued by UNTAET during the same period.

Letter dated 28 January (S/2000/63) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 25 January 2000 (S/2000/62) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the proposal contained therein.

Identical letters dated 31 January (S/2000/59) from the Secretary-General addressed, *inter alia*, to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter from the International Commission of Inquiry on East Timor to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, enclosing the report of the Commission of Inquiry.

Identical letters dated 31 January (S/2000/65) from the Secretary-General addressed, *inter alia*, to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 26 January 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia to the Secretary-General concerning the report of the International Commission of Inquiry on East Timor.

Letter dated 8 February (S/2000/92) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 3 February 2000 from the representative of Australia to the Secretary-General, enclosing the sixth periodic report on the operations of INTERFET, covering the period from 10 December 1999 to 31 January 2000.

Letter dated 8 February (S/2000/96) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 4 February 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 18 February (S/2000/137) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, responding to his letter dated 31 January 2000 (S/2000/59).

Letter dated 21 March (S/2000/236) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 16 March 2000 from the representative of Australia to the Secretary-General, enclosing the seventh and final report on the operations of INTERFET, covering the period from 1 to 23 February 2000.

Letter dated 18 May (S/2000/450) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that the Indonesian authorities had requested emergency assistance from UNTAET to deal with an emergency in West Timor, as a result of extensive flooding.

Letter dated 18 May (S/2000/451) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter of the same date had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of his proposal to accede to the request.

Chapter 5
Maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peace-building

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1998/38) of 29 December 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, reaffirmed its primary responsibility under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security; stressed the need to prevent the resurgence or escalation of conflict; encouraged the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of establishing post-conflict peace-building structures as part of efforts by the United Nations system to achieve a lasting peaceful solution to conflicts, including to ensure a smooth transition from peacekeeping to peace-building and lasting peace; agreed with the Secretary-General that relevant post-conflict peace-building elements should be explicitly and clearly identified and could be integrated into the mandates of peacekeeping operations; noted that peacekeeping operations might include military, police, humanitarian and other civilian components; and requested the Secretary-General to make recommendations to the Council to that effect whenever appropriate, and to make recommendations to the appropriate United Nations bodies concerning the transitional period to the post-conflict peace-building phase when recommending the final drawdown of a peacekeeping operation.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 8 July 1999 to 23 March 2000

Meetings of the Council: 4020 (8 July 1999); 4021 (8 July 1999); 4118 (23 March 2000); 4119 (23 March 2000).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: S/PRST/1999/21; S/PRST/2000/10.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4020; S/PV.4020 (Resumption 1); S/PV.4021; S/PV.4118; S/PV.4118 (Resumption 1); S/PV.4119.
Consultations of the whole: 8 July 1999.

At the **4020th meeting, held on 8 July 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peace-building", focusing on the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants in a peacekeeping environment.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Australia, Bangladesh, Croatia, El Salvador, Finland, Guatemala, Indonesia, Japan, Mozambique, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea and South Africa, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Deputy Secretary-General made a statement.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Bahrain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Russian Federation, Slovenia, Argentina, Brazil, Gabon, France, the United States of America, the Gambia and the Netherlands, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Malaysia.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Namibia, China and Canada.

The Council then heard statements by the representatives of Finland (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, as well as Iceland and Norway, which aligned themselves with the statement), Guatemala, South Africa, Bangladesh, the Republic of Korea, Japan, Mozambique, Australia, Indonesia, New Zealand, Croatia and El Salvador.

At the **4021st meeting, held on 8 July 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peace-building", focusing on the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants in a peacekeeping environment.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1999/21), in which the Council, *inter alia*, emphasized that, in order to achieve settlement parties to a conflict must work towards the successful disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, including child soldiers whose special needs should be seriously addressed; noted with appreciation the efforts by the Secretary-General, United Nations bodies, Member States and international and regional organizations aimed at developing general principles and practical guidelines for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants in a peacekeeping environment; underlined the need to address the issue on a regular basis; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, within a period of six months, a report containing his analysis, observations and recommendations, in particular those relating to principles and guidelines as well as practices, experiences and lessons learned, to facilitate its further consideration of the matter. (For the full text of S/PRST/1999/21, see appendix VI.)

At the **4118th meeting, held on 23 March 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peace-building" having before it the report of the Secretary-General on the role of United Nations peacekeeping in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (S/2000/101).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Bahrain, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Egypt, Guatemala, Japan, Mongolia, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore and South Africa, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Council heard a statement by the Secretary-General.

Statements were made by the representatives of China, the Russian Federation, the United States of America, Argentina, Namibia, Malaysia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Tunisia, the Netherlands, Jamaica, Mali, France, Canada and Ukraine, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Bangladesh.

Statements were then made by the representatives of Algeria (on behalf of the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity), South Africa, Portugal (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey, as well as Iceland and Liechtenstein, which aligned themselves with the statement), Norway and Japan.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Indonesia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Council then heard statements by the representatives of New Zealand, Mongolia, Croatia, Bahrain, Costa Rica, Singapore, Colombia, Guatemala, Indonesia and Egypt.

At the **4119th meeting, held on 23 March 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peace-building", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on the role of the United Nations peacekeeping in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (S/2000/101).

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2000/10), in which the Council, *inter* *alia*, welcomed the report of the Secretary-General on the role of United Nations peacekeeping in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (S/2000/101); recalled its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and reaffirmed its commitment to the principles of the political independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States in conducting all peacekeeping and peace-building activities and the need for States to comply with their obligations under international law; underlined that disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants were mutually supportive and that the success of the process was dependent on the success of each of its steps; stressed that the political commitment of the parties involved in a peace process was a precondition for the success of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes; recognized that the mandates of peacekeeping missions increasingly included oversight of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration as one of their functions; further recognized the importance of incorporating, as appropriate, within specific peace agreements, with the consent of the parties, and on a case-by-case basis within United Nations peacekeeping mandates, clear terms for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, including the safe and timely collection and disposal of arms and ammunition; requested the Secretary-General to consult relevant United Nations agencies, including the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, and other relevant organizations with expertise in the field with a view to the development of appropriate programmes, and underlined the importance of coordination in that regard; welcomed the initiative of the Secretary-General to include within all peacekeeping operations personnel with appropriate training in international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, including child- and gender-related provisions; welcomed also the inclusion of a child protection adviser in some of the recent peacekeeping operations; and encouraged the Secretary-General to include such personnel in future operations as appropriate. (For the full text of S/PRST/2000/10, see appendix VI.)

C. Report of the Secretary-General of 11 February 2000

Report of the Secretary-General dated 11 February 2000 on the role of United Nations peacekeeping in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (S/2000/101), submitted pursuant to the statement by the President (S/PRST/1999/21), providing the Secretary-General's analysis, observations and recommendations to facilitate the Council's further consideration of the matter, including the problems of disarmament and demobilization of child soldiers and their reintegration into society.

Chapter 6

Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999

Resolution 1192 (1998) of 27 August 1998

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*, welcomed the initiative for the trial of the two persons charged with the bombing of Pan Am flight 103 before a Scottish court sitting in the Netherlands, as contained in the letter dated 24 August 1998 from the Acting Permanent Representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America and its attachments, and the willingness of the Government of the Netherlands to cooperate in the implementation of the initiative, called upon the Government of the Netherlands and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to take such steps as were necessary to implement the initiative, including the conclusion of arrangements with a view to enabling the court described in paragraph 2 of the resolution to exercise jurisdiction in the terms of the intended Agreement between the two Governments, attached to the said letter of 24 August 1998; decided that all States should cooperate to that end, and in particular that the Libyan Government should ensure the appearance in the Netherlands of the two accused for the purpose of trial by the court described in paragraph 2 of the resolution, and that the Libyan Government should ensure that any evidence or witnesses in Libya were, upon the request of the court, promptly made available at the court in the Netherlands for the purpose of the trial; and expressed its intention to consider additional measures if the two accused had not arrived or appeared for trial promptly in accordance with paragraph 8 of the resolution.

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/10) of 8 April 1999

The Security Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the letter dated 5 April 1999 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/378) reporting that the two persons accused of the bombing of Pan Am flight 103 had arrived in the Netherlands for the purpose of trial before the court described in paragraph 2 of resolution 1192 (1998) and that, with regard to the bombing of UTA 772, the French authorities had informed the Secretary-General that he might indicate, in reporting to the Council under paragraph 8 of resolution 1192 (1998), that the conditions set forth in resolution 1192 (1998) had been met, without prejudice to the other requests concerning the bombing of Pan Am flight 103; noted that, with the letter dated 5 April 1999 from the Secretary-General, the conditions set forth in paragraph 8 of resolution 1192 (1998) for the immediate suspension of the measures set forth in resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) had been fulfilled; and recalled that, in accordance with resolution 1192 (1998), the measures set forth in resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) were immediately suspended upon receipt of the letter of the Secretary-General on 5 April 1999 at 1400 hours Eastern Standard Time.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 7 to 9 July 1999

Meetings of the Council: 4022 (9 July 1999).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: S/PRST/1999/22.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4022.
Consultations of the whole: 7-9 July 1999.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 7 July 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to Security Council resolutions 883 (1993) and 1192 (1998) (S/1999/726), which was introduced by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

At the **4022nd meeting, held on 9 July 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (S/23306, S/23307, S/23308, S/23309 and S/23317)", having before it the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to Security Council resolutions 883 (1993) and 1192 (1998) (S/1999/726).

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1999/22), in which the Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the report of the Secretary-General of 30 June 1999 (S/1999/726); welcomed the positive developments identified in that report and the fact that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had made significant progress in compliance with the relevant resolutions; welcomed also the commitment given by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to implement further the relevant resolutions by continuing cooperation in order to meet all the requirements contained therein; recalled that the measures set forth in resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) had been suspended, and reaffirmed its intention to lift those measures as soon as possible, in conformity with the relevant resolutions. (For the full text of S/PRST/1999/22, see appendix VI.)

C. Communications received from 30 June 1999 to 15 June 2000 and report of the Secretary-General

Report of the Secretary-General dated 30 June 1999 (S/1999/726) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolutions 883 (1993) and 1192 (1998), concerning compliance by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya with the relevant requirements of resolutions 731 (1992) and 748 (1992).

Letter dated 6 July (S/1999/752) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 6 July (S/1999/761) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a press release issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its resumed seventy-first regular session, held at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on 3 July 1999.

Letter dated 9 July (S/1999/770) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 27 July (S/1999/827) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a decision concerning the crisis between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU at its thirty-fifth ordinary session, held at Algiers from 12 to 14 July 1999.

Letter dated 24 August (S/1999/924) from the representative of Burkina Faso addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communique of the twenty-sixth session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Ouagadougou from 28 June to 1 July 1999.

Letter dated 23 September (S/1999/996) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, *inter alia*, a statement issued on the same date by thei Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 15 October (S/1999/1063) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York on 23 September 1999.

Letter dated 18 November (S/1999/1183) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 31 December (S/1999/1299) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee, submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

Letter dated 8 March 2000 (S/2000/243) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 25 April (S/2000/349) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, providing the names of the international observers nominated by the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 1192 (1998) to attend the trial of the two persons charged with the bombing of Pan Am flight 103 before the Scottish court sitting in the Netherlands.

Letter dated 6 June (S/2000/580) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final document of the Thirteenth Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena, Colombia, on 8 and 9 April 2000.

Chapter 7
Promoting peace and security: humanitarian assistance to refugees in Africa

Consideration by the Security Council from 26 July 1999 to 13 January 2000

Meetings of the Council: 4025 (26 July 1999); 4089 (13 January 2000).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: S/PRST/2000/1.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4025; S/PV.4089.
Consultations of the whole: none.

At the **4025th meeting, held on 26 July 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "Promoting peace and security: humanitarian assistance to refugees in Africa".

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Sadako Ogata, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

The Council heard a briefing under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Statements were made by the representatives of Namibia, Gabon, China, France, Bahrain, Brazil, Slovenia, the Gambia, Canada, the United States of America, the Russian Federation, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Argentina, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Malaysia.

The High Commissioner provided clarifications in response to the comments and questions of members of the Council.

At the **4089th meeting, held on 13 January 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Promoting peace and security: humanitarian assistance to refugees in Africa".

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Sadako Ogata, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

The Council heard a briefing under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Statements were made by the representatives of Namibia, Malaysia, France, Jamaica, Canada, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Argentina, Mali, Bangladesh, the Russian Federation, China and the Netherlands, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the United States of America.

The High Commissioner provided clarifications in response to the comments and questions of members of the Council.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2000/1), in which the Council, *inter alia*, underlined the importance of taking measures aimed at conflict prevention and resolution in Africa; stressed the need to address the root causes of armed conflict in a comprehensive manner in order to prevent those circumstances which lead to internal displacement and the outflow of refugees; noted with concern that the majority of refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons and others affected by conflict were women and children and stressed the need to intensify efforts to meet their special protection needs, including their vulnerability to violence, exploitation and disease, including HIV/AIDS; condemned the deliberate targeting of civilians and practices of forced displacement; expressed its grave concern that alarmingly high numbers of refugees and internally displaced persons in Africa did not receive sufficient protection and assistance; noted that refugees were protected under the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, the OAU Convention governing the specific aspects of refugee problems in Africa of 1969, and other relevant initiatives in the region; invited States which had not already done so to consider ratifying the relevant instruments of international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law; reaffirmed the responsibility of States hosting refugees to ensure the security and civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements in accordance with existing international standards and international refugee, human rights and humanitarian law; underlined the unacceptability of using refugees and other persons in refugee camps and settlements to achieve military purposes in the country of asylum or in the country of origin; underlined the importance of safe and unhindered access, in accordance with international law, of humanitarian personnel to civilians in armed conflict, including refugees and internally displaced persons, and the protection of humanitarian assistance to them, and recalled the responsibility of all parties to conflict to ensure the safety and security of such personnel; and condemned recent acts of deliberate violence in Africa against humanitarian personnel. (For the full text of S/PRST/2000/1, see appendix VI.)

Chapter 8
The situation in Angola

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999

Resolution 1176 (1998) of 24 June 1998

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*, demanded that the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) comply fully and unconditionally with the obligations referred to in resolution 1173 (1998); and decided that, notwithstanding paragraph 14 of resolution 1173 (1998), the measures specified in paragraphs 11 and 12 of resolution 1173 (1998) should come into force without further notice at 0001 Eastern Daylight Time on 1 July 1998, unless the Security Council decided, on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General, that UNITA had fully complied with all its obligations under paragraph 2 of resolution 1173 (1998).

Resolution 1180 (1998) of 29 June 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA) until 15 August 1998; decided also to resume the withdrawal of the military component of MONUA in accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 1164 (1998) as soon as conditions permitted; requested the Secretary-General to reconsider the deployment of the additional civilian police observers authorized under resolution 1164 (1998), taking into account conditions on the ground and progress in the peace process; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report, as necessary, but no later than 7 August 1998, with recommendations regarding the United Nations involvement in Angola, taking into account the safety and freedom of movement of MONUA personnel and the status of the peace process.

Resolution 1190 (1998) of 13 August 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the decision of the Secretary-General to dispatch a Special Envoy to assess the situation in Angola and advise on a possible course of action; requested the Secretary-General to submit, no later than 31 August 1998, a report with recommendations regarding the future role of the United Nations in Angola; decided to extend the mandate of MONUA until 15 September 1998; welcomed the appointment of a new Special Representative of the Secretary-General to Angola; and urged the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation and UNITA to cooperate fully with him in promoting peace and national reconciliation.

Resolution 1195 (1998) of 15 September 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of MONUA until 15 October 1998, and to assess the overall situation and take action on the future role of the United Nations in Angola on the basis of a report and recommendations to be submitted by the Secretary-General no later than 8 October 1998; and endorsed the decision of the Secretary-General to instruct MONUA to adjust its deployment on the ground, as needed, to ensure the safety and security of MONUA personnel.

Resolution 1202 (1998) of 15 October 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of MONUA until 3 December 1998; emphasized that the extension of the mandate of MONUA provided the Special Representative of the Secretary-General with an additional opportunity to revive the stalled peace process; strongly urged UNITA to take advantage of that period to transform itself into a genuine political party and to secure a legitimate and constructive role in the Angolan political process; called on Member States to implement fully the measures imposed on UNITA contained in the relevant provisions of resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998); expressed its readiness to consider appropriate reinforcing steps; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report no later than 23 November 1998 which would enable the Security Council to consider the future role of the United Nations in Angola and to make recommendations regarding ways of improving the implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 13 of resolution 1202 (1998).

Resolution 1213 (1998) of 3 December 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, emphasized that the primary cause of the crisis in Angola and of the impasse in the peace process was the failure by the leadership of UNITA in Bailundo to comply with its obligations under the "Acordos de Paz", the Lusaka Protocol and relevant Security Council resolutions; demanded that UNITA comply immediately and without conditions with its obligations, in particular the complete demilitarization of its forces and full cooperation in the immediate and unconditional extension of State administration throughout the national territory; demanded also that UNITA withdraw immediately from territories which it had reoccupied through military or other action; urged all Member States to support the peace process in Angola through full and immediate implementation of the measures against UNITA contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998); expressed its readiness to consider appropriate reinforcing steps in accordance with the recommendations contained in the report referred to in paragraph 13 of resolution 1213 (1998); decided to extend the mandate of MONUA until 26 February 1999; endorsed the recommendation contained in the report of the Secretary-General to continue to adjust the deployment and force structure of MONUA, as needed, in accordance with security conditions and its ability to implement its mandate; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report no later than 15 January 1999 regarding the status of the peace process, the future role and mandate of the United Nations in Angola and the force structure of MONUA in the light of its ability to carry out its mandated tasks, and reiterated the request contained in its resolution 1202 (1998) for recommendations regarding technical and other ways for Member States to improve the implementation of the measures referred to above.

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1998/37) of 23 December 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, deplored the serious deterioration of the situation in Angola; called for an immediate cessation of hostilities; demanded that UNITA comply immediately and without conditions with its obligations; reiterated that only a political settlement, on the basis of the relevant agreements and resolutions, would bring a lasting peace to Angola; underscored the need for the full and immediate implementation of the measures against UNITA contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998); expressed its grave concern at reports that aircraft were shot down over UNITA-controlled areas; and demanded full cooperation by all concerned, especially UNITA, in the investigation of those incidents, including the fate of the crews and passengers.

Resolution 1219 (1998) of 31 December 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, expressed concern in the strongest terms at the crash of United Nations flight 806 and the disappearance of other aircraft and its deep concern regarding the fate of the passengers and crew of United

Nations flight 806; deplored the incomprehensible lack of cooperation in clarifying the circumstances of the tragedy and in permitting the prompt dispatch of a United Nations search and rescue mission; demanded that the leader of UNITA, Jonas Savimbi, immediately respond to the appeals from the United Nations and guarantee the security and access necessary for, and assist in, the search for and rescue of possible survivors of the above-mentioned incidents in territory controlled by UNITA; called upon the Government of Angola to cooperate as appropriate in fulfilment of its expressed commitment to do so; condemned the lack of effective actions to determine the fate of the crews and passengers of the aircraft referred to above; called for an immediate and objective international investigation of those incidents; and called upon all concerned, especially UNITA, to facilitate such an investigation.

Resolution 1221 (1999) of 12 January 1999

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*, condemned the downing of the two aircraft chartered by the United Nations; deplored the loss under suspicious circumstances of other commercial aircraft; demanded that all such attacks cease immediately; requested the International Civil Aviation Organization to provide all possible support to the investigation of those incidents as soon as conditions on the ground permitted, and urged Member States with investigative capability and expertise to assist the United Nations upon request in the investigation of those incidents.

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/3) of 21 January 1999

The Security Council, *inter alia*, expressed its alarm at the serious deterioration in the political and military situation in Angola; reaffirmed its belief that lasting peace and national reconciliation could not be achieved through military means; and urged the Government of Angola and especially UNITA to resume a constructive dialogue on the basis of the "Acordos de Paz" (S/22609, annex), the Lusaka Protocol (S/1994/1441, annex) and relevant Security Council resolutions in order to seek a peaceful resolution of the conflict and spare the Angolan people further war and suffering.

Resolution 1229 (1999) of 26 February 1999

The Security Council, *inter alia*, endorsed the recommendations contained in paragraphs 32 and 33 of the report of the Secretary-General of 24 February 1999 (S/1999/202) regarding the technical liquidation of MONUA; affirmed that, notwithstanding the expiration of the mandate of MONUA, the status-of-forces agreement applicable to MONUA remained in force, pursuant to relevant provisions thereof, until the departure of the final elements of MONUA from Angola; decided that the human rights component of MONUA would continue its current activities during the liquidation period; endorsed the recommendations contained in the report of 12 February 1999 of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) (S/1999/147); reiterated its readiness to take steps to reinforce the measures against UNITA contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998); and called upon all Member States to implement fully those measures.

Resolution 1237 (1999) of 7 May 1999

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*, condemned the continued, indiscriminate attacks by UNITA against the civilian population of Angola, particularly in the cities of Huambo, Kuito and Malange; stressed the obligation of all Member States to comply fully with the measures imposed against UNITA contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998); endorsed the letter dated 4 May 1999 and its enclosure from the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993)

(S/1999/509) and decided to establish the expert panels referred to therein for a period of six months with the following mandate: to collect information and investigate reports, including through visits to the countries concerned, relating to the violations of the measures imposed against UNITA with respect to arms and related *matériel*, petroleum and petroleum products, diamonds and the movement of UNITA funds as specified in the relevant resolutions and information on military assistance, including mercenaries; to identify parties aiding and abetting the violations of the above-mentioned measures; and to recommend measures to end such violations and to improve the implementation of the above-mentioned measures; requested the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) to submit to the Council no later than 31 July 1999 an interim report of the expert panels regarding their progress and preliminary findings and recommendations and to submit to the Council within six months of the formation of the expert panels their final report with recommendations; endorsed the recommendation contained in the letter dated 4 May 1999 and its enclosure from the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) that the expert panels be supported as an expense of the Organization and through a United Nations trust fund established for that purpose; requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps towards that end; and expressed its strong support for further consultations between the Secretary-General and the Government of Angola regarding the follow-up configuration of the United Nations presence in Angola.

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/14) of 19 May 1999

The Security Council, *inter alia*, condemned the criminal act by UNITA against commercial aircraft, namely the shooting down of an Antonov-26 aircraft on 12 May 1999 near Luzamba and the taking hostage of its Russian crew, while the fate of its Angolan passengers remained unknown; demanded the immediate and unconditional release of the Russian crew members and all other foreign nationals that might be held hostage by UNITA in Angola; and demanded also information on the fate of the Angolan passengers.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 22 June 1999 to 18 April 2000

Meetings of the Council: 4027 (29 July 1999); 4036 (24 August 1999); 4052 (15 October 1999); 4090 (18 January 2000); 4113 (15 March 2000); 4126 (13 April 2000); 4129 (18 April 2000).
Resolutions adopted: 1268 (1999); 1294 (2000); 1295 (2000).
Presidential statements: S/PRST/1999/26.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4027; S/PV.4036; S/PV.4052; S/PV.4090; S/PV.4113; S/PV.4113 (Resumption 1); S/PV.4126; S/PV.4129; S/PV.4129 (Resumption 1).
Consultations of the whole: 22 June; 20 and 27-29 July; 18, 19, 23 and 24 August; 15 October; 30 November; 13 and 30 December 1999; 17 and 23 February; 2, 13, 14 and 22 March; 4, 12, 13 and 18 April; 9 June 2000.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 22 June 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on his trip to Angola for consultations with the Government of Angola on the future United Nations presence in that country.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 27 July 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretary-General on the situation in Angola and his trip to West Africa, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU in Algiers and his contacts with African leaders, *inter alia*, regarding the impasse in the Angolan peace process.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 29 July 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the situation in Angola, in particular the deteriorating military and security situation, as well as efforts to secure agreement on the future presence of the United Nations in Angola.

At the **4027th meeting, held on 29 July 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Angola".

The Council heard a briefing by the representative of Canada, Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola.

Statements were made by the representatives of the Netherlands, the United States of America, the Russian Federation, Argentina, Namibia, China, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, the Gambia, Brazil, Gabon, Bahrain and Slovenia, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Malaysia.

The Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) provided clarifications in response to the comments and questions of members of the Council.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 19 August 1999, the members of the Council received a clarification from the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the future presence of the United Nations in Angola.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 23 August 1999, the members of the Council received briefings by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the political and military situation in Angola, as well as the investigations into the crashes of the two United Nations aircraft; by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator regarding the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Angola; by the Executive Director of the World Food Programme on the food scarcity in Angola; and by the Executive Director of UNICEF on the activities of UNICEF in Angola.

At the **4036th meeting, held on 24 August 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Angola".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Angola, at her request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1999/26), in which the Council, *inter alia*, expressed its deep concern at the deteriorating political, military and humanitarian situation in Angola, at the suffering of the people and at the dramatic increase in the number of internally displaced persons, which had reached well over 2 million, not including the unknown number of internally displaced persons in areas inaccessible to humanitarian agencies; reiterated that the primary cause of the crisis in Angola was the failure by the leadership of UNITA to comply with its obligations under the Lusaka Protocol, and again demanded that UNITA comply immediately and without conditions with its obligations to demilitarize and permit the extension of State administration to areas under its control; urged both parties to ensure full respect for human rights and international humanitarian law; also urged UNITA to cease committing atrocities, including killing civilians and attacking humanitarian aid workers; demanded the release of all foreign citizens, including the Russian aircrews, held by UNITA, and expressed its concern at reports of re-mining activities as well as the laying of mines in new areas in the country. (For the full text of S/PRST/1999/26, see appendix VI.)

At the **4052nd meeting, held on 15 October 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Angola", having before it the letter dated 11 August 1999 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/871).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Angola, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/1061) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4052nd meeting, on 15 October 1999, draft resolution S/1999/1061 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1268 (1999).*

By resolution 1268 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, authorized the establishment, for an initial period of six months until 15 April 2000, of the United Nations Office in Angola staffed with the personnel necessary to liaise with the political, military, police and other civilian authorities, with a view to exploring effective measures for restoring peace, assisting the Angolan people in the area of capacity-building, humanitarian assistance, the promotion of human rights, and coordinating other activities; decided that, pending further consultations between the United Nations and the Government of Angola, the United Nations Office in Angola would consist of up to 30 substantive Professional staff, as well as the necessary administrative and other support personnel; called upon the Government of Angola and the Secretary-General to conclude as soon as possible a status-of-mission agreement; and expressed its readiness to review the configuration and mandate of the United Nations presence in Angola upon the recommendation of the Secretary-General in consultation with the Government of Angola. (For the full text of resolution 1268 (1999), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 13 December 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the humanitarian, military and security situation in Angola.

At the **4090th meeting, held on 18 January 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Angola".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Angola, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Kieran Prendergast, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

The Council heard briefings by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs and the representative of Canada, Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993).

The Council heard a statement by the Vice-Minister for External Relations of Angola.

Statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation (on behalf of the troika of observer States, namely, Portugal, the United States of America and the Russian Federation), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Bangladesh, Mali, France, China, Tunisia, Jamaica, Namibia, Ukraine, Malaysia, the Netherlands and Argentina, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the United States of America.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 23 February 2000, the members of the Council received an update by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the crashes of two United Nations aircraft in Angola in 1998 and 1999.

At the **4113th meeting, held on 15 March 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Angola", having before it a letter dated 10 March 2000 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/203), transmitting the report of the Panel of Experts on violations of Security Council sanctions against UNITA.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Angola, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Morocco, Rwanda, South Africa, Togo, Uganda and Zambia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Council heard a statement by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993), who introduced the report of the Panel of Experts.

Statements were made by the Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, by the representatives of Ukraine, France, Malaysia, the United States of America, Argentina, the Russian Federation, the Netherlands, Jamaica, Namibia, China, Mali and Tunisia, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Bangladesh.

The Council then heard a statement by the Minister for External Relations of Angola.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Burkina Faso, Togo, Rwanda, South Africa, Bulgaria, Zambia, Morocco, Belarus, Belgium and Uganda.

The Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) responded to comments made and questions posed.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 13 April 2000, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Office in Angola (S/2000/304 and Corr.1). They also received a briefing by the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Africa on the latest developments in the situation in Angola, in particular the political, security and humanitarian situation.

At the **4126th meeting, held on 13 April 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Angola", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Office in Angola (S/2000/304 and Corr.1).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Angola, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/307) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4126th meeting, on 13 April 2000, draft resolution S/2000/307 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1294 (2000).*

By resolution 1294 (2000), the Security Council, *inter alia*, endorsed the decision contained in paragraph 51 of the report of the Secretary-General of 11 April 2000 (S/2000/304 and Corr.1) to extend the mandate of the United Nations Office at Angola for a period of six months, until 15 October 2000. (For the full text of resolution 1294, see appendix V.)

At the **4129th meeting, held on 18 April 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Angola", having before it a letter dated 10 March 2000 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/203), transmitting the report of the Panel of Experts.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Angola, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Gabon, Mozambique, New Zealand, Portugal, Rwanda, Spain, Togo, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/323) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council heard a statement by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola.

Statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Russian Federation, France, the United States of America, Mali, the Netherlands, Argentina, China, Malaysia, Namibia and Jamaica.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Tunisia, Bangladesh and Ukraine, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Canada.

The Council then heard statements by the Minister for External Relations of Angola and by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Burkina Faso.

Statements were made by the representatives of Portugal (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey, which aligned themselves with the statement), Belgium, Bulgaria, Mozambique, New Zealand, the United Republic of Tanzania, Gabon, Brazil, Spain, Togo, Zimbabwe and Rwanda.

The Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/2000/323.

Decision: *At the 4129th meeting, on 18 April 2000, draft resolution S/2000/323 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1295 (2000).*

By resolution 1295 (2000), the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*, stressed the obligation of all Member States to comply fully with the measures imposed against UNITA contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998), and emphasized that non-compliance with those measures constituted a violation of the provisions of the Charter; requested the Secretary-General to establish a monitoring mechanism composed of up to five experts, for a period of six months form its effective entry into operation, to collect additional relevant information and investigate relevant leads relating to any allegations of violations of the measures contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998), including any relevant leads initiated by the Panel of Experts, including through visits to relevant countries, and to report periodically to the Committee, including providing a written report by 18 October 2000, with a view to improving the implementation of the measures imposed against UNITA; further requested the Secretary-General, within 30 days of the adoption of the resolution and acting in consultation with the Committee, to appoint experts to serve on the monitoring mechanism; expressed its intention to review the situation regarding the implementation of the measures contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998) on the basis of information provided, *inter alia*, by the Panel of Experts, by States, including in particular any that were mentioned in the report of the Panel of Experts, and by the monitoring mechanism established by the resolution; expressed also its readiness, on the basis of the results of the review, to consider appropriate action in accordance with the Charter in relation to States it determined to have violated the measures contained in those resolutions, and established 18 November 2000 as the deadline for an initial decision in that regard; further undertook to consider, by 18 November 2000, the application of additional measures against UNITA under Article 41 of the Charter and the development of additional tools to render the existing measures imposed against UNITA more effective; with regard to the trade in arms, encouraged all States to exercise all due diligence, in order to prevent the diversion or trans-shipment of weapons to unauthorized end-users or unauthorized destinations where such diversion or trans-shipment risked resulting in the violation of the measures contained in resolution 864 (1993), including by requiring end-use documentation or equivalent measures before exports from their territories were allowed; with regard to the trade in petroleum and petroleum products, encouraged the convening of a conference of experts to devise a regime for curbing the illegal supply of petroleum and petroleum products into UNITA-controlled areas, including physical inspection as well as the broader monitoring of petroleum supply in the area, and invited the Southern African Development Community (SADC) to consider the establishment of monitoring activities in the border areas adjacent to Angola for the purpose of reducing the opportunities for the smuggling of petroleum and petroleum products into areas under the control of UNITA, including through the monitoring of fuel supplies and transfers thereof; with regard to the trade in diamonds, encouraged States hosting diamond markets to impose significant penalties for the possessing of rough diamonds imported in contravention of the measures contained in resolution 1173 (1998), and called upon relevant States to cooperate with the diamond industry to develop and implement more effective arrangements to ensure that members of the diamond industry worldwide would abide by the measures contained in resolution 1173 (1998) and to inform the Committee regarding progress in that regard; with regard to funds and financial measures, encouraged States to convene a conference of experts to explore possibilities to strengthen the implementation of the financial measures imposed against UNITA contained in resolution 1173 (1998); with regard to measures relating to travel and representation, emphasized the importance of States acting to prevent the circumvention on or from their territory of the measures contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998); and, with regard to additional steps, invited SADC to consider the introduction of measures to strengthen air traffic control systems in the subregion for the purpose of detecting illegal flight activities across national borders, further invited SADC to liaise with ICAO to consider the establishment of an air traffic regime for the control of regional air space, and invited the Secretary-General to strengthen collaboration between the United Nations and regional and international organizations, including Interpol, that might be involved in monitoring or enforcing the implementation of the measures contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998). (For the full text of resolution 1295 (2000), see appendix V.)

C. Communications received from 23 July 1999 to 15 June 2000 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 23 July 1999 (S/1999/821) from the representative of Finland addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 22 July 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 28 July (S/1999/829) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report on his visit, in July 1999, to Europe and Algeria regarding implementation of the sanctions imposed by the Security Council against UNITA.

Letter dated 30 July (S/1999/837) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a list of 10 experts appointed to the expert panels established in accordance with Council resolution 1237 (1999); and addendum dated 13 October (S/1999/837/Add.1) transmitting a revised list.

Note verbale dated 3 August (S/1999/847) from the Permanent Mission of Angola addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a document on the regular session of the Council of Ministers of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, held at Cascais, Portugal, on 22 July 1999.

Letter dated 11 August (S/1999/871) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, reporting, pursuant to the statement of the President (S/PRST/1999/3), on the status of his consultations with the Government of Angola on a continued multidisciplinary presence of the United Nations in Angola, and enclosures.

Letter dated 21 August (S/1999/900) from the representative of Ukraine addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press statement issued on 17 August 1999 by the Press Service of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine.

Letter dated 23 September (S/1999/996) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, *inter alia*, a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 30 September (S/1999/1016) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the interim report of the Panel of Experts established by the Security Council in resolution 1237 (1999).

Letter dated 11 October (S/1999/1048) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Chairman of the Committee to the Managing Director of De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited, and enclosure.

Letter dated 15 October (S/1999/1063) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York on 23 September 1999.

Letter dated 25 October (S/1999/1099) from the representative of Angola addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 18

October 1999 from the Minister of External Relations of Angola to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 November (S/1999/1141) from the representative of Cameroon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, *inter alia*, the report of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa on its twelfth ministerial meeting, held at N'Djamena from 27 to 30 October 1999.

Letter dated 12 November (S/1999/1163) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on 7 November 1999 following a meeting between a representative of the Chairman of the Committee and representatives of the International Diamond Manufacturers Association, in Antwerp, Belgium.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 14 January 2000 on the United Nations Office in Angola (S/2000/23), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1268 (1999) and describing developments in Angola since October 1999.

Letter dated 17 January (S/2000/32) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 2 February (S/2000/83) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the annual report of the Committee, submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

Letter dated 8 March (S/2000/200) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the record of a meeting with the Security Council Panel of Experts on violations of sanctions against UNITA, held at Kampala on 16 February 2000.

Letter dated 10 March (S/2000/203) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final report of the Panel of Experts established by the Security Council pursuant to resolution 1237 (1999).

Letter dated 15 March (S/2000/225) from the representative of Gabon addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 March (S/2000/228) from the representative of Belgium addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 17 March (S/2000/230) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note verbale dated 22 March (S/2000/240) from the Permanent Mission of Bulgaria addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 March (S/2000/249) from the representative of Burkina Faso addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 March (S/2000/252) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter from the Government of Uganda concerning the report of the Panel of Experts.

Letter dated 24 March (S/2000/256) from the representative of Togo addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 29 March (S/2000/267) from the representative of Bulgaria addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 29 March (S/2000/283) from the representative of Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 11 April on the United Nations Office in Angola (S/2000/304 and Corr.1), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1268 (1999), describing developments in Angola since January 2000, and recommending that the activities of the Office be continued for another six months, until 15 October 2000.

Note verbale dated 13 April (S/2000/315) from the Permanent Mission of Bulgaria addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 17 April (S/2000/326) from the representative of Togo addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Togolese Interministerial Commission of Inquiry concerning the report of the Panel of Experts.

Letter dated 3 May (S/2000/379) from the representative of Côte d'Ivoire addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 24 May (S/2000/480) from the representative of Togo addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note verbale dated 25 May (S/2000/484) from the Permanent Mission of Angola addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communiqué issued on 23 May 2000 by the Ministry of External Relations of Angola.

Letter dated 30 May (S/2000/506) from the representative of Chad addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa on its thirteenth ministerial meeting, held at N'Djamena from 2 to 6 May 2000.

Letter dated 1 June (S/2000/514) from the representative of Togo addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 6 June (S/2000/580) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final document of the Thirteenth Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena, Colombia, on 8 and 9 April 2000.

Chapter 9
Items relating to the situation in the Middle East

A. The situation in the Middle East

1. United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and developments in the Israel-Lebanon sector

(a) Background information for the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999

Resolution 1188 (1998) of 30 July 1998	The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for a further period of six months, until 31 January 1999.
Presidential statement (S/PRST/1998/23) of 30 July 1998	The Security Council, *inter alia*, again stressed the urgent need for the implementation of resolution 425 (1978) in all its aspects; expressed its concern over the continuing violence in southern Lebanon, regretted the loss of civilian life, and urged all parties to exercise restraint.
Resolution 1223 (1999) of 28 January 1999	The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of UNIFIL for a further period of six months, until 31 July 1999.
Presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/4) of 28 January 1999	The Security Council, *inter alia*, again stressed the urgent need for the implementation of resolution 425 (1978) in all its aspects; expressed its concern over the continuing violence in southern Lebanon, regretted the loss of civilian life, and urged all parties to exercise restraint.

(b) Consideration by the Security Council from 25 June 1999 to 14 June 2000

Meetings of the Council: 4028 (30 July 1999); 4095 (31 January 2000); 4131 (20 April 2000); 4146 (23 May 2000).
Resolutions adopted: 1254 (1999); 1288 (2000).
Presidential statements: S/PRST/1999/24; S/PRST/2000/3; S/PRST/2000/13; S/PRST/2000/18.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4028; S/PV.4095; S/PV.4131; S/PV.4146.
Consultations of the whole: 25 June; 20 and 28 July; 28 October 1999; 28 January; 10 February; 18 and 20 April; 3, 22 and 23 May; 2, 12 and 14 June 2000.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 25 June 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretariat on the escalation in the Israel-Lebanon sector, which had culminated in attacks against civilian targets and had led to a number of civilian casualties.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 20 July 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the artillery shelling of a position of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon near Al Qantara by the Israeli defence forces/de facto forces on 19 July 1999.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 28 July 1999, *the members of the Council took up* the report of the Secretary-General on UNIFIL (S/1999/807).

At the **4028th meeting, held on 30 July 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on UNIFIL (S/1999/807).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/826) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4028th meeting, on 30 July 1999, draft resolution S/1999/826 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1254 (1999).*

By resolution 1254 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of UNIFIL for a further period of six months, until 31 January 2000. (For the full text of resolution 1254 (1999), see appendix V.)

At the same meeting, the President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1999/24), in which the Council, *inter alia*, again stressed the urgent need for the implementation of resolution 425 (1978) in all its aspects; expressed its concern over the continuing violence in southern Lebanon; regretted the loss of civilian life; and urged all parties to exercise restraint. (For the full text of S/PRST/1999/24, see appendix VI.)

At the **4095th meeting, held on 31 January 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on UNIFIL (S/2000/28).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/57) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4095th meeting, on 31 January 2000, draft resolution S/2000/57 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1288 (2000).*

By resolution 1288 (2000), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of UNIFIL for a further period of six months, until 31 July 2000. (For the full text of resolution 1288 (2000), see appendix V.)

At the same meeting, the President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2000/3), in which the Council, *inter alia*, again stressed the urgent need for the implementation of resolution 425 (1978) in all its aspects; expressed its concern over the continuing violence in southern Lebanon, regretted the loss of civilian life and urged all parties to exercise restraint. (For the full text of S/PRST/2000/3, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 10 February 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the escalation of hostilities between armed elements and the Israeli defence forces/de facto forces, resulting in a number of deaths and casualties.

At the **4131st meeting, held on 20 April 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", having before it letters dated 6 and 17 April 2000 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/294 and S/2000/322, respectively).

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2000/13), in which the Council, *inter alia*, endorsed the decision of the Secretary-General to initiate preparations to enable the United Nations to carry out its responsibilities under resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978), as described in his letter of 17 April 2000; welcomed his decision to send his Special Envoy to the region as soon as practicable; and encouraged all parties to cooperate fully in the complete implementation of resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978). (For the full text of S/PRST/2000/13, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 22 May 2000, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) (S/2000/460). The members of the Council also heard briefings by the Secretary-General on Israel's plans to withdraw from southern Lebanon; and on the need to reinforce and strengthen UNIFIL to allow the Force to assume and implement the second part of its mandate; and by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the situation on the ground in southern Lebanon in the wake of Israel's announcement of its intention to withdraw its forces from the area.

At the **4146th meeting, held on 23 May 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", having before it the report of the

Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) (S/2000/460).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Lebanon, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2000/18), in which the Council, *inter alia*, welcomed and strongly endorsed the report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/460); stressed again the importance of and the need to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on all its relevant resolutions, including its resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973); welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to enable UNIFIL to confirm that a complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon had taken place in compliance with its resolution 425 (1978), and to take all necessary steps in order to deal with possible eventualities, bearing in mind that the cooperation of all parties would be essential; welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to report on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, in accordance with resolution 425 (1978); fully endorsed the requirements put forward by the Secretary-General for confirming the compliance of all parties concerned with its resolution 425 (1978), called on all parties concerned to cooperate fully in implementing the recommendations of the Secretary-General, and requested the Secretary-General to report on their fulfilment of the requirements when he reported on the withdrawal; and welcomed the decision of the Secretary-General to send his Special Envoy back to the region immediately to ensure that the requirements put forward by the Secretary-General were met and to ensure the commitment of all the parties concerned to cooperate fully with the United Nations in the complete implementation of its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978). (For the full text of S/PRST/2000/18, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole, held on 14 June 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretariat on the process of certification of the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon.

(c) Communications received from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 16 June 1999 (S/1999/687) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 21 June (S/1999/704) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 24 June (S/1999/714) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 25 June (S/1999/717) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 25 June (S/1999/720) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 28 June (S/1999/734) from the chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Observer Mission of the League of Arab States to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 26 June 1999 from the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 30 June (S/1999/740) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 July (S/1999/761) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a press release issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its resumed seventy-first regular session, held at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on 3 July 1999.

Letter dated 9 July (S/1999/771) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting an appeal to the international community issued on 14 July 1999, on the occasion of Lebanese Detainee Day, by the Follow-up Committee for the Support of Lebanese Detainees in Israeli Prisons.

Letter dated 20 July (S/1999/811) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 21 July on UNIFIL (S/1999/807), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1223 (1999), describing developments since his report of 19 January 1999 (S/1999/61) and recommending that the Council accede to the request of the Government of Lebanon and extend the mandate of UNIFIL for another period of six months, until 31 January 2000.

Letter dated 2 August (S/1999/839) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 August (S/1999/861) from the representative of Saudi Arabia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 12 August (S/1999/878) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 22 August (S/1999/906) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 10 September (S/1999/971) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 13 September (S/1999/979) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 September (S/1999/996) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, *inter alia*, a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 30 September (S/1999/1023) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 15 October (S/1999/1063) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York on 23 September 1999.

Note verbale dated 28 October (S/1999/1105) from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic on the occasion of the International Day to Close the Khiam Detention Camp in southern Lebanon.

Letter dated 2 November (S/1999/1122) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 November (S/1999/1167) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that, following the usual consultations, it was his intention to appoint Major General Seth Kofi Obeng (Ghana) to the post of Force Commander of UNIFIL.

Letter dated 15 November (S/1999/1168) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 9 November 1999 (S/1999/1167) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the intention contained therein.

Letter dated 17 November (S/1999/1178) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 2 December (S/1999/1216) from the representative of Saudi Arabia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and the Riyadh Declaration adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its twentieth session, held at Riyadh from 27 to 29 November 1999.

Letter dated 2 December (S/1999/1220) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 December (S/1999/1224) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 22 December (S/1999/1272) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 28 December (S/1999/1284) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 10 January 2000 (S/2000/11) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 17 January on UNIFIL (S/2000/28), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1254 (1999), describing developments since his last report (S/1999/807) and recommending that the mandate of UNIFIL be extended for another period of six months, until 31 July 2000.

Letter dated 25 January (S/2000/55) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 31 January (S/2000/71) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Prime Minister of Lebanon to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 8 February (S/2000/94) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Prime Minister of Lebanon to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 February (S/2000/98) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Israel to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 February (S/2000/99) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 10 February (S/2000/114) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 9 February 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 14 February (S/2000/121) from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 16 February (S/2000/126) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 18 February (S/2000/135) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Prime Minister of Lebanon to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 29 February (S/2000/163) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 3 March (S/2000/184) from the representative of Burkina Faso addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement concerning the Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanon, adopted on 3 March 2000 by the Group of Islamic States.

Letter dated 7 March (S/2000/193) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 April (S/2000/294) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him of the gist of his meeting on 4 April 2000, at Geneva with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Israel, held at the latter's request.

Letter dated 6 April (S/2000/295) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of Lebanon to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 April (S/2000/299) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 April (S/2000/322) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General, enclosing a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Israel to the Secretary-General, conveying a formal notification of his Government's decision to withdraw its forces present in Lebanon by July 2000 in accordance with Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978).

Letter dated 10 May (S/2000/414) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on Lebanon issued on 6 May 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 15 May (S/2000/443) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosures; and addenda thereto dated 19 and 23 May 2000 (S/2000/443/Add.1 and 2), and enclosures.

Letter dated 16 May (S/2000/447) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 22 May (S/2000/460) on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978), submitted pursuant to the statement of 20 April 2000 by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2000/13), and containing conclusions and recommendations regarding the plans and requirements for the implementation of resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions.

Letter dated 22 May (S/2000/465) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 31 May (S/2000/512) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 June (S/2000/580) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final document of the Thirteenth Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena, Colombia, on 8 and 9 April 2000.

Letter dated 12 June (S/2000/564) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 9 June 2000 from the President of Lebanon to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 14 June (S/2000/598) from the Secretary-General, addressed to the President of the Security Council, proposing, following the usual consultations, the addition of Sweden and Ukraine to the list of States providing contingents to UNIFIL.

2. United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

(a) Background information for the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999

Resolution 1211 (1998) of 25 November 1998	The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for another period of six months, until 31 May 1999.
Presidential statement (S/PRST/1998/33) of 25 November 1998	The Security Council, *inter alia*, stated that the statement in paragraph 8 of the Secretary-General's report on UNDOF (S/1998/1073) reflected the view of the Security Council.
Resolution 1243 (1999) of 27 May 1999	The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to renew the mandate of UNDOF for another period of six months, until 30 November 1999.
Presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/15) of 27 May 1999	The Security Council, *inter alia*, stated that the statement in paragraph 11 of the Secretary-General's report on UNDOF (S/1999/575) reflected the view of the Security Council.

(b) Consideration by the Security Council from 24 November 1999 to 31 May 2000

Meetings of the Council: 4071 (24 November 1999); 4148 (31 May 2000).
Resolutions adopted: 1276 (1999); 1300 (2000).
Presidential statements: S/PRST/1999/33; S/PRST/200/19.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4071; S/PV.4148.
Consultations of the whole: 24 November 1999; 25 and 31 May 2000.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 24 November 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on UNDOF (S/1999/1175).

At the **4071st meeting, held on 24 November 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on UNDOF (S/1999/1175).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/1189) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4071st meeting, on 24 November 1999, draft resolution S/1999/1189 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1276 (1999).*

By resolution 1276 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to renew the mandate of UNDOF for another period of six months, that is, until 31 May 2000. (For the full text of resolution 1276 (1999), see appendix V.)

At the same meeting, the President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1999/33), in which the Council, *inter alia*, stated that the statement in paragraph 10 of the Secretary-General's report on UNDOF (S/1999/1175) reflected the view of the Security Council. (For the full text of S/PRST/1999/33, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 25 May 2000, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on UNDOF (S/2000/459). The members of the Council received a briefing by an official of the Secretariat, who also introduced the report, on the developments in the area of UNDOF operations.

At the **4148th meeting, held on 31 May 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on UNDOF (S/2000/459).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/482) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4148th meeting, on 31 May 2000, draft resolution S/2000/482 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1300 (2000).*

By resolution 1300 (2000), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to renew the mandate of UNDOF for another period of six months, until 30 November 2000. (For the full text of resolution 1300 (2000), see appendix V.)

At the same meeting, the President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2000/19), in which the Council, *inter alia*, stated that the statement in paragraph 11 of the Secretary-General's report on UNDOF (S/2000/459) reflected the view of the Security Council. (For the full text of S/PRST/2000/19, see appendix VI.)

(c) Communications received from 6 July 1999 to 15 June 2000 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 6 July 1999 (S/1999/761) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a press release issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its resumed seventy-first regular session, held at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on 3 July 1999.

Letter dated 23 September (S/1999/996) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, *inter alia*, a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 15 November on UNDOF (S/1999/1175), describing the activities of UNDOF during the period from 16 May to 15 November 1999 in pursuance of the mandate contained in Security Council resolution 350 (1974) and extended in subsequent resolutions, most recently resolution 1243 (1999), and also recommending that the mandate of UNDOF be extended for a further period of six months, until 31 May 2000.

Letter dated 2 December (S/1999/1216) from the representative of Saudi Arabia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and the Riyadh Declaration adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its twentieth session, held at Riyadh from 27 to 29 November 1999.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 22 May 2000 on UNDOF (S/2000/459), describing the activities of UNDOF during the period from 16 November 1999 to 19 May 2000 in pursuance of the mandate contained in Security Council resolution 350 (1974) and extended in subsequent resolutions, most recently resolution 1276 (1999), and recommending that the mandate of UNDOF be extended for a further period of six months, until 30 November 2000.

Letter dated 6 June (S/2000/580) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final document of the Thirteenth Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena, Colombia, on 8 and 9 April 2000.

3. Other aspects of the situation in the Middle East

(a) Consideration by the Security Council

Meetings of the Council: none.
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: none.
Consultations of the whole: 24 June; 5 and 7 October; 3 December 1999.

(b) Communications received from 24 June 1999 to 15 June 2000

Note verbale dated 24 June 1999 (S/1999/711) from the Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on regional questions issued on 20 June 1999 by the Group of Eight.

Letter dated 6 July (S/1999/761) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a press release issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its resumed seventy-first regular session, held at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on 3 July 1999.

Letter dated 20 July (S/1999/808) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Israel to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 24 August (S/1999/924) from the representative of Burkina Faso addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the twenty-sixth session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Ouagadougou from 28 June to 1 July 1999.

Letter dated 10 September (S/1999/983) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing the Council of his intention to appoint Terje Roed-Larsen (Norway) as United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and his Personal Representative to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority as from 1 October 1999.

Letter dated 16 September (S/1999/984) from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 10 September 1999 (S/1999/983) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the intention contained therein.

Letter dated 23 September (S/1999/996) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, *inter alia*, a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 12 October (S/1999/1050), submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 53/42 on the peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine.

Letter dated 15 October (S/1999/1063) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York on 23 September 1999.

Letter dated 8 November (S/1999/1150) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 November (S/1999/1226) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him of the arrangements concerning the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and his Personal Representative to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority.

Letter dated 18 November (S/1999/1194) from the representative of Burkina Faso addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the annual coordination meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at United Nations Headquarters on 1 October 1999.

Letter dated 2 December (S/1999/1216) from the representative of Saudi Arabia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and the Riyadh Declaration adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its twentieth session, held at Riyadh from 27 to 29 November 1999.

Letter dated 8 December (S/1999/1227) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 9 November 1999 (S/1999/1226) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of his request to the Special Coordinator referred to therein.

Letter dated 31 January 2000 (S/2000/71) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Prime Minister of Lebanon to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 13 March (S/2000/223) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that, following consultations with the Governments concerned, it was his intention to appoint Major General Franco Ganguzza (Italy) as the next Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization.

Letter dated 16 March (S/2000/220) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 March (S/2000/224) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 13 March 2000 (S/2000/223) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the intention contained therein.

Letter dated 31 March (S/2000/276) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 May (S/2000/488) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 22 May 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 6 June (S/2000/580) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final document of the Thirteenth Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena, Colombia, on 8 and 9 April 2000.

B. The situation in the occupied Arab territories

1. Background information for the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1998/21 of 13 July 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, recognized the importance and sensitivity of the issue of Jerusalem to all parties and expressed its support for the decision of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Government of Israel, in accordance with the Declaration of Principles of 13 September 1993, that the permanent status negotiations should cover the issue of Jerusalem; called upon the parties to avoid actions which might prejudice the outcome of those negotiations; in the context of its previous relevant resolutions, considered the decision by the Government of Israel on 21 June 1998 to take steps to broaden the jurisdiction and planning boundaries of Jerusalem a serious and damaging development; therefore called upon the Government of Israel not to proceed with that decision and also not to take any other steps which would prejudice the outcome of the permanent status negotiations; supported the efforts of the United States of America aimed at breaking the stalemate in the peace process; called upon the parties to respond positively to those efforts; noted that the Palestinian side had already given agreement in principle to the United States proposals; and expressed the hope that the permanent status negotiations could resume and progress could be made towards the achievement of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace based on Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973).

2. Consideration by the Security Council

Meetings of the Council: none.
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: none.
Consultations of the whole: 24 and 29 June; 4 and 5 August; 3 December 1999.

3. Communications received from 5 August 1999 to 15 June 2000

Letter dated 5 August 1999 (S/1999/854) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 24 August (S/1999/924) from the representative of Burkina Faso addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the twenty-sixth session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Ouagadougou from 28 June to 1 July 1999.

Letter dated 15 October (S/1999/1063) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York on 23 September 1999.

Letter dated 21 October (S/1999/1081) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 18 November (S/1999/1194) from the representative of Burkina Faso addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the annual coordination meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at United Nations Headquarters on 1 October 1999.

Letter dated 23 May 2000 (S/2000/488) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 22 May 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 6 June (S/2000/580) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final document of the Thirteenth Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena, Colombia, on 8 and 9 April 2000.

Chapter 10
The situation in Georgia

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999

Resolution 1187 (1998) of 30 July 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) for a new period terminating on 31 January 1999 subject to a review by the Council of the mandate of the Mission in the event of any changes that might be made in the mandate or in the presence of the peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS); requested the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Council regularly informed and to report three months after the date of the adoption of the resolution on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, including on the operations of UNOMIG; and expressed its intention to conduct a review of the Mission in the light of the report of the Secretary-General, taking into account in particular the progress made by the two parties in creating secure conditions in which the Mission could fulfil its existing mandate and establishing a political settlement.

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1998/34) of 25 November 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, stated that it remained deeply concerned at the continuing tense and unstable situation in the Gali and Zugdidi regions and at the threat of resumption of serious hostilities; demanded that both sides observe strictly all their obligations to refrain from the use of force and to resolve disputed issues by peaceful means only; welcomed the efforts of the Secretary-General aimed at improving the security of UNOMIG; approved his proposal to increase the number of internationally recruited lightly-armed security personnel and additional local security personnel to provide internal security to the Mission's installations; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the security of the Mission under constant review, taking into account the observations contained in his report.

Resolution 1225 (1999) of 28 January 1999

The Security Council, *inter alia*, strongly supported the sustained efforts made by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative with the assistance of the Russian Federation in its capacity as facilitator as well as of the group of Friends of the Secretary-General and of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to prevent hostilities and to give a new impetus to the negotiations within the United Nations-led peace process in order to achieve a comprehensive political settlement; welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to propose a strengthening of the civilian component of UNOMIG; and decided to extend the mandate of UNOMIG for a new period terminating on 31 July 1999, subject to a review by the Council of the mandate of UNOMIG in the event of any changes that might be made in the mandate or in the presence of the CIS peacekeeping force.

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/11) of 7 May 1999

The Security Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the decision of the Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States of 2 April 1999 on further measures to settle the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1999/392, annex); and strongly supported the sustained efforts made by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative with the assistance of the Russian Federation in its capacity as facilitator as well as of the group of Friends of the Secretary-General and OSCE to prevent hostilities, to protect human rights, and to advance a settlement.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 28 July 1999 to 6 June 2000

Meetings of the Council: 4029 (30 July 1999); 4065 (12 November 1999); 4094 (31 January 2000); 4137 (11 May 2000).
Resolutions adopted: 1255 (1999); 1287 (2000).
Presidential statements: S/PRST/1999/30; S/PRST/2000/16.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4029; S/PV.4065; S/PV.4094; S/PV.4137.
Consultations of the whole: 23 and 24 June; 28 July; 4 and 13 October; 9 and 11 November 1999; 28 January; 4, 8 and 10 May; 2 and 6 June 2000.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 28 July 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1999/805). The members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who also introduced the report of the Secretary-General, on the latest developments in the situation in the area of operations of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia, in particular the security and political situation.

At the **4029th meeting, held on 30 July 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Georgia", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/805).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Georgia and Germany, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/832) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council heard statements by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Georgia and the representative of Germany.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, the United States of America, China and Argentina.

Decision: *At the 4029th meeting, on 30 July 1999, draft resolution S/1999/832 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1255 (1999).*

By resolution 1255 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, strongly supported the sustained efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative with the assistance of the Russian Federation in its capacity as facilitator as well as of the group of Friends of the Secretary-General and of OSCE to promote the stabilization of the situation and to give new impetus to the negotiations within the United Nations-led peace process in order to achieve a comprehensive political settlement; underlined the necessity for the parties to achieve an early and comprehensive political settlement, which included a settlement on the political status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia which fully respected the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia within its internationally recognized borders; and supported the intention of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, in close cooperation with the Russian Federation, in its capacity as facilitator, OSCE and the group of Friends of the Secretary-General, to continue to submit proposals for the consideration of the parties on the distribution of constitutional competencies between Tbilisi and Sukhumi as part of a comprehensive settlement; considered unacceptable and illegitimate the holding of self-styled elections in Abkhazia, Georgia; demanded that both sides observe strictly the Moscow Agreement of 14 May 1994 on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces and took note with appreciation, in that context, of the substantial progress reported towards setting up a joint investigation mechanism for violations of the Agreement, as well as of the greater restraint exercised by the parties along the line of separation of forces; decided to extend the mandate of UNOMIG for a new period terminating on 31 January 2000, subject to a review by the Council of the mandate of the Mission in the event of any changes that might be made in the mandate or in the presence of the CIS peacekeeping force; requested the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Council regularly informed and to report three months from the date of the adoption of the resolution on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia; and expressed its intention to conduct a thorough review of the operation at the end of its current mandate, in the light of steps taken by the parties to achieve a comprehensive settlement. (For the full text of resolution 1255 (1999), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 13 October 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the ambush of a UNOMIG helicopter in the Kodori Valley in Georgia and the taking hostage of UNOMIG personnel and their subsequent release.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 9 November 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in Abkhazia, Georgia, in particular the parliamentary elections held in Georgia on 31 October 1999 and the investigation of the hostage-taking in the Kodori Valley on 13 October.

At the **4065th meeting, held on 12 November 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Georgia", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/1087).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Georgia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1999/30) in which the Council, *inter alia*, warmly welcomed the appointment of Dieter Boden as resident Special Representative of the Secretary-General, and hoped the parties would see that as an opportune moment to give renewed impetus to the search for a political settlement; strongly supported the intention of the Special Representative to submit as soon as possible further proposals to both sides on the distribution of constitutional competences between Tbilisi and Sukhumi, as part of a comprehensive settlement, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia within its internationally recognized borders, working in close cooperation with the Russian Federation in its capacity as facilitator, the group of Friends of the Secretary-General and OSCE; reiterated its condemnation of the taking hostage of seven United Nations personnel on 13 October 1999, welcomed the release of the hostages, and stressed that the perpetrators of that unacceptable act should be brought to justice. (For the full text of S/PRST/1999/30, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 28 January 2000, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on UNOMIG (S/2000/39), which was introduced by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

At the **4094th meeting, held on 31 January 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Georgia", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/39).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/56) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4094th meeting, on 31 January 2000, draft resolution S/2000/56 was adopted as resolution 1287 (2000) by 14 votes in favour (Argentina, Bangladesh, Canada, China, France, Malaysia, Mali, Namibia, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America) to none against. One member (Jamaica) did not participate in the voting.**

By resolution 1287 (2000), the Security Council, *inter alia*, encouraged the parties to seize the opportunity of the appointment of a new Special Representative of the Secretary-General to renew their commitment to the peace process; strongly supported the sustained efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, with the assistance of the Russian Federation in its capacity as facilitator as well as of the group of Friends of the Secretary-General and of OSCE, to promote the stabilization of the situation and the achievement of a comprehensive political settlement which included a settlement on the political status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia; demanded that both sides observe strictly the Moscow Agreement; decided to extend the mandate of UNOMIG for a new period terminating on 31 July 2000, subject to a review by the Council of the mandate of UNOMIG in the event of any changes that might be made in the mandate or in the presence of the CIS peacekeeping force, and expressed its intention to conduct a thorough review of the operation at the end of its current mandate, in the light of steps taken by the parties to achieve a comprehensive settlement. (For the full text of resolution 1287 (2000), see appendix V.)

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* Subsequently, the representative of Jamaica indicated that, had she been present, she would have voted in favour.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 4 May 2000, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/345). The members of the Council heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who also introduced the report, on various aspects of the peace process and the activities of UNOMIG and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

At the **4137th meeting, held on 11 May 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Georgia", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/345).

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2000/16) in which the Council, *inter alia*, supported the Secretary-General's appeal to both sides to make more active use of the Coordinating Council machinery, and actively to consider the paper prepared by the Special Representative concerning the implementation of the agreed confidence-building measures; call upon the parties to finalize their work on and to sign a draft agreement on peace and guarantees for the prevention of armed confrontation and a draft protocol on the return of refugees to the Gali region and measures for economic rehabilitation; noted with deep concern the continued failure of the parties to achieve a comprehensive political settlement, including a settlement on the political status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia; also noted the adverse impact that the failure had on the humanitarian situation, economic development and stability in the region; welcomed the important contribution that UNOMIG and the CIS peacekeeping force continued to make in stabilizing the situation in the zone of conflict, noted that the working relationship between UNOMIG and the peacekeeping force had been good at all levels, and stressed the importance of continuing and increasing close cooperation and coordination between them in the performance of their respective mandates. (For the full text of S/PRST/2000/16, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 2 June 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in Georgia, in particular the search for the missing UNOMIG patrol in the Kodori Valley.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 6 June 2000, the members of the Council received an update by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the taking hostage of the missing UNOMIG and other personnel.

C. Communications received from 19 July 1999 to 15 June 2000 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 19 July 1999 (S/1999/801) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 20 July concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1999/805), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1225 (1999), describing the situation as at 10 July 1999 and recommending that the mandate of UNOMIG be extended for a further six-month period, ending on 31 January 2000.

Letter dated 20 July (S/1999/806) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 21 July (S/1999/809) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 19 July 1999 from the President of Georgia to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 22 July (S/1999/813) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the basic principles for determining the political status of Abkhazia within the new State constitution of Georgia, proposed by the Government of Georgia.

Letter dated 22 July (S/1999/814) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement made on 6 July 1999 by the President of Georgia to the participants and organizers of the *International*

Conference-Seminar on the Policy of Genocide and Ethnic Cleansing in Abkhazia, Georgia.

Letter dated 30 August (S/1999/928) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a declaration concerning the forthcoming Parliamentary elections in Georgia, issued on 27 August 1999 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia.

Letter dated 23 September (S/1999/996) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, *inter alia*, a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 October (S/1999/1040) from the representative of Finland addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the presidential election and referendum in Abkhazia, Georgia, issued on 6 October 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 12 October (S/1999/1058) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 18 October (S/1999/1079) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that, following the usual consultations, it was his intention to appoint Dieter Boden (Germany) as his Special Representative for Georgia and Head of UNOMIG.

Letter dated 21 October (S/1999/1080) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 18 October 1999 (S/1999/1079) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the intention contained therein.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 22 October concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1999/1087) describing the situation as at mid-October 1999 and reporting on developments in the peace process and the activities of UNOMIG.

Letter dated 7 November (S/1999/1156) from the representative of Ukraine addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement adopted at Yalta, Ukraine, on 8 October 1999 by the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Letter dated 16 November (S/1999/1173) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 12 November 1999 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia.

Letter dated 6 January 2000 (S/2000/15) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him, that, following the usual consultations, it was his intention to appoint Major General Anis Ahmed Bajwa (Pakistan) to the post of the Chief Military Observer of UNOMIG.

Letter dated 12 January (S/2000/16) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 6 January 2000 (S/2000/15) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the intention contained therein.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 19 January concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/2000/39), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1255 (1999), describing the situation as at 19 January 2000 and the activities of UNOMIG, and recommending that the mandate of UNOMIG be extended for a further period of six months, until 31 July 2000.

Letter dated 26 January (S/2000/52) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the decision of the Council of Heads of State of CIS on further measures for the settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia, extending the presence of the CIS peacekeeping force for six months.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 24 April concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/2000/345), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1287 (2000), describing the situation as at 15 April 2000, in particular reporting on developments in the peace process and the activities of UNOMIG.

Chapter 11

Items relating to the International Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda

A. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

Appointment of the Prosecutor

Consideration by the Security Council on 11 August 1999

Meetings of the Council: 4033 (11 August 1999).
Resolutions adopted: 1259 (1999).
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4033.
Consultations of the whole: none.

At the **4033rd meeting, held on 11 August 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled:

> "International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia
>
> "International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States
>
> "Appointment of the Prosecutor".

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/863) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4033rd meeting, on 11 August 1999, draft resolution S/1999/863 was adopted as resolution 1259 (1999).*

By resolution 1259 (1999), the Security Council, having considered the nomination by the Secretary-General of Ms. Carla Del Ponte for the position of Prosecutor, appointed Ms. Carla Del Ponte as Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 and the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 with effect from the date on which the resignation of Mrs. Louise Arbour took effect. (For the full text of resolution 1259 (1999), see appendix V.)

B. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

1. Consideration by the Security Council from 10 November 1999 to 2 June 2000

Meetings of the Council: 4063 (10 November 1999); 4150 (2 June 2000).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4063; S/PV.4150.
Consultations of the whole: none.

At the **4063rd meeting, held on 10 November 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled:

> "International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia
>
> "International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Rwanda, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to Carla Del Ponte, Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

The Council heard a briefing under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the Prosecutor.

Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, France, Canada, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, China, the Russian Federation, Malaysia, the United States of America, the Netherlands, Brazil, the Gambia, Bahrain, Gabon and Namibia, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Slovenia.

The Prosecutor responded to the comments and questions of members of the Council.

At the **4150th meeting, held on 2 June 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled:

> "International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991
>
> "International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Rwanda, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to Carla Del Ponte, Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

The Council heard a briefing by the Prosecutor.

Statements were made by the representatives of Malaysia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Argentina, Bangladesh, the United States of America, the Netherlands, Canada, the Russian Federation, China, Jamaica and Mali, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of France.

The Council then heard a statement by the representative of Rwanda.

The Prosecutor responded to the comments and questions of members of the Council.

2. *Communication received on 14 June 2000*

Letter dated 14 June 2000 (S/2000/597) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting identical letters dated 17 November 1999 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and a letter dated 11 November 1999 from the Chairman of the Expert Group to Conduct a Review of the Effective Operation and Functioning of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda to the Secretary-General, enclosing the report of the Expert Group submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 53/212 and 53/213 of 18 December 1998.

Chapter 12
The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999

Resolution 1206 (1998) of 12 November 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, strongly condemned the murder of four members of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT); recognized that the completion of the investigation into that case was important for the resumption of the field activities of the Mission; urged the Government of Tajikistan to complete the investigation expeditiously and to bring to justice all those found to be responsible for the crime; also urged the leaders of the United Tajik Opposition (UTO) to continue to cooperate fully with those efforts; and decided to extend the mandate of UNMOT for a period of six months, until 15 May 1999.

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/8) of 23 February 1999

The Security Council, *inter alia*, underlined the importance of UNMOT playing a full and active role in the implementation of the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan; requested the Secretary-General to continue to consider means of achieving that taking into account the security situation; reiterated its concern that the security situation in some parts of Tajikistan remained precarious; reiterated the importance of a full investigation into the murder in July 1998 of four members of UNMOT; took note with appreciation of the efforts of the Government of Tajikistan in that regard; and called upon the United Tajik Opposition to contribute more effectively to the investigation in order to bring those responsible to justice.

Resolution 1240 (1999) of 15 May 1999

The Security Council, *inter alia*, supported the active political work of the Contact Group in promoting the implementation of the General Agreement; welcomed the continued contribution made by the peacekeeping forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) in assisting the parties in the implementation of the General Agreement in coordination with all concerned; and decided to extend the mandate of UNMOT for a period of six months, until 15 November 1999.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 19 August 1999 to 12 May 2000

Meetings of the Council: 4034 (19 August 1999); 4064 (12 November 1999); 4115 (21 March 2000); 4116 (21 March 2000); 4140 (12 May 2000); 4141 (12 May 2000).
Resolutions adopted: 1274 (1999).
Presidential statements: S/PRST/1999/25; S/PRST/2000/9; S/PRST/2000/17.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4034; S/PV.4064; S/PV.4115; S/PV.4116; S/PV.4140; S/PV.4141.
Consultations of the whole: 19 August; 11 November 1999; 10 and 21 March; 3 and 10 May 2000.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 19 August 1999, the members of the Council took up the interim report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/872). The Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations introduced the report and briefed the members of the Council on the latest developments in Tajikistan, in particular the political situation and the disarmament of former opposition fighters who had decided to join the Government power structures.

At the **4034th meeting, held on 19 August 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in

Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border", having before it the interim report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/872).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Tajikistan, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1999/25), in which the Council, *inter alia*, welcomed significant progress in the implementation of the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan, achieved to a great extent due to the renewed efforts of the President of Tajikistan and the leadership of the Commission on National Reconciliation; particularly welcomed the official declaration by the United Tajik Opposition of the disbandment of its armed units and the decision by the Supreme Court of Tajikistan lifting the bans and restrictions on activities by the political parties and movements of UTO as important steps contributing to the democratic development of Tajik society; underlined the need for UNMOT to operate throughout Tajikistan and to have the necessary personnel and financial support; requested the Secretary-General to continue to consider means of ensuring a full and active role for the Mission in the implementation of the General Agreement up to the strength authorized by its resolution 1138 (1997) while continuing to observe stringent security measures; urged the Secretary-General to appoint a successor to Ján Kubiš as the Special Representative as soon as possible; supported the continued active involvement of the Contact Group of guarantor States and international organizations in the peace process; and welcomed the continued contribution made by the CIS collective peacekeeping forces in assisting the parties in the implementation of the General Agreement in coordination with all concerned. (For the full text of S/PRST/1999/25, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 11 November 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/1127). The Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations introduced the report and briefed the members of the Council on the situation in Tajikistan, in particular the presidential elections held on 6 November and preparations for the forthcoming parliamentary elections.

At the **4064th meeting, held on 12 November 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/1127).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Tajikistan, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/1158) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Tajikistan.

The Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/1999/1158.

Decision: *At the 4064th meeting, on 12 November 1999, draft resolution S/1999/1158 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1274 (1999).*

By resolution 1274 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the signing on 5 November 1999 by the President of Tajikistan and the Chairman of the Commission on National Reconciliation of the Protocol on political guarantees during the preparation for and holding of the elections to the Majlis-i Oli (Parliament) of the Republic of Tajikistan (S/1999/1159, annex) and, bearing in mind concerns expressed by the Secretary-General in his report, regarded the strict implementation of that Protocol as essential for the successful holding of free, fair and democratic parliamentary elections under international monitoring as foreseen in the General Agreement; reiterated the importance of the involvement of the United Nations, in continued close cooperation with OSCE, in the preparations for and monitoring of the parliamentary elections in Tajikistan, which would be the last major event of the transitional period envisaged in the General Agreement; supported the continued active involvement of the Contact Group in the peace process; welcomed the continued contribution made by the CIS peacekeeping forces in assisting the parties in the implementation of the General Agreement in coordination with all concerned; decided to extend the mandate of UNMOT for a period of six months, until 15 May 2000; requested the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed of all significant developments, also requested him to submit after the parliamentary elections and within four months of the adoption of the resolution an interim report on its implementation, and supported his intention to outline in that report the future political role for the United Nations in assisting Tajikistan to continue on the path of peace and national reconciliation and contributing to the democratic development of Tajik society after the conclusion of the mandate of UNMOT. (For the full text of resolution 1274 (1999), see appendix V.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 10 March 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the first multi-party and pluralist parliamentary elections in Tajikistan, which were held on 27 February 2000.

At the **4115th meeting, held on 21 March 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border", having before it the interim report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/214).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Tajikistan, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Hédi Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

The Council heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General.

Statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation, the United States of America, Namibia, France, China, Argentina, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Jamaica, Malaysia, Tunisia, Ukraine and the Netherlands, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Bangladesh.

A statement was made by the representative of Tajikistan.

The Assistant Secretary-General responded to comments made and questions posed by members of the Council.

At the **4116th meeting, held on 21 March 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border", having before it the interim report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/214).

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2000/9), in which the Council, *inter alia*, welcomed decisive progress in the implementation of the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan achieved due to sequential and persistent efforts of the President of Tajikistan and the leadership of the Commission on National Reconciliation; welcomed, in particular, the holding on 27 February 2000 of the first multi-party and pluralistic parliamentary election in Tajikistan, in spite of serious problems and shortcomings, as noted by the Joint Electoral Observation Mission; urged the Government and the Parliament of Tajikistan to work towards elections in the future that met fully acceptable standards as a means to consolidate peace; and supported the intention of the Secretary-General to withdraw UNMOT when its mandate expired on 15 May 2000. (For the full text of S/PRST/2000/9, see appendix VI.)

At the **4140th meeting, held on 12 May 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/387).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Austria, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Portugal, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Ivo Petrov, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of the Mission in Tajikistan.

The Council heard a briefing by the Special Representative.

Statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation, Argentina, Bangladesh, Malaysia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Namibia, Tunisia, the United States of America, Canada, Jamaica, Ukraine and Mali, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of China.

The Council then heard statements by the representatives of Tajikistan, Portugal (speaking on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey, as well as Iceland, which aligned themselves with the statement), Japan, Austria, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan.

At the **4141st meeting, held on 12 May 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/387).

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2000/17), in which the Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the success achieved in the peace process in Tajikistan with the completion of implementation of the main provisions of the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan; acknowledged the significant achievement of the Tajik parties, which had managed to overcome many obstacles and to put their country on the path to peace, national reconciliation and democracy; joined the Secretary-General in hoping that those achievements would be consolidated in the further strengthening of the institutions in the country with a view to the democratic, economic and social development of Tajik society; noted with satisfaction that the United Nations had played a successful and important role in the peace process; highly appreciated the efforts of UNMOT, supported by the Contact Group of guarantor States and international organizations, the OSCE Mission and the CIS peacekeeping forces, in assisting the parties in the implementation of the General Agreement; expressed its appreciation to the Russian Federation, the Islamic Republic of Iran and other interested Member States for their sustained political support for the peace efforts of the United Nations in Tajikistan, for assisting the parties to maintain political dialogue and to overcome the crises in the peace process; encouraged the members of the former Contact Group to continue to support Tajikistan in its further efforts to consolidate peace, stability and democracy in the country; reiterated its support for the intention of the Secretary-General to withdraw UNMOT when its mandate expired on 15 May 2000; paid tribute to all those who had served in UNMOT for the sake of peace in Tajikistan, and especially to those members of UNMOT who gave their lives in the cause of peace; emphasized that the continued support of the international community in the post-conflict phase would be crucial in allowing Tajikistan to sustain and build on the achievements of the peace process, and in helping it to lay a durable foundation for a better life for its people; expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his intention to inform the Council about modalities of the establishment and functioning of a post-conflict peace-building office of the United Nations in Tajikistan in order to consolidate peace and promote democracy; and encouraged close cooperation between that office and the OSCE Mission and other international agencies in Tajikistan. (For the full text of S/PRST/2000/17, see appendix VI.)

C. Communications received from 26 July 1999 to 15 June 2000 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 26 July 1999 (S/1999/825) from the representatives of the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Interim report of the Secretary-General dated 12 August on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1999/872), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution

1240 (1999), describing developments in Tajikistan and the activities of UNMOT since his report of 6 May 1999 (S/1999/514).

Letter dated 3 September (S/1999/942) from the representatives of China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Bishkek Declaration signed on 25 August 1999 by the Heads of State of China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan.

Letter dated 13 September (S/1999/985) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing the Council that, following the usual consultations, it was his intention to appoint Ivo Petrov (Bulgaria) as his Special Representative for Tajikistan.

Letter dated 17 September (S/1999/986) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 13 September 1999 (S/1999/985) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the intention contained therein.

Letter dated 23 September (S/1999/996) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, *inter alia*, a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 4 November on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1999/1127), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1240 (1999), describing developments in Tajikistan and the activities of UNMOT since his last report (S/1999/872) and recommending that the mandate of UNMOT be extended for another six months, until 15 May 2000.

Letter dated 11 November (S/1999/1159) from the representative of Tajikistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Protocol on political guarantees during the preparation for and holding of the elections to the Majlis-i Oli (Parliament) of the Republic of Tajikistan, signed at Dushanbe on 5 November 1999 by the President of Tajikistan and the Head of the Commission on National Reconciliation.

Letter dated 19 November (S/1999/1191) from the representative of Finland addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the presidential elections in Tajikistan issued on 16 November 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Interim report of the Secretary-General dated 14 March 2000 on the situation in Tajikistan (S/2000/214), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1274 (1999), describing developments in Tajikistan and the activities of UNMOT since his last report (S/1999/1127).

Report of the Secretary-General dated 5 May on the situation in Tajikistan (S/2000/387), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1274 (1999), bringing up to date developments in Tajikistan and the activities of UNMOT since his last report (S/2000/214).

Letter dated 26 May (S/2000/518) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, proposing that a United Nations Peace-building Support Office be established in Tajikistan for an initial period of one year starting on 1 June 2000, to pursue the objectives of post-conflict peace-building and consolidation of peace.

Letter dated 1 June (S/2000/519) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 26 May 2000 (S/2000/518) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of it with appreciation.

Chapter 13
The situation in Sierra Leone

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999

Resolution 1181 (1998)
of 13 July 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to establish the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL) for an initial period of six months, until 13 January 1999; further decided that it should include up to 70 military observers as well as a small medical unit, with the necessary equipment and civilian support staff; and decided that the elements of UNOMSIL referred to in the resolution should be deployed when the Secretary-General informed the Council that security arrangements and the status-of-mission agreement had been concluded.

Presidential statement
(S/PRST/1999/1)
of 7 January 1999

The Security Council, *inter alia*, expressed its grave concern at the attacks by armed rebels of the former junta and Revolutionary United Front in the capital of Sierra Leone, and at the resulting suffering and loss of life; condemned the unacceptable attempt by the rebels to overthrow by violence the democratically elected Government of Sierra Leone; also condemned the rebels' continued campaign to terrorize the population of Sierra Leone and especially the atrocities committed against women and children; demanded that the rebels lay down their arms immediately and cease all violence; reiterated once more its firm support for the legitimate and democratically elected Government of President Kabbah; reaffirmed the obligation on all Member States to comply strictly with existing arms embargoes; urged the Committee created pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) and the Committee created pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) to pursue active measures to investigate violations of the embargoes and to report to the Council, with recommendations as appropriate; welcomed the efforts to resolve the conflict being undertaken by the Government of President Kabbah; and further endorsed the approach set out in the final communiqué of the meeting in Abidjan, on 28 December 1998, of the Committee of Six on Sierra Leone of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) (S/1998/1232, annex).

Resolution 1220 (1999)
of 12 January 1999

The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of UNOMSIL until 13 March 1999; took note of the intention of the Secretary-General, as set out in paragraph 37 of his special report on UNOMSIL (S/1999/20), to reduce the number of military observers in UNOMSIL and to retain in Conakry a small number who would return to Sierra Leone when conditions permitted together with the necessary civilian substantive and logistical support staff under the leadership of his Special Representative; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Council closely informed on the situation in Sierra Leone and to submit a further report to the Council with recommendations on the future deployment of UNOMSIL and the implementation of its mandate by 5 March 1999.

Resolution 1231 (1999)
of 11 March 1999

The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of UNOMSIL until 13 June 1999; welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to re-establish UNOMSIL in Freetown as soon as possible, and to that end to increase the current number of military observers and human rights personnel as referred to in paragraphs 46 and 54 of his report (S/1999/237), and to redeploy the necessary staff to support the relocation to Freetown, subject to strict attention to the security situation there; expressed its support for all efforts, in particular by States members of ECOWAS, aimed at peacefully resolving the conflict and restoring lasting peace and stability to Sierra Leone; encouraged the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative for Sierra Leone, to facilitate dialogue to those ends; welcomed the statement of the President of Sierra Leone of 7 February 1999 (S/1999/138, annex) expressing his Government's readiness to continue its efforts for dialogue with the rebels; and called upon all parties involved, especially the rebels, to participate seriously in those efforts.

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/13) of 15 May 1999

The Security Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the holding of internal talks by a rebel delegation in Lomé; urged the Government of Sierra Leone and rebel representatives to ensure that there were no further obstacles to a start to direct talks without delay; underlined its strong support for the mediation efforts of the United Nations within the Lomé process, in particular the work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to facilitate dialogue, and for the key role being played by the President of Togo; welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to increase, as security conditions permitted, the presence on the ground of UNOMSIL within currently authorized levels, in anticipation of a cessation of hostilities; also welcomed the Secretary-General's intention to send an assessment team to Sierra Leone to examine how an expanded UNOMSIL with a revised mandate and concept of operations might contribute to the implementation of a ceasefire and peace agreement in the event of a successful outcome to the negotiations between the Government of Sierra Leone and the rebels; expressed its readiness to consider recommendations from the Secretary-General to that end; and reaffirmed the obligation of all States to comply strictly with the provisions of the embargo on the sale or supply of arms and related *matériel* imposed by its resolution 1171 (1998).

Resolution 1245 (1999) of 11 June 1999

The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of UNOMSIL until 13 December 1999; stressed that an overall political settlement and national reconciliation were essential to achieving a peaceful resolution of the conflict in Sierra Leone; welcomed the holding of talks in Lomé between the Government of Sierra Leone and rebel representatives; underlined its strong support for all those involved in the mediation efforts of the United Nations within the Lomé process, in particular the work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to facilitate dialogue, and for the key role being played by the President of Togo as current Chairman of ECOWAS; took note of the intention of the Secretary-General, as set out in paragraphs 52 to 57 of his report, to revert to the Council with recommendations on an expanded UNOMSIL presence in Sierra Leone with a revised mandate and concept of operations in the event of a successful outcome to the negotiations between the Government of Sierra Leone and rebel representatives in Lomé; and underlined that further eventual deployment of UNOMSIL should be considered, taking into account security conditions.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 7 July 1999 to 30 May 2000

Meetings of the Council: 4035 (20 August 1999); 4054 (22 October 1999); 4078 (10 December 1999); 4098 (7 February 2000); 4099 (7 February 2000); 4111 (13 March 2000); 4134 (4 May 2000); 4139 (11 May 2000); 4145 (19 May 2000).
Resolutions adopted: 1260 (1999); 1270 (1999); 1289 (2000); 1299 (2000).
Presidential statements: S/PRST/2000/14.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4035; S/PV.4054; S/PV.4078; S/PV.4098; S/PV.4099; S/PV.4111; S/PV.4111 (Resumption 1); S/PV/4134; S/PV.4139 and Corr.1 and 2; S/PV.4145.
Consultations of the whole: 7 and 8 July; 4, 5, 12 and 19 August; 28 September; 4, 6, 7, 12, 15, 18, 21 and 22 October; 8 and 19 November; 29 December 1999; 5, 12, 18 and 20 January; 17, 18 and 23 February; 8, 10 and 28 March; 12, 26 and 27 April; 2-5, 7-12, 15, 17, 18, 24 and 30 May; 2, 8 and 12 June 2000.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 7 July 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the meeting at Lomé on 6 July 1999 of the heads of State of Burkina Faso, Liberia and Nigeria with the parties, the Government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front and on the imminent signing of the draft peace agreement.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 8 July 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the signing of a peace agreement by the President of Sierra Leone and the leader of the Revolutionary United Front on 7 July 1999.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 4 August 1999, the members of the Council took up the seventh report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (S/1999/836). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sierra Leone on the latest developments concerning the country, in particular the Lomé Peace Agreement.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 5 August 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the incident of hostage-taking on 4 August 1999 by a rebel group of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council, and the efforts by UNOMSIL, the Government of Sierra Leone, the ECOWAS Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) and the Revolutionary United Front to secure the release of the hostages.

At the **4035th meeting, held on 20 August 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone", having before it the seventh report of the Secretary-General on UNOMSIL (S/1999/836 and Add.1).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Sierra Leone, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/874) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council then heard a statement by the representative of Sierra Leone.

Statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Russian Federation, Argentina, China, Malaysia, Gabon, Brazil, France, the Gambia, Canada, Bahrain, Slovenia, the Netherlands and the United States of America, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Namibia.

The Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/1999/874.

Decision: *At the 4035th meeting, on 20 August 1999, draft resolution S/1999/874 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1260 (1999).*

By resolution 1260 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the signing of the Peace Agreement between the Government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Leone in Lomé on 7 July 1999 (S/1999/777); authorized the provisional expansion of UNOMSIL to up to 210 military observers along with the necessary equipment and administrative and medical support to perform the tasks set out in paragraph 38 of the report of the Secretary-General; decided that those additional military observers should be deployed as security conditions permitted and should operate for the time being under security provided by ECOMOG as indicated in paragraph 39 of the report; authorized the strengthening of the political, civil affairs, information, human rights and child protection elements of UNOMSIL as set out in paragraphs 40 to 52 of the report of the Secretary-General, including through the appointment of a deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the expansion of the Office of the Special Representative; encouraged the ongoing consultations among the parties concerned on future peacekeeping arrangements in Sierra Leone including the respective tasks, strength and mandates of ECOMOG and the United Nations; welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to revert to the Council with comprehensive proposals concerning a new mandate and concept of operations for UNOMSIL; welcomed the decision of the Secretary-General that the United Nations develop a strategic framework approach for Sierra Leone in consultation with national and international partners, as indicated in paragraph 44 of his report; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Council closely informed on the situation in Sierra Leone and to submit an additional report to the Council as soon as possible including recommendations for the mandate and structure of the enhanced United Nations peacekeeping presence that might be required in the country. (For the full text of resolution 1260 (1999), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 28 September 1999, the members of the Council took up the eighth report of the Secretary-General on UNOMSIL (S/1999/1003). The members also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who introduced the report of the Secretary-General.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 6 October 1999, the members of the Council received a clarification by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the draft resolution before the Council.

At the **4054th meeting, held on 22 October 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone", having before it the eighth report of the Secretary-General on UNOMSIL (S/1999/1003).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Nigeria and Sierra Leone, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Olara Otunnu, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/1069) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council heard a statement under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict.

Statements were made by the representatives of Sierra Leone and Nigeria.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Malaysia, France, the Gambia, the Netherlands, China, Brazil, Argentina, Canada and Bahrain.

Decision: *At the 4054th meeting, on 22 October 1999, draft resolution S/1999/1069 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1270 (1999).*

By resolution 1270 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the important steps taken by the Government of Sierra Leone, the leadership of the Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Leone, ECOMOG and UNOMSIL towards implementation of the Peace Agreement (S/1999/777) since its signing in Lomé on 7 July 1999, and recognized the important role of the Joint Implementation Committee established by the Peace Agreement under the chairmanship of the President of Togo; called upon the Revolutionary United Front, the Civil Defence Forces, the former Sierra Leone Armed Forces/Armed Forces Revolutionary Council and all other armed groups in

Sierra Leone to begin immediately to disband and give up their arms in accordance with the provisions of the Peace Agreement, and to participate fully in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme; deplored the taking of hostages, including UNOMSIL and ECOMOG personnel, by rebel groups and called upon those responsible to put an end to such practices immediately and to address their concerns about the terms of the Peace Agreement peacefully through dialogue with the parties concerned; approved the new mandate for ECOMOG (S/1999/1073, annex) adopted by ECOWAS on 25 August 1999; decided to establish the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) with immediate effect for an initial period of six months and with the following mandate: (a) to cooperate with the Government of Sierra Leone and the other parties to the Peace Agreement in the implementation of the Agreement; (b) to assist the Government of Sierra Leone in the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan; (c) to establish a presence at key locations throughout the territory of Sierra Leone; (d) to ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel; (e) to monitor adherence to the ceasefire in accordance with the ceasefire agreement of 18 May 1999; (f) to encourage the parties to create confidence-building mechanisms and support their functioning; (g) to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance; (h) to support the operations of United Nations civilian officials, including the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and his staff, human rights officers and civil affairs officers; and (i) to provide support, as requested, to the elections, which were to be held in accordance with the current constitution of Sierra Leone; decided also that the military component of UNAMSIL should comprise a maximum of 6,000 military personnel, including 260 military observers, subject to periodic review in the light of conditions on the ground and the progress made in the peace process; decided further that UNAMSIL would take over the substantive civilian and military components and functions of UNOMSIL as well as its assets, and to that end decided that the mandate of UNOMSIL should terminate immediately on the establishment of UNAMSIL; acting under Chapter VII of the Charter decided that in the discharge of its mandate UNAMSIL might take the necessary action to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel and, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, to afford protection to civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, taking into account the responsibilities of the Government of Sierra Leone and ECOMOG; requested the Government of Sierra Leone to conclude a status-of-forces agreement with the Secretary-General within 30 days of the adoption of the resolution, and recalled that pending the conclusion of such an agreement the model status-of-forces agreement dated 9 October 1990 should apply provisionally; welcomed the continued work by the United Nations on the development of the strategic framework for Sierra Leone aimed at enhancing effective collaboration and coordination within the United Nations system and between the United Nations and its national and international partners in Sierra Leone; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council every 45 days to provide updates on the status of the peace process, on security conditions on the ground and on the continued level of deployment of ECOMOG personnel, so that troop levels and the tasks to be performed could be evaluated as outlined in paragraphs 49 and 50 of the report of the Secretary-General of 28 September 1999. (For the full text of resolution 1270 (1999), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 8 November 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in Sierra Leone, in particular the political, military and security situation, as well as on the details of United Nations deployment in the country.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 19 November 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Emergency Relief Coordinator, a.i. on the outcome of the multi-donor mission to Sierra Leone, in particular the political, military, security, humanitarian and human rights situation in the country.

At the **4078th meeting, held on 10 December 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone", having before it the first report of the Secretary-General on UNAMSIL (S/1999/1223).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Sierra Leone, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Bernard Miyet, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

The Council heard a statement by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

Statements were made by the representatives of the Netherlands, Argentina, Gabon, Canada, the Russian Federation, France, the Gambia, Bahrain, Malaysia, Slovenia, Namibia, the United States of America, Brazil and China, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Under-Secretary-General responded to the comments and questions of the members of the Council.

The representative of Bahrain made a further statement.

The Under-Secretary-General responded.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 29 December 1999, the members of the Council considered the letter dated 23 December 1999 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/1285). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the deployment arrangements of UNAMSIL, as well as the security situation in Sierra Leone.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 12 January 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, on the new concept of operations of the expanded UNAMSIL.

At the **4098th meeting, held on 7 February 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone", having before it a letter dated 23 December 1999 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/1285) and the second report of the Secretary-General on UNAMSIL (S/2000/13 and Add.1).

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Hédi Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

The Council heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

Statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Netherlands, Mali and Bangladesh.

The Assistant Secretary-General responded to the comments and questions of members of the Council.

At the **4099th meeting, held on 7 February 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone", having before it a letter dated 23 December 1999 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/1285) and the second report of the Secretary-General on UNAMSIL (S/2000/13 and Add.1).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Sierra Leone, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/34) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Sierra Leone.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Canada, Ukraine and China, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Argentina.

Decision: *At the 4099th meeting, on 7 February 2000, draft resolution S/2000/34 received 15 votes in favour* *to none against, and was adopted unanimously as resolution 1289 (2000).*

By resolution 1289 (2000), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided that the military component of UNAMSIL should be expanded to a maximum of 11,100 military personnel, including the 260 military observers already deployed, subject to periodic review in the light of conditions on the ground and the progress made in the peace process, in particular in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme; acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, decided further that the mandate of UNAMSIL should be revised to include the following additional tasks, to be performed by UNAMSIL within its capabilities and areas of deployment and in the light of conditions on the ground: (a) to provide security at key locations and Government buildings, in particular in Freetown, important intersections and major airports, including Lungi airport; (b) to facilitate the free flow of people, goods and humanitarian assistance along specified thoroughfares; (c) to provide security in and at all sites of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme; (d) to coordinate with and assist, in common areas of deployment, the Sierra Leone law enforcement authorities in the discharge of their responsibilities; (e) to guard weapons, ammunition and other military equipment collected from ex-combatants and to assist in their subsequent disposal or destruction; authorized UNAMSIL to take the necessary action to fulfil the additional tasks set out above, and affirmed that, in the discharge of its mandate, UNAMSIL might take the necessary action to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel and, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, to afford protection to civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, taking into account the responsibilities of the Government of Sierra Leone; decided further that the mandate of UNAMSIL, as revised, should be extended for a period of six months from the date of adoption of the resolution; authorized the increases in the civil affairs, civilian police, administrative and technical personnel of UNAMSIL proposed by the Secretary-General in his report of 11 January 2000; welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General, as indicated in that report, to establish within UNAMSIL a landmine action office responsible for awareness training of UNAMSIL personnel and for the coordination of the mine action activities of non-governmental organizations and humanitarian agencies operating in Sierra Leone; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to report to the Council every 45 days to provide, *inter alia*, assessments of security conditions on the ground so that troop levels and the tasks to be performed by UNAMSIL could be kept under review, as indicated in the report of the Secretary-General. (For the full text of resolution 1289 (2000), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 8 March 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the human rights situation in Sierra Leone.

At the **4111th meeting, held on 13 March 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone", having before it the third report of the Secretary-General on UNAMSIL (S/2000/186).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Sierra Leone, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Hédi Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

The Council heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

Statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Ukraine, China, Jamaica and Mali.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Namibia, Tunisia, Argentina, the United States of America, Canada and the Russian Federation, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Bangladesh.

The representative of Sierra Leone made a statement.

The Assistant Secretary-General responded to the comments and questions of members of the Council.

The President made a statement.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 28 March 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the situation in Sierra Leone, in particular the deployment of UNAMSIL and the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 12 April 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on reported attacks against United Nations personnel in Sierra Leone.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 27 April 2000, the members of the Council heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the deployment of UNAMSIL and on the overall security situation in Sierra Leone, in particular the incidents that had occurred in the Makeni and Magburaka areas.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 2 May 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the security situation in Sierra Leone, in particular a number of serious incidents that had occurred on 26 and 30 April between combatants of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council/ex-Sierra Leone Army and UNAMSIL and on 1 and 2 May between UNAMSIL and combatants of the Revolutionary United Front.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 3 May 2000, the members of the Council heard briefings by the Chef de Cabinet on the meeting held with the permanent members of the Council on 2 May in connection with the situation in Sierra Leone; and by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the attack on UNAMSIL forces by the Revolutionary United Front that had resulted in the death of seven Kenyan soldiers and injuries to three others; 40 members of the battalion were missing.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 4 May 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in Sierra Leone, in particular the military situation.

At the **4134th meeting, held on 4 May 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Sierra Leone, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2000/14), in which the Council, *inter alia,* expressed its grave concern at the outbreak of violence in Sierra Leone in recent days; condemned in the strongest terms the armed attacks perpetrated by the Revolutionary United Front against the forces of UNAMSIL, and their continued detention of a large number of United Nations and other international personnel; expressed its outrage at the killing of a number of United Nations peacekeepers of the Kenyan battalion and its deep concern for the UNAMSIL troops who had been wounded or remained unaccounted for; demanded that the Revolutionary United Front end its hostile actions, release immediately and unharmed all detained United Nations and other international personnel, cooperate in establishing the whereabouts of those unaccounted for, and comply fully with the terms of the Lomé Peace Agreement; considered Foday Sankoh, as leader of the Revolutionary United Front, to be responsible for those actions, which were unacceptable and in clear violation of their obligations under the Lomé Agreement; condemned the fact that Mr. Sankoh had deliberately failed to fulfil his responsibility to cooperate with UNAMSIL in bringing those incidents to an end; and expressed its belief that he must be held accountable, together with the perpetrators, for their actions. (For the full text of S/PRST/2000/14, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 May 2000, the members of the Council received updates on developments in Sierra Leone, in particular the military and political situation, as well as the detention of UNAMSIL personnel by the Revolutionary United Front.

At the **4139th meeting, held on 11 May 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone", having before it a letter dated 10 May 2000 from the representative of Eritrea to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/408); and letters dated 11 May 2000 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representative of Mali (S/2000/409) and the representative of Namibia (S/2000/410).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Djibouti, India, Japan, Jordan, Mozambique, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal and Sierra Leone, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Secretary-General made a statement.

The Council then heard a statement by the representative of Algeria, speaking on behalf of the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity.

Statements were made by the representatives of Mali, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, Malaysia, the United States of America, the Netherlands, Bangladesh, Namibia, Argentina, the Russian Federation, Jamaica, Ukraine, France and Tunisia, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of China.

The Council also heard statements by the representatives of Sierra Leone, Portugal (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia, which associated themselves with the statement), Norway, India, Japan, Djibouti, Pakistan and Jordan.

The President made a statement.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 12 May 2000, the members of the Council received an update by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the fighting between UNAMSIL and the Revolutionary United Front forces, as well as on the detention of UNAMSIL personnel by the Front.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 15 May 2000, the members of the Council heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the situation in Sierra Leone and on the outcome of his visit to the country from 8 to 11 May 2000.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 17 May 2000, the members of the Council received an update by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in Sierra Leone, in particular the release of UNAMSIL personnel, as well as on the activities of UNAMSIL and its possible expansion.

At the informal consultations of the Council held on 18 May 2000, the members of the Council had before them a letter dated 17 May 2000 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council concerning the expansion of UNAMSIL (S/2000/446). The members of the Council also received an update by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the situation in Sierra Leone, in particular the military and political situation, as well as the proposed expansion of UNAMSIL.

At the **4145th meeting, held on 19 May 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone", having before it the letter dated 17 May 2000 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/446).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Sierra Leone, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/449) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4145th meeting, on 19 May 2000, draft resolution S/2000/449 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1299 (2000).*

By resolution 1299 (2000), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided that the military component of UNAMSIL should be expanded to a maximum of 13,000 military personnel, including the 260 military observers already deployed; and decided, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, that the restrictions set out in paragraph 2 of its resolution 1171 (1998) did not apply to the sale or supply of arms and related *matériel* for the sole use in Sierra Leone of those Member States cooperating with UNAMSIL and the Government of

Sierra Leone. (For the full text of resolution 1299 (2000), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 24 May 2000, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on UNAMSIL (S/2000/455), introduced by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who also provided an update on the situation in Sierra Leone, in particular the military situation, and presented a three-phase plan of action providing for the military reinforcement of UNAMSIL and the restoration of law and order in Sierra Leone.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 30 May 2000, the members of the Council received an update by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments relating to Sierra Leone, in particular the further release of UNAMSIL detainees and the military situation, as well as the outcome of the ECOWAS summit meeting held at Abuja on 28 and 29 May 2000.

C. Communications received from 8 July 1999 to 15 June 2000, reports of the Secretary-General and requests for a meeting

Letter dated 8 July 1999 (S/1999/769) from the representative of Togo addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the Sierra Leone peace talks held at Lomé, adopted on 7 July 1999.

Letter dated 12 July (S/1999/777) from the representative of Togo addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the Peace Agreement between the Government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Leone concluded at Lomé on 7 July 1999.

Letter dated 16 July (S/1999/792) from the representative of Sierra Leone addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting an address to Parliament by the President of Sierra Leone on the signing at Lomé of the comprehensive Peace Agreement between the Government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front.

Letter dated 16 July (S/1999/795) from the representative of Finland addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement concerning the Sierra Leone Peace Agreement issued by the Presidency of the European Union.

Seventh report of the Secretary-General dated 30 July on UNOMSIL (S/1999/836), describing the main provisions of the Peace Agreement between the Government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front and containing recommendations for the immediate measures to be taken to strengthen UNOMSIL; and addendum dated 11 August (S/1999/836/Add.1) containing the related cost estimates.

Letter dated 24 August (S/1999/918) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, concerning the composition of UNOMSIL.

Letter dated 27 August (S/1999/919) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter of 24 August 1999 (S/1999/918) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposal contained therein.

Letter dated 23 September (S/1999/996) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, *inter alia*, a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Eighth report of the Secretary-General dated 28 September on UNOMSIL (S/1999/1003), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1260 (1999), containing recommendations for the mandate and structure of the enhanced United Nations peacekeeping presence in Sierra Leone.

Letter dated 29 September (S/1999/1013) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 5 October (S/1999/1026) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 6 October (S/1999/1030 from the representative of Liberia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosures.

Letter dated 15 October (S/1999/1063) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York on 23 September 1999.

Letter dated 19 October (S/1999/1073) from the representative of Togo addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the decision defining the new mandate of ECOMOG in Sierra Leone, signed on 25 August 1999 by the Chairman of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS.

Letter dated 16 November (S/1999/1186) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that, after the usual consultations, it was his intention to appoint Oluyemi Adeniji (Nigeria) as his Special Representative for Sierra Leone and head of UNAMSIL.

Letter dated 19 November (S/1999/1187) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter of 16 November 1999 (S/1999/1186) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the intention contained therein.

Letter dated 22 November (S/1999/1199) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that, after the usual consultations, it was his intention to appoint Major General Vijay Kumar Jetley (India) as Force Commander of UNAMSIL.

Letter dated 26 November (S/1999/1200) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter of 22 November 1999 (S/1999/1199) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the intention contained therein.

First report of the Secretary-General dated 6 December on UNAMSIL (S/1999/1223), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1270 (1999), describing the status of the peace process, security conditions on the ground, and the level of deployment of ECOMOG personnel, and covering developments until 2 December 1999.

Letter dated 23 December (S/1999/1285) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, recommending that the Security Council authorize the expansion of UNAMSIL with the addition of up to four infantry battalions and necessary military support elements.

Letter dated 31 December (S/1999/1300 and Corr.1) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee on its activities since the beginning of 1999, submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

Second report of the Secretary-General dated 11 January 2000 on UNAMSIL (S/2000/13) pursuant to Security Council resolution 1270 (1999) describing developments since his last report (S/1999/1223) and elaborating on the proposed mandate and concept of operations for an expanded UNAMSIL as well as its force strength and composition; and addendum dated 21 January (S/2000/13/Add.1) containing the related cost estimates.

Letter dated 17 January (S/2000/31) from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Sierra Leone addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Third report of the Secretary-General dated 7 March on UNAMSIL (S/2000/186), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1289 (2000), describing developments since his last report (S/2000/13) and important objectives of the peace process that lay ahead in the coming year.

Letter dated 2 May (S/2000/373) from the representative of Sierra Leone addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on the same date by the Office of the President of Sierra Leone.

Letter dated 4 May (S/2000/380) from the representative of Sierra Leone addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 7 May (S/2000/391) from the representative of Sierra Leone addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a message on recent events concerning UNAMSIL broadcast to the nation by the President of Sierra Leone.

Letter dated 8 May (S/2000/404) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 5 May 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 9 May (S/2000/400) from the representative of Burkina Faso addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 5 May 2000 by the Government of Burkina Faso.

Letter dated 9 May (S/2000/401) from the representative of Sierra Leone addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a message broadcast to the nation on 8 May 2000 by the President of Sierra Leone on the latest developments in the country.

Letter dated 9 May (S/2000/441) from the representative of Mali addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the summit meeting of ECOWAS Heads of State members of the Joint Implementation Committee for the Lomé Peace Agreement, held at Abuja on the same date.

Letter dated 10 May (S/2000/408) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting, in his capacity as Chairman of the Group of African States for the month of May 2000, an emergency meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in Sierra Leone.

Letter dated 11 May (S/2000/409) from the representative of Mali addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting an urgent public briefing to allow the representatives of the Group of African States to participate in the discussion of the situation in Sierra Leone.

Letter dated 11 May (S/2000/410) from the representative of Namibia addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting, in accordance with rule 2 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in Sierra Leone.

Letter dated 11 May (S/2000/417) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the statement that South Africa had intended to make at the 4139th meeting of the Council.

Letter dated 11 May (S/2000/418) from the representative of Kenya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the statement that Kenya had intended to make at the 4139th meeting of the Council.

Letter dated 15 May (S/2000/433) from the representative of Sierra Leone addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a government statement on the third meeting of the Joint Implementation Committee for the Lomé Peace Agreement, dated 13 May 2000.

Letter dated 15 May (S/2000/434) from the representative of Sierra Leone addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a message broadcast to the nation on 14 May 2000 by the President of Sierra Leone.

Letter dated 17 May (S/2000/446) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, advising that the Council might wish to consider taking appropriate steps to authorize the interim expansion of UNAMSIL beyond its authorized strength of 11,100.

Fourth report of the Secretary-General dated 19 May on UNAMSIL (S/2000/455), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1289 (2000), covering developments since his last report (S/2000/186), and putting forward short-term recommendations for the stabilization of the situation in Sierra Leone, including an expansion of the capacity of UNAMSIL beyond the level of 13,000 military personnel authorized by the Council in its resolution 1299 (2000).

Letter dated 23 May (S/2000/469) from the representative of Sierra Leone addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 19 May 2000 by the Office of the President of Sierra Leone.

Letter dated 23 May (S/2000/470) from the representative of Sierra Leone addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Office of the President of Sierra Leone.

Letter dated 26 May (S/2000/492) from the representative of Algeria addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communiqué issued on 23 May 2000 by the Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution at its sixty-sixth ordinary session, held at ambassadorial level at Addis Ababa on 23 May 2000.

Letter dated 26 May (S/2000/494) from the representative of Mali addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final communiqué of the third meeting of the Joint Implementation Committee for the Lomé Peace Agreement, held at Freetown on 13 May 2000.

Letter dated 1 June (S/2000/522) from the representative of Mali addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final communiqué of the twenty-third summit meeting of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS, held at Abuja on 28 and 29 May 2000.

Letter dated 2 June (S/2000/524) from the representative of Sierra Leone addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 1 June 2000 by the Office of the President of Sierra Leone.

Letter dated 6 June (S/2000/580) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final document of the Thirteenth Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena, Colombia, on 8 and 9 April 2000.

Letter dated 12 June (S/2000/583) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the violation of United Nations embargoes against Sierra Leone, issued on 7 June 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Chapter 14
Children and armed conflict

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1998/18) of 29 June 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, expressed its grave concern at the harmful impact of armed conflict on children; strongly condemned the targeting of children in armed conflicts, including their humiliation, brutalization, sexual abuse, abduction and forced displacement, as well as their recruitment and use in hostilities in violation of international law; called upon all parties concerned to put an end to such activities; and recognized the importance of the mandate of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict.

B. Consideration by the Security Council on 25 August 1999

Meetings of the Council: 4037 (25 August 1999).

Resolutions adopted: 1261 (1999).

Presidential statements: none.

Verbatim records: S/PV.4037; S/PV.4037 (Resumption 1).

Consultations of the whole: 18-20, 24 and 25 August 1999.

At the **4037th meeting, held on 25 August 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Children and armed conflict".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Egypt, Finland, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Monaco, Mongolia, Mozambique, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Slovakia, South Africa, the Sudan, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President extended an invitation to the Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations to participate in the discussion, without the right to vote.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Olara Otunnu, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict.

The Council heard a briefing under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict.

Statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, the United States of America, Slovenia, China, Malaysia, the Russian Federation, Gabon, Brazil, Argentina, Bahrain and the Gambia.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the Netherlands and Canada, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Namibia.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Algeria (speaking on behalf of the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity), Norway, Finland (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, as well as Iceland and Liechtenstein, which aligned themselves with the statement), Bangladesh and Japan.

In accordance with the decision taken earlier in the meeting, the Council heard a statement by the Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations.

The Council also heard statements by the representatives of Costa Rica, the Republic of Korea, India, Portugal, Iraq, Slovakia, Afghanistan, Zambia, Monaco, Ukraine, South Africa, Mongolia, the Sudan, Kenya, Egypt, Indonesia, Angola, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Mozambique, New Zealand, Guyana, the Philippines, Rwanda, Belarus and Colombia.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/911) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4037th meeting, on 25 August 1999, draft resolution S/1999/911 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1261 (1999).*

By resolution 1261 (1999), the Security Council expressed its grave concern at the harmful and widespread impact of armed conflict on children and the long-term consequences that had for durable peace, security and development; strongly condemned the targeting of children in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual violence, abduction and forced displacement, recruitment and use of children in armed conflict in violation of international law, and attacks on objects protected under international law, including places that usually had a significant presence of children such as schools and hospitals, and called on all parties concerned to put an end to such practices; called upon all parties concerned to comply strictly with their obligations under international law, in particular the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the obligations applicable to them under the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977 and the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989; expressed its support for the ongoing work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), other parts of the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations dealing with children affected by armed conflict, and requested the Secretary-General to continue to develop coordination and coherence among them; supported the work of the working group of the Commission on Human Rights on a draft optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict; urged all parties to armed conflicts to ensure that the protection, welfare and rights of children were taken into account during peace negotiations and throughout the process of consolidating peace in the aftermath of conflict; reaffirmed its readiness when dealing with situations of armed conflict (a) to continue to support the provision of humanitarian assistance to civilian populations in distress, taking into account the particular needs of children including the provision and rehabilitation of medical and educational services to respond to the needs of children, the rehabilitation of children who had been maimed or psychologically traumatized, and child-focused mine-clearance and mine-awareness programmes; (b) to continue to support the protection of displaced children including their resettlement by UNHCR and others as appropriate; (c) whenever adopting measures under Article 41 of the Charter, to give consideration to their impact on children, in order to consider appropriate humanitarian exemptions; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Council by 31 July 2000 a report on the implementation of the resolution, consulting all relevant parts of the United Nations system and taking into account other relevant work. (For the full text of resolution 1261 (1999), see appendix V.)

The representative of the United States of America made a statement.

The representative of Iraq made a statement.

Chapter 15
The situation in Afghanistan

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999

Presidential statement
(S/PRST/1998/22)
of 14 July 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, expressed its grave concern at the continued Afghan conflict, which it regarded as a serious threat to regional and international security, causing extensive human suffering, further destruction, refugee flows and other forcible displacement of large numbers of people; considered it necessary that more active efforts be undertaken under the aegis of the United Nations and with the participation of interested countries aimed at a peaceful settlement of the Afghan conflict, taking into account the interests of all ethnic and religious groups and political forces involved therein; and reiterated its position that the United Nations, as a universally recognized intermediary, must continue to play its central and impartial role in international efforts towards a peaceful resolution of the Afghan conflict.

Presidential statement
(S/PRST/1998/24)
of 6 August 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, expressed its grave concern at the new sharp escalation of the military confrontation in Afghanistan, which it regarded as a growing threat to regional and international peace and security, and demanded an urgent and unconditional ceasefire leading to a final end to the hostilities; called upon all Afghan parties to return to the negotiating table without delay and preconditions and to cooperate with the aim of creating a broad-based and fully representative government, which would protect the rights of all Afghans and observe the international obligations of Afghanistan; and called also upon all States neighbouring Afghanistan and other States with influence in Afghanistan to intensify their efforts under the aegis of the United Nations to bring the parties to a negotiated settlement.

Resolution 1193 (1998)
of 28 August 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, demanded that all Afghan factions stop fighting, resume negotiations without delay and preconditions, and cooperate with the aim of creating a broad-based and fully representative government, which would protect the rights of all Afghans and would observe the international obligations of Afghanistan; condemned the attacks on the United Nations personnel in the Taliban-held territories of Afghanistan, including the killing of the two Afghan staff members of the World Food Programme and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Jalalabad, and of the Military Adviser to the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan in Kabul; called upon the Taliban to investigate urgently those heinous crimes, and to keep the United Nations informed about the results of the investigation; condemned the capture of the Consulate General of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Mazar-e-Sharif; demanded that all parties and, in particular, the Taliban, do everything possible to ensure safe and dignified passage out of Afghanistan of the personnel of the Consulate General and other Iranian nationals missing in Afghanistan; requested the Secretary-General to continue investigations into alleged mass killings of prisoners of war and civilians as well as ethnically based forced displacement of large groups of the population and other forms of mass persecution in Afghanistan, and to submit the reports to the General

Assembly and the Security Council as soon as they became available; and demanded that the Afghan factions refrain from harbouring and training terrorists and their organizations and halt illegal drug activities.

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1998/27) of 15 September 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, strongly condemned the murder of Iranian diplomats in Afghanistan by Taliban combatants; and demanded that the Taliban release other Iranians detained in Afghanistan and ensure their safe and dignified passage out of Afghanistan without further delay.

Resolution 1214 (1998) of 8 December 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, demanded that the Taliban, as well as other Afghan factions, stop fighting, conclude a ceasefire and resume negotiations without delay and preconditions under United Nations auspices, and cooperate with the aim of creating a broad-based and fully representative government, which would protect the rights of all Afghans and observe the international obligations of Afghanistan; encouraged the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to dispatch a mission to Afghanistan to investigate numerous reports of grave breaches and serious violations of international humanitarian law in that country, in particular mass killings and mass graves of prisoners of war and civilians and the destruction of religious sites; urged all parties, especially the Taliban, to cooperate with that mission, and in particular to assure the safety and freedom of movement of its personnel; supported the Secretary-General's proposal, as contained in his letter dated 23 November 1998 to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/1139), to establish within the Special Mission, without prejudice to its mandate and taking into account security conditions, a civil affairs unit with the primary objective of monitoring the situation, promoting respect for minimum humanitarian standards and deterring massive and systematic violations of human rights and humanitarian law in the future, and to send an assessment mission to Afghanistan, as soon as security conditions permitted, in order to determine the exact mandate, composition and location of the civilian monitors; and deplored the failure of the leadership of the Taliban, in particular, to take measures to comply with the demands made in its previous resolutions, especially to conclude a ceasefire and to resume negotiations, and expressed its readiness to consider the imposition of measures, in accordance with its responsibility under the Charter, with the aim of achieving the full implementation of its relevant resolutions.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 28 July 1999 to 23 May 2000

Meetings of the Council: 4039 (27 August 1999); 4051 (15 October 1999); 4055 (22 October 1999); 4124 (7 April 2000); 4125 (7 April 2000).
Resolutions adopted: 1267 (1999)
Presidential statements: S/PRST/1999/29; S/PRST/2000/12.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4039; S/PV.4039 (Resumption 1); S/PV.4051; S/PV.4055; S/PV.4124; S/PV.4025.
Consultations of the whole: 28 July; 4, 5, 11, 17 and 18 August; 6, 15, 18 and 21 October; 11, 16 and 24 November; 21 December 1999; 7 February; 2, 3, 13, 20 and 29 March; 4, 5, 7 and 26 April; 4, 16 and 23 May 2000.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 28 July 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments in the situation in Afghanistan, in particular the meeting of the "six plus two" group held at Tashkent on 19 and 20 July 1999, and the political and military situation in the country.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 5 August 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments in Afghanistan, in particular the military and humanitarian situation.

At the **4039th meeting, held on 27 August 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Afghanistan, Egypt, Finland, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Kazakhstan, Norway, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In response to the request contained in a letter dated 27 August 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Burkina Faso to the United Nations (S/1999/916), the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Mokhtar Lamani, Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Kieran Prendergast, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

The Council heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

The Council heard a statement by the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan.

Statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation, China, Argentina, Bahrain, Canada, the United States of America, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Netherlands.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Malaysia, Gabon, the Gambia, Slovenia and Brazil, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Namibia.

Statements were also made by the representatives of Finland (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, as well as Iceland, which aligned themselves with the statement), Kazakhstan, Norway, the Islamic Republic of Iran, India, Japan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Uzbekistan, Egypt, Turkmenistan and Pakistan.

In accordance with the decision taken earlier in the meeting, the Council heard a statement under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

The President made a statement.

At the **4051st meeting, held on 15 October 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/1054) submitted by Canada, the Netherlands, the Russian Federation, Slovenia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Afghanistan.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Malaysia and Bahrain.

Decision: *At the 4051st meeting, on 15 October 1999, draft resolution S/1999/1054 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1267 (1999).*

By resolution 1267 (1999), the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*, insisted that the Afghan faction known as the Taliban comply promptly with its previous resolutions and in particular cease the provision of sanctuary and training for international terrorists and their organizations, take appropriate effective measures to ensure that the territory under its control was not used for terrorist installations and camps, or for the preparation or organization of terrorist acts against other States or their citizens, and cooperate with efforts to bring indicted terrorists to justice; demanded that the Taliban turn over Usama bin Laden without further delay to appropriate authorities in a country where he had been indicted, or to appropriate authorities in a country where he would be returned to such a country, or to appropriate authorities in a country where he would be arrested and effectively brought to justice; decided that on 14 November 1999 all States should impose the following measures, unless the Council had previously decided, on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General, that the Taliban had fully complied with the obligation set out above: (a) deny permission for any aircraft to take off from or land in their territory if it was owned, leased or operated by or on behalf of the Taliban as designated by the Committee established by the resolution, unless the particular flight had been approved in advance by the Committee on the grounds of humanitarian need, including religious obligation such as the performance of the Hajj; (b) freeze funds and other financial resources, including funds derived or generated from property owned or controlled directly or indirectly by the Taliban, or by any undertaking owned or controlled by the Taliban, as designated by the Committee, and ensure that neither they nor any other funds or financial resources so designated were made available, by their nationals or by any persons within their territory, to or for the benefit of the Taliban or any undertaking owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the Taliban, except as might be authorized by the Committee on a case-by-case basis on the grounds of humanitarian need; decided to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council to undertake the following tasks: (a) to seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them with a view to effectively implementing the measures imposed by the resolution; (b) to consider information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the measures imposed and to recommend appropriate measures in response thereto; (c) to make periodic reports to the Council on the impact, including the humanitarian implications, of the measures imposed by the resolution; (d) to make periodic reports to the Council on information submitted to it regarding alleged violations of those measures, identifying where possible persons or entities reported to be engaged in such violations; (e) to designate the aircraft and funds or other financial resources referred to above in order to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed by the resolution; (f) to consider requests for exemptions from those measures as provided in the resolution, and to decide on the granting of an exemption to those measures in respect of the payment by the International Air Transport Association to the aeronautical authority of Afghanistan on behalf of international airlines for air traffic control services; and (g) to examine the reports submitted pursuant to the resolution; decided to terminate the measures imposed by the resolution once the Secretary-General reported to the Security Council that the Taliban had fulfilled the obligation set out above; and expressed its readiness to consider the imposition of further measures, in accordance with its responsibility under the Charter, with the aim of achieving the full implementation of the resolution. (For the full text of resolution 1267 (1999), see appendix V.)

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of China and Canada.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 18 October 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan on the political, military and humanitarian situation in the country, in particular on the fighting between the Taliban and the United Front.

At the **4055th meeting, held on 22 October 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/994).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Afghanistan, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1999/29), in which the Council, *inter alia*, reiterated its grave concern at the continued Afghan conflict, which was a serious and growing threat to regional and international peace and security; strongly condemned the Taliban for launching in July 1999, only one week after the meeting of the "six plus two" group in Tashkent, a new offensive, despite the repeated demands by the Council to cease fighting; reaffirmed its full support for the efforts of the United Nations, in particular the activities of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan and those of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, in facilitating the political process towards the goals of national reconciliation and a lasting political settlement; welcomed the Declaration on Fundamental Principles for a Peaceful Settlement of the Conflict in Afghanistan (S/1999/812, annex) adopted by the "six plus two" group on 19 July 1999 in Tashkent, particularly the agreement of members of the group not to provide military support to any Afghan party and to prevent the use of their territories for such purposes; urged the members of the group and the Afghan factions to implement those principles in support of the efforts of the United Nations towards a peaceful resolution of the Afghan conflict; strongly condemned the continuing use of Afghan territory, especially areas controlled by the Taliban, for the sheltering and training of terrorists and planning of terrorist acts, and reaffirmed its conviction that the suppression of international terrorism was essential for the maintenance of international peace and security; insisted that the Taliban cease the provision of sanctuary and training for international terrorists and their organizations, take effective measures to ensure that the territory under its control was not used for terrorist installations and camps or for the preparation or organization of terrorist acts against other States or their citizens, and cooperate with efforts to bring indicted terrorists to justice; demanded once again that the Taliban turn over indicted terrorist Usama bin Laden to appropriate authorities as set out in its resolution 1267 (1999); reaffirmed its decision to implement on 14 November 1999 the measures contained in that resolution, unless the Secretary-General reported that the Taliban had fully complied with the obligation set out in that resolution; demanded that the Taliban, as well as others, halt all illegal drug activities; called upon Member States, in particular those neighbouring Afghanistan, and all others concerned to take concerted measures to stop the trafficking of illegal drugs from Afghanistan; deplored the failure of the leadership of the Taliban to take measures to comply with the demands made in its previous resolutions, especially to conclude a ceasefire and to resume negotiations; and in that context reaffirmed its readiness to consider the imposition of measures, in accordance with its responsibility under the Charter, with the aim of achieving the full implementation of its relevant resolutions. (For the full text of S/PRST/1999/29, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 16 November 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Officer-in-Charge of the Office of the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the political, military and security situation in Afghanistan following the coming into force, on 14 November 1999, of the Security Council sanctions against Afghanistan under resolution 1267 (1999), in particular demonstrations resulting in considerable damage to the United Nations offices.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 3 March 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the Special Mission to Afghanistan on the latest developments in the situation in Afghanistan, in particular the fighting which had broken out on several fronts in the north of the country between the Taliban and the United Front.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 20 March 2000, the members of the Council received briefings by the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General and head of the Special Mission to Afghanistan on his visit to Kabul and to the capitals of the members of the "six plus two" group, including China, but with the exception of Turkmenistan, as well as the deteriorating socio-economic and humanitarian conditions in the country; and by the Executive Director of the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention on the illicit trade in opium and heroin originating in Afghanistan, run by criminal networks operating in areas controlled by both the Taliban and the United Front.

At the **4124th meeting, held on 7 April 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/205).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Afghanistan, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to John Renninger, Officer-in-Charge of the Asia and the Pacific Division of the Department of Political Affairs.

The Council heard a briefing by the Officer-in-Charge of the Asia and Pacific Division.

Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, the Russian Federation, France, the United States of America, Bangladesh, China, the Netherlands, Namibia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Mali, Malaysia, Ukraine and Jamaica, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Canada.

The representative of Afghanistan made a statement.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Angela King, Assistant Secretary-General and Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women.

The Assistant Secretary-General responded to comments made and questions posed by members of the Council.

The Officer-in-Charge of the Asia and Pacific Division made a further statement.

The representative of Tunisia made a further statement.

At the **4125th meeting, held on 7 April 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/205).

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2000/12), in which the Council, *inter alia*, strongly condemned the Taliban for the launching of new offensives, most notably that of 1 March 2000; expressed its deep concern at the reports that both parties to the conflict were preparing for renewed large-scale fighting and recalled its repeated demands that the Afghan parties cease fighting; welcomed the appointment of a new Personal Representative of the Secretary-General and the activities of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan to facilitate a political process aimed at achieving a lasting political settlement to the conflict; supported the phased deployment of the Civil Affairs Unit of the Mission inside Afghanistan, as the security conditions permitted; strongly condemned the continuing use of Afghan territory, especially areas controlled by the Taliban, for the sheltering and training of terrorists and planning of terrorist acts, and reaffirmed its conviction that the suppression of international terrorism was essential for the maintenance of international peace and security; demanded once again that the Taliban turn over indicted terrorist Usama bin Laden to appropriate authorities as set out in its resolution 1267 (1999); stressed that the continued failure of the Taliban to comply with that demand was unacceptable; stated that it was deeply disturbed by an alarming increase in the cultivation, production and trafficking of drugs in Afghanistan, especially in areas controlled by the Taliban, and by its consequences for the continuation of the conflict; demanded that the Taliban, as well as others, halt all illegal drugs activities; encouraged the initiative of the "six plus two" group to address the drug-related issues in a coordinated manner with the support of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention; stressed the need for prompt and effective implementation by all Member States of the measures imposed by its resolution 1267 (1999), and reminded Member States of their obligations under that resolution, including assisting in the identification of Taliban assets and aircraft; and reaffirmed its readiness to consider the imposition of further targeted measures, in accordance with its responsibility under the Charter, with the aim of achieving the full implementation of all its relevant resolutions. (For the full text of S/PRST/2000/12, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 4 May 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments in the situation in Afghanistan, in particular on the preparations for major offensives by the Taliban and the United Front.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 23 May 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the alleged massacre of prisoners of war by the Taliban in northern Afghanistan and on the talks held by the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General and head of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan with various Afghan opposition leaders in Tehran and Meshad on 15 and 16 May 2000.

C. Communications received from 21 June 1999 to 15 June 2000 and reports of the Secretary-General

Report of the Secretary-General dated 21 June 1999 on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/1999/698), submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 53/203 A and also in response to requests by the Security Council for regular information, describing developments in the country since his report of 31 March 1999 (S/1999/362).

Letter dated 20 July (S/1999/812) from the representative of Uzbekistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Declaration on Fundamental Principles for a Peaceful Settlement of the Conflict in Afghanistan, adopted at the meeting of the "six plus two" group held at Tashkent on 19 July 1999.

Identical letters dated 26 July (S/1999/824) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 24 July 1999 from the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General, and enclosures.

Letter dated 26 July (S/1999/825) from the representatives of the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Identical letters dated 1 August (S/1999/838) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting identical letters of the same date from the President of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 4 August (S/1999/849) from the representative of Uzbekistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 3 August 1999 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uzbekistan.

Identical letters dated 4 August (S/1999/851) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 6 August (S/1999/855) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 5 August 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 13 August (S/1999/886) from the representative of Finland addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 10 August 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Identical letters dated 17 August (S/1999/884) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 24 August (S/1999/924) from the representative of Burkina Faso addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the twenty-sixth session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Ouagadougou from 28 June to 1 July 1999.

Letter dated 27 August (S/1999/916) from the representative of Burkina Faso addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 3 September (S/1999/942) from the representatives of China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Bishkek Declaration signed on 25 August 1999 by the Heads of

State of China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 21 September on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/1999/994), submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 53/203 A and also in response to requests by the Security Council for regular information, describing developments since his last report (S/1999/698).

Letter dated 23 September (S/1999/996) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, *inter alia*, a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 1 October (S/1999/1021) from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a summary of the indictment returned against Usama bin Laden and Muhammad Atef in United States Federal Court, Southern District New York, on 4 November 1998.

Letter dated 15 October (S/1999/1063) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York on 23 September 1999.

Letter dated 15 October (S/1999/1066) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the statement he had intended to make at the meeting of the Security Council held on that day.

Identical letters dated 5 November (S/1999/1142 and Corr.1) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a note verbale of the same date from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General, and enclosures.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 16 November on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/1999/1145), submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 53/203 A and also in response to requests by the Security Council for regular information, describing major military and political developments in Afghanistan since his last annual report, of 23 November 1998 (S/1998/1109), as well as the activities of the Special Mission and the missions of his Special Envoy.

Letter dated 18 November (S/1999/1194) from the representative of Burkina Faso addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the annual coordination meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at United Nations Headquarters on 1 October 1999.

Letter dated 12 January 2000 (S/2000/20) from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council, informing him of his decision to appoint Francesc Vendrell as his Personal Representative and head of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan.

Letter dated 14 January (S/2000/21) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 12 January 2000 (S/2000/20) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the decision contained therein.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 10 March on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2000/205), submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 54/189 A and also in response to requests by the Security Council for regular information on the main developments in Afghanistan, including those in the humanitarian and human rights fields, and describing developments since the issuance of his annual report (S/1999/1145).

Identical letters dated 15 March (S/2000/218) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 27 March (S/2000/257) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 4 April (S/2000/282) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Afghanistan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee submitted in accordance with paragraph 10 of resolution 1267 (1999).

Letter dated 6 June (S/2000/580) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final document of the Thirteenth Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena, Colombia, on 8 and 9 April 2000.

Chapter 16
The situation concerning Western Sahara

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999

Resolution 1185 (1998)
of 20 July 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) until 21 September 1998, in order that MINURSO might proceed with identification tasks, with the aim of completing the process; called for a prompt conclusion of status-of-forces agreements with the Secretary-General, which would greatly facilitate the full and timely deployment of MINURSO-formed military units, in particular the deployment of the military engineering support and demining units; noted progress that had been made; and recalled that, pending the conclusion of such agreements, the model status-of-forces agreement dated 9 October 1990 (A/45/594), as provided for in General Assembly resolution 52/12 B, should apply provisionally.

Resolution 1198 (1998)
of 18 September 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 31 October 1998; welcomed the agreement of the Moroccan authorities to formalize the presence of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Western Sahara; requested both parties to take concrete action to enable UNHCR to carry out the necessary preparatory work for the repatriation of Saharan refugees eligible to vote, and their immediate families, according to the settlement plan; called for a prompt conclusion of status-of-forces agreements with the Secretary-General, which would greatly facilitate the full and timely deployment of MINURSO-formed military units; and recalled that, pending the conclusion of such agreements, the model status-of-forces agreement dated 9 October 1990 (A/45/594), as provided for in General Assembly resolution 52/12 B, should apply provisionally.

Resolution 1204 (1998)
of 30 October 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 17 December 1998; supported the intention of MINURSO to start publishing the provisional list of voters by 1 December 1998, as proposed by the Secretary-General; and supported also the proposed increase in the staff of the Identification Commission from 18 to 25 members, and the increase also in the necessary support personnel, in order to strengthen the Commission and enable it to continue working with utmost rigour and impartiality with a view to keeping to the proposed timetable.

Resolution 1215 (1998)
of 17 December 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 31 January 1999 to allow for further consultations in the hope that those consultations would lead to agreement on the various protocols without undermining the integrity of the Secretary-General's proposed package or calling into question its main elements.

Resolution 1224 (1999)
of 28 January 1999

The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 11 February 1999.

Resolution 1228 (1999) of 11 February 1999

The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 31 March 1999 to allow for consultations in the hope and expectation of agreement on the protocols on identification, appeals and repatriation planning activities, as well as on the essential issue of the implementation calendar, without undermining the integrity of the Secretary-General's proposed package or calling into question its main elements, for the prompt resumption of voter identification and initiation of the appeals process; and supported the intention of the Secretary-General to ask his Personal Envoy to reassess the viability of the mandate of MINURSO should the prospects for putting the package of measures into effect remain elusive at the time of submission of the Secretary-General's next report.

Resolution 1232 (1999) of 30 March 1999

The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 30 April 1999 to allow for an understanding to be reached among all concerned on detailed modalities for the implementation of the identification and appeals protocols, including a revised implementation schedule, in a manner that would preserve the integrity of the Secretary-General's package of measures.

Resolution 1235 (1999) of 30 April 1999

The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 14 May 1999; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed of all significant developments in the implementation of the settlement plan and the agreements reached with the parties, and, as appropriate, on the continuing viability of the mandate of MINURSO.

Resolution 1238 (1999) of 14 May 1999

The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 14 September 1999 in order to resume the identification process, start the appeals process and conclude all outstanding agreements needed to implement the settlement plan; supported the proposed increase in staff of the Identification Commission from 25 to 30 members, and the proposed increase also in the necessary support activities, in order to strengthen the Commission and enable it to continue working with full authority and independence, in accordance with its mandate as authorized by the Security Council, and to accomplish its tasks expeditiously; requested the Secretary-General to report every 45 days on significant developments in the implementation of the settlement plan, in particular on the following issues which would form, *inter alia*, the basis of its consideration of a further extension of the mandate of MINURSO: full and unequivocal cooperation of the parties during the resumption of voter identification and during the start of the appeals process; agreement by the Government of Morocco on the modalities of implementing paragraph 42 of the status-of-forces agreement; agreement of the parties on the protocol relating to refugees; and confirmation that UNHCR was fully operational in the region.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 29 June 1999 to 31 May 2000

Meetings of the Council: 4044 (13 September 1999); 4080 (14 December 1999); 4106 (29 February 2000); 4149 (31 May 2000).
Resolutions adopted: 1263 (1999); 1282 (1999); 1292 (2000); 1301 (2000).
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4044; S/PV.4080; S/PV.4106; S/PV.4149.
Consultations of the whole: 29 June; 17 August; 7, 9 and 13 September; 2 and 8 November; 9, 13 and 14 December 1999; 8, 24 and 28 February; 9, 10 and 13 March 2000; 25, 30 and 31 May 2000.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 29 June 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1999/721), which was introduced by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 17 August 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/875) and received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in the situation in Western Sahara, in particular the identification process and meetings between the Secretary-General and the parties.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 9 September 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/954), which was introduced by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara.

At the **4044th meeting, held on 13 September 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning Western Sahara", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/954).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/964) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4044th meeting, on 13 September 1999, draft resolution S/1999/964 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1263 (1999).*

By resolution 1263 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 14 December 1999 in order to complete the identification of voters as envisaged in paragraph 21 of the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/954), to implement confidence-building measures and conclude all outstanding agreements needed to implement the settlement plan, and to continue with the appeals process, and reaffirmed the rights of the applicants, with an expectation that the appeals process would not be turned into a second round of identification; requested the Secretary-General to report every 45 days on significant developments in the implementation of the settlement plan; and requested also the Secretary-General to submit to the Council before the end of the current mandate a comprehensive assessment of steps taken towards the completion of the appeals process, and of staffing requirements as outlined in the report, as well as preparations for the repatriation of refugees and the start of the transitional period. (For the full text of resolution 1263 (1999), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 2 November 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/1098). The Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations introduced the report and gave a briefing on the latest developments in Western Sahara, in particular the identification process.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 9 December 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/1219), which was introduced by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 13 December 1999, the members of the Council received clarifications from the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations regarding the interpretation by the parties of some articles of the protocol on appeals.

At the **4080th meeting, held on 14 December 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning Western Sahara", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/1219).

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1999/1239) submitted by France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4080th meeting, on 14 December 1999, draft resolution S/1999/1239 was adopted as resolution 1282 (1999) by 14 votes in favour (Argentina, Bahrain, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Gabon, Gambia, Malaysia, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Slovenia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America) to none against, with 1 abstention (Namibia).*

By resolution 1282 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 29 February 2000 in order to complete the identification of voters, issue a second provisional voters list, and initiate appeals for tribal groupings H41, H61 and J51/52; took note of the concern that the problems posed by the current number of candidates who had exercised their right of appeal and the opposing positions taken by the parties on the issue of admissibility seemed to allow little possibility of holding the referendum before 2002 or even beyond; and supported the intention of the Secretary-General to instruct his Special Representative to continue his consultations with the parties on those issues, seeking a reconciliation of their opposing views regarding the appeals process, the repatriation of refugees and other crucial aspects of the settlement plan. (For the full text of resolution 1282 (1999), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 24 February 2000, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/131), which was introduced by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

At the **4106th meeting, held on 29 February 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning Western Sahara", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/131).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/149) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4106th meeting, on 29 February 2000, draft resolution S/2000/149 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1292 (2000).*

By resolution 1292 (2000), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 31 May 2000; supported the intention of the Secretary-General, as stated *inter alia* in his report, to ask his Personal Envoy to consult the parties and, taking into account existing and potential obstacles, to explore ways and means to achieve an early, durable and agreed resolution of their dispute; and requested the Secretary-General to provide an assessment of the situation before the end of the present mandate. (For the full text of resolution 1292 (2000), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 13 March 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in the situation concerning Western Sahara.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 25 May 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the situation in Western Sahara, in particular the private high-level talks held in London by the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General with the representatives of Morocco and the Frente POLISARIO, observed by Algeria and Mauritania, as well as progress on the identification process.

At the **4149th meeting, held on 31 May 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning Western Sahara", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/461).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/500) submitted by France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Namibia, the Netherlands, Jamaica and Mali, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of China.

Decision: *At the 4149th meeting, on 31 May 2000, draft resolution S/2000/500 was adopted as resolution 1301 (2000) by 12 votes in favour (Argentina, Bangladesh, Canada, China, France, Malaysia, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America) to 1 against (Namibia) with two abstentions (Jamaica, Mali).*

By resolution 1301 (2000), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 31 July 2000, with the expectation that the parties would offer the Secretary-General's Personal Envoy specific and concrete proposals that could be agreed to in order to resolve the multiple problems relating to the implementation of the settlement plan and explore all way and means to achieve an early, durable and agreed resolution to their dispute over Western Sahara; and requested the Secretary-General to provide an assessment of the situation before the end of the present mandate. (For the full text of resolution 1301 (2000), see appendix V.)

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Malaysia and the United States of America.

C. Communications received from 23 June 1999 to 15 June 2000 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 23 June 1999 (S/1999/718) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 21 June 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 25 June on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1999/721), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1238 (1999), describing developments in the implementation of the settlement plan, and the agreements reached between the parties under the auspices of his Personal Envoy, since his report of 27 April 1999 (S/1999/483 and Add.1).

Report of the Secretary-General dated 12 August on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1999/875), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1238 (1999), describing developments since his last report (S/1999/721), including the efforts of his Special Representative for Western Sahara to continue consultations with the two parties and interested Member States, with a view to securing the implementation of the settlement plan and the key provisions of the United Nations package of measures.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 8 September on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1999/954), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1238 (1999), describing developments in the implementation of the settlement plan and the agreements reached between the parties, and of the United Nations package of measures, since his last report (S/1999/875), and recommending that the mandate of MINURSO be extended until 14 December 1999.

Letter dated 15 October (S/1999/1063) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York on 23 September 1999.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 28 October on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1999/1098), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1263 (1999), describing developments since his last report (S/1999/954), including progress in the implementation of the settlement plan and the agreements reached between the parties under the auspices of his Personal Envoy.

Letter dated 28 October (S/1999/1109) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that, following the usual consultations, it was his intention to appoint Brigadier General Claude Buze (Belgium) to the post of Force Commander of MINURSO.

Letter dated 1 November (S/1999/1110) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter of 28 October 1999 (S/1999/1109) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the intention contained therein.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 6 December on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1999/1219), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1263 (1999), describing developments since his last report (S/1999/1098) and recommending that the mandate of MINURSO be extended until 29 February 2000.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 17 February 2000 on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/2000/131), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1282 (1999), covering developments since his last report (S/1999/1219) and recommending that the mandate of MINURSO be extended for a period of three months, until 31 May 2000.

Letter dated 24 February (S/2000/148) from the representative of Morocco addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a memorandum submitted to the Secretary-General by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Morocco concerning the identification process in Western Sahara.

Letter dated 7 March (S/2000/197) from the representative of Namibia addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 22 May on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/2000/461), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1292 (2000), describing developments since his last report (S/2000/131), including the activities of his Personal Envoy to advance the implementation of the settlement plan, and recommending that the mandate of MINURSO be extended until 31 July 2000.

Letter dated 2 June (S/2000/545) from the representative of Namibia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 31 May 2000 from the representative of the Frente POLISARIO to the members of the Security Council.

Letter dated 6 June (S/2000/580) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final document of the Thirteenth Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena, Colombia, on 8 and 9 April 2000.

Chapter 17
Protection of civilians in armed conflict

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/6) of 12 February 1999

The Security Council, *inter alia*, expressed its grave concern at the growing civilian toll of armed conflict; called upon all parties concerned to comply strictly with their obligations under international law, in particular their relevant obligations under the Conventions of The Hague, the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols of 1977, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989, as well as with all decisions of the Security Council; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report containing concrete recommendations to the Council by September 1999 on ways the Council, acting within its sphere of responsibility, could improve the physical and legal protection of civilians in situations of armed conflict; encouraged the Secretary-General to consult the Inter-Agency Standing Committee in formulating his recommendations; and affirmed its intention to review the recommendations of the Secretary-General in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 16 September 1999 to 19 April 2000

Meetings of the Council: 4046 (16 and 17 September 1999); 4130 (19 April 2000).
Resolutions adopted: 1265 (1999); 1296 (2000).
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4046; S/PV.4046 (Resumption 1) and Corr.2; S/PV.4046 (Resumption 2); S/PV.4130; S/PV.4130 (Resumption 1).
Consultations of the whole: 16 September; 2 November 1999.

At the **4046th meeting, held on 16 and 17 September 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Protection of civilians in armed conflict", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/957).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Botswana, Egypt, Finland, India, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Mongolia, Norway, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Slovakia, South Africa, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia and Ukraine, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a letter dated 10 September 1999 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine (S/1999/980), requesting an invitation to participate in the meeting in accordance with the Council's previous practice. In accordance with the provisional rules of procedure and previous practice in this regard, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the Permanent Observer of Palestine to participate in the discussion.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President extended an invitation to the Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations to participate in the discussion, without the right to vote.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President extended an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to Sylvie Junod, head of the delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to the United Nations.

The Secretary-General made a statement.

Pursuant to the request of the Secretary-General, Mary Robinson, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, made a statement.

Statements were made by the representatives of Canada, Slovenia, Brazil, the United States of America and Namibia, by the Deputy Foreign Minister for Humanitarian Affairs of Argentina, and by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Malaysia, the Gambia, China, the Russian Federation, Bahrain and Gabon.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/981) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting on 17 September 1999, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Pakistan, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

Statements were made by the representatives of South Africa and Japan.

In accordance with the decision taken earlier in the meeting, the Council heard a statement by the Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations.

Statements were also made by the representatives of Finland (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, as well as Iceland and Liechtenstein, which aligned themselves with the statement) and Mongolia.

The Council then heard a statement by the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations.

Statements were also made by the representatives of Norway, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the Republic of Korea, Ukraine, Egypt, Slovakia, Rwanda and India.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Botswana, Israel and Pakistan.

In accordance with the decision taken earlier in the meeting, the Council heard a statement under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the head of the delegation of ICRC to the United Nations.

The representative of Iraq made a statement.

The President made a statement in his capacity as the representative of the Netherlands.

Pursuant to the request of the Secretary-General, Sergio Vieira de Mello, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, made a statement.

The Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/1999/981.

Decision: *At the 4046th meeting, on 17 September 1999, draft resolution S/1999/981 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1265 (1999).*

By resolution 1265 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, strongly condemned the deliberate targeting of civilians in situations of armed conflict as well as attacks on objects protected under international law, and called on all parties to put an end to such practices; emphasized the importance of preventing conflicts which could endanger international peace and security and highlighted the importance of implementing appropriate preventive measures to resolve conflicts, including the use of United Nations and other dispute settlement mechanisms and of preventive military and civilian deployments, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, resolutions of the Council and relevant international instruments; called upon States which had not already done so to consider ratifying the major instruments of international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, and to take appropriate legislative, judicial and administrative measures to implement those instruments domestically, drawing on technical assistance, as appropriate, from relevant international organizations including ICRC and United Nations bodies; expressed its willingness to consider how peacekeeping mandates might better address the negative impact of armed conflict on civilians; expressed its support for the inclusion, where appropriate, in peace agreements and mandates of United Nations peacekeeping missions of specific and adequate measures for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, with special attention given to the demobilization and reintegration of child soldiers, as well as clear and detailed arrangements for the destruction of surplus arms and ammunition and, in that regard, recalled the statement of its President of 8 July 1999; noted the importance of including in the mandates of peacemaking, peacekeeping and peace-building operations special protection and assistance provisions for groups requiring particular attention, including women and children; expressed its willingness to work in cooperation with regional organizations to examine how those bodies might better enhance the protection of civilians in armed conflict; and decided to establish immediately an appropriate mechanism to review further the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General and to consider appropriate steps by April 2000 in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter. (For the full text of resolution 1265 (1999), see appendix V.)

At the **4130th meeting, held on 19 April 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Protection of civilians in armed conflict", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/957).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, Pakistan, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Singapore and the Sudan, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Jakob Kellenberger, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation to the Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations to participate in the discussion, without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/335) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Secretary-General made a statement.

The Council heard a statement by the President of ICRC.

Statements were made by the representatives of the Netherlands, the United States of America, France, the Russian Federation, Malaysia, China, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Tunisia, Namibia, Argentina, Jamaica, Ukraine, Bangladesh and Mali, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Canada.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Portugal (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia, as well as Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway, which aligned themselves with the statement), Israel and the Republic of Korea.

The Council then heard statements by the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria, speaking in her capacity as the Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and by the representatives of Singapore, Japan and Egypt.

In accordance with the decision taken earlier in the meeting, the Council heard a statement by the Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations.

The Council also heard statements by the representatives of Bahrain, Azerbaijan (speaking also on behalf of Georgia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan and the Republic of Moldova), Australia, Colombia, New Zealand and Indonesia.

The Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/2000/335.

Decision: *At the 4130th meeting, on 19 April 2000, draft resolution S/2000/335 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1296 (2000).*

By resolution 1296 (2000), the Security Council, *inter alia*, reaffirmed its strong condemnation of the deliberate targeting of civilians or other protected persons in situations of armed conflict, and called upon all parties to put an end to such practices; noted that the overwhelming majority of internally displaced persons and other vulnerable groups in situations of armed conflict were civilians and, as such, were entitled to the protection afforded to civilians under existing international humanitarian law; noted that the deliberate targeting of civilian populations or other protected persons and the committing of systematic, flagrant and widespread violations of international humanitarian and human rights law in situations of armed conflict might constitute a threat to international peace and security, and, in that regard, reaffirmed its readiness to consider such situations and, where necessary, to adopt appropriate steps; expressed its intention to collaborate with representatives of the relevant regional and subregional organizations, where appropriate, in order further to improve opportunities for the resolution of armed conflicts and the protection of civilians in such conflict; affirmed its intention to ensure, where appropriate and feasible, that peacekeeping missions were given suitable mandates and adequate resources to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical danger, including by strengthening the ability of the United Nations to plan and rapidly deploy peacekeeping personnel, civilian police, civil administrators, and humanitarian personnel, utilizing the standby arrangements as appropriate; indicated its willingness to consider the appropriateness and feasibility of temporary security zones and safe corridors for the protection of civilians and the delivery of assistance in situations characterized by the threat of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes against the civilian population; requested the Secretary-General to continue to include in his written reports to the Council on matters of which it was seized, as appropriate, observations relating to the protection of civilians in armed conflict; requested the Secretary-General to submit by 30 March 2001 his next report on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, with a view to requesting additional such reports in future, further requested the Secretary-General to include in that report any additional recommendations on ways the Council and other organs of the United Nations, acting within their sphere of responsibility, could further improve the protection of civilians in situations of armed conflict, and encouraged the Secretary-General to consult the Inter-Agency Standing Committee in the preparation of the reports. (For the full text of resolution 1296 (2000), see appendix V.)

C. Communications received from 8 September 1999 to 15 June 2000 and report of the Secretary-General

Report of the Secretary-General dated 8 September 1999 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict (S/1999/957), submitted pursuant to the presidential statement of 12 February 1999 (S/PRST/1999/6), containing recommendations on how the Security Council could act to improve both the physical and legal protection of civilians in situations of armed conflict.

Letter dated 10 September (S/1999/980) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note by the President of the Security Council dated 11 November (S/1999/1160), concerning the establishment for a period of six months, in accordance with resolution 1265 (1999), of an informal working group of the Council, consisting of the 15 members at the level of experts, to be chaired by the delegation of Canada to review further the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/957) and to consider appropriate steps by April 2000 in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter.

Letter dated 14 February 2000 (S/2000/119) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the President of the General Assembly.

Letter date 7 April (S/2000/298) from the President of the General Assembly addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 1 April 2000 from the Chairman of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations.

Chapter 18
The situation in Africa

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999

Resolution 1196 (1998) of 16 September 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, reiterated the obligation of all Member States to carry out decisions of the Council on arms embargoes; encouraged each Member State, as appropriate, to consider as a means of implementing the obligations referred to above the adoption of legislation or other legal measures making the violation of arms embargoes established by the Council a criminal offence; requested the Security Council Committees established by resolutions imposing arms embargoes in Africa to include in their annual reports a substantive section on the implementation of the arms embargoes, on possible violations of the measures reported to the Committee and with recommendations as appropriate for strengthening the effectiveness of the arms embargoes; encouraged the Chairmen of those Committees to seek to establish channels of communication with regional and subregional organizations and bodies, including in Africa the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Economic Community of West African States, the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, the Southern African Development Community and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, in addition to other sources of information, including Member States, already mentioned in the guidelines of the Committees, in order to improve the monitoring of arms embargoes through wider and regular exchange of information with relevant parties in the region concerned; and requested the above-mentioned Committees to make relevant information publicly available through appropriate media, including through the improved use of information technology.

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1998/28) of 16 September 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (S/1998/318); agreed with the Secretary-General that the credibility of the United Nations in Africa to a great extent depended upon the willingness of the international community to act and to explore new means of advancing the objectives of peace and security in the African continent; expressed its commitment to exercising that responsibility in relation to Africa, and affirmed that strengthening Africa's capacity to participate in all aspects of peacekeeping operations, including their military, police, humanitarian and other civilian components, was a key priority; encouraged increased bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the field of peacekeeping, especially capacity-building, between Member States, the United Nations and OAU as well as subregional organizations in Africa; encouraged all States and organizations concerned to work with African States in particular on the basis of African initiatives and proposals; supported the efforts of the United Nations, regional and subregional organizations as well as Member States in the field of training for peacekeeping; welcomed the readiness of the United Nations to act as a clearing house for information on available training initiatives; particularly welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to establish a United Nations database on training; with the aim of strengthening Africa's peacekeeping capacity, requested the Secretary-General to pursue those plans, and to include in the database information about African needs in that field, possible regional and extraregional contributions to assist in achieving that goal, and available expertise on training; encouraged Member States and regional and subregional organizations to contribute information to the database; encouraged the Secretary-General to consider possible further uses and broadening of United Nations databases, for instance in humanitarian crises; also welcomed the proposal of the Secretary-General to establish an informal working group composed of African and non-African States directly involved or interested in the provision of training assistance; requested the Secretary-General to study ways to improve the availability of logistics for peacekeeping efforts in Africa; stressed the need for it to be fully informed of peacekeeping activities carried out or planned by regional or subregional organizations; and underlined that the improved flow of information and the holding of regular briefing meetings between members of the Council, African regional and subregional organizations involved in peacekeeping operations and troop contributors and other participating Member States had an important role to play in helping enhance African peacekeeping capacity.

Resolution 1197 (1998) of 18 September 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, urged the Secretary-General, through the use of the United Nations Trust Fund for Improving Preparedness for Conflict Prevention and Peacekeeping in Africa, to assist in the establishment within OAU of an early warning system based on the model currently being used by the United Nations, and to assist in strengthening in making operational the OAU conflict management centre and its situation room; invited the Secretary-General to assist OAU and subregional organizations in Africa to establish logistics assessment teams through the sharing of information on the establishment, composition, methods and functioning of United Nations logistics assessment teams; also invited the Secretary-General to assist OAU and subregional organizations, as appropriate, to determine the logistical and financial requirements of regional or subregional peacekeeping operations authorized by the Council; endorsed the establishment of a United Nations Preventive Action Liaison Office in OAU; urged the Secretary-General to consider ways of making that office more effective and also the possibility of appointing liaison officers to peacekeeping operations of OAU and of subregional organizations in Africa authorized by the Council; welcomed the fact that both the United Nations and OAU had agreed to strengthen and broaden their cooperation on measures to prevent and resolve conflicts in Africa; and invited the Secretary-General to adopt measures for an improved flow of information through systematic mechanisms between the United Nations and OAU and between the United Nations and subregional organizations in Africa; to develop, in collaboration with OAU and with subregional organizations in Africa, common indicators for early warning, and share, as appropriate, early warning information both on the ground with their field representatives and with their headquarters; to arrange, in collaboration with OAU and with subregional organizations in Africa, occasional visits of staff at working level between the United Nations and OAU and between the United Nations and subregional organizations in Africa; to arrange, in collaboration with

OAU and with subregional organizations in Africa, joint expert meetings on certain specific areas of early warning and prevention, including joint reviews of potential and existing conflicts with a view to coordinating initiatives and actions.

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1998/29) of 24 September 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, recognized the positive developments in Africa in the past year; welcomed progress achieved by African States in promoting democratization, economic reform, the protection of human rights and sustainable development; commended efforts by African States and regional and subregional organizations, in particular OAU, to resolve conflicts by peaceful means; welcomed progress made in Sierra Leone and the Central African Republic, and in the peace process in Burundi; and called for an enhanced partnership between the United Nations and African regional and subregional organizations in support of those efforts.

Resolution 1208 (1998) of 19 November 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, expressed its support for the inclusion in the United Nations standby arrangements of military and police units and personnel trained for humanitarian operations, as well as related equipment, which relevant United Nations bodies and organizations could draw on in providing advice, supervision, training and technical or other assistance related to the maintenance of the security and civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, in coordination as appropriate with the African States hosting refugees; requested the Secretary-General to consider the establishment of a new category within the United Nations Trust Fund for Improving Preparedness for Conflict Prevention and Peacekeeping in Africa to support, as needed, and in addition to existing sources of funding, the provision of advice, supervision, training and technical or other assistance related to the maintenance of the security and civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, including those activities referred to above; urged Member States to contribute to that Fund; requested the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with Member States, regional and subregional organizations and other relevant international bodies and organizations and to keep it informed about developments in Africa related to the security and civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements which affected the maintenance of international peace and security in the region, and to recommend concrete measures, such as those mentioned in paragraph 7 of the resolution, as needed, in that regard; and expressed its readiness to consider the recommendations referred to above in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter.

Resolution 1209 (1998) of 19 November 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, expressed its grave concern at the destabilizing effect of illicit arms flows, in particular of small arms, to and in Africa and at their excessive accumulation and circulation, which threatened national, regional and international security and had serious consequences for development and for the humanitarian situation in the continent; encouraged African States to participate in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms; encouraged also the establishment of appropriate regional or subregional registers of conventional arms on the basis of agreement reached by African States concerned; encouraged further Member States to explore other appropriate ways to enhance transparency of arms transfers to and in Africa; welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to accord high priority to the United Nations role in promoting better understanding of the direct and indirect consequences of illicit arms flows; stressed the importance of bringing the negative impact of illicit arms flows to and in Africa to the widest possible public attention; encouraged the Secretary-General to promote cooperation among Member States, the United Nations, regional and subregional organizations and other relevant organizations to collect, review and share information on combating illicit arms flows, especially regarding small arms, and to make available, as appropriate, information about the nature and general scope of the international illicit arms trade with and in Africa; recognized the important contribution of programmes for voluntary weapons collection, disposal and destruction in specific post-conflict situations in Africa; and expressed its intention to consider including, as appropriate, means to facilitate the successful conduct of such programmes in the mandates of future peacekeeping operations it authorized in Africa on the basis of recommendations by the Secretary-General.

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1998/35) of 30 November 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, while reaffirming its primary responsibility under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security, underlined the increasingly important role of regional arrangements and agencies and of coalitions of Member States in the conduct of activity in that field; reaffirmed that all such activity undertaken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies, including enforcement action, should be carried out in accordance with Articles 52, 53 and 54 of Chapter VIII of the Charter; underlined the importance of all such activity being guided by the principles of sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of all States, and by the operational principles for United Nations peacekeeping operations set out in the statement of its President of 28 May 1993 (S/25859); recognized that the authorization by the Council of action by regional or subregional organizations, or by Member States or coalitions of States, could be one type of effective response to conflict situations; and urged Member States and regional and subregional organizations to ensure the Council was kept fully informed of their activities for the maintenance of peace and security.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 27 July 1999 to 31 January 2000

Meetings of the Council: 4047 (21 September 1999); 4049 (29 and 30 September 1999); 4081 (15 December 1999); 4087 (10 January 2000); 4096 (31 January 2000).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4047 and Corr.1; S/PV.4049; S/PV.4049 (Resumption 1); S/PV.4049 (Resumption 2); S/PV.4049 (Resumption 3) and Corr.1; S/PV.4081; S/PV.4081 (Resumption 1) and Corr.1; S/PV.4087; S/PV.4087 (Resumption 1); S/PV.4096.
Consultations of the whole: 27 July; 2 and 28 September; 7, 8 and 14 December 1999; 11 and 12 January; 28 February 2000.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 27 July 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretary-General on his visit to West Africa and on the session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU at Algiers and his meetings with African leaders.

At the **4047th meeting, held on 21 September 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Africa".

The Council heard a briefing by Frederick J. T. Chiluba, President of the Republic of Zambia.

Statements were made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bahrain, by the representatives of Canada, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and China, by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Francophonie of Gabon, by the representatives of Argentina, the United States of America, the Gambia, Malaysia, Slovenia and Brazil, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the Netherlands.

The President of Zambia provided clarifications in response to the comments and questions of members of the Council.

At the **4049th meeting, held on 29 and 30 September 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Africa", having before it the progress report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/1008) on the implementation of the recommendations contained in his report on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Australia, Belgium, Cuba, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Finland, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Morocco, Mozambique, Norway, the Philippines, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Senegal, Slovakia, South Africa, the Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Yemen and Zambia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President extended an invitation to Salim Ahmed Salim, Secretary-General of OAU.

The Secretary-General made a statement.

The Secretary-General of OAU made a statement.

The representative of Algeria made a statement, speaking on behalf of the current Chairman of OAU.

Statements were made by the representative of the United States of America, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Canada, the representative of Argentina, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Francophonie of Gabon, the representative of the Russian Federation and the Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of the Comoros, Ghana, Nigeria, Pakistan and Uganda, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

Statements were made by the representatives of Namibia, Slovenia, Bahrain, Malaysia and Brazil, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Gambia, the representatives of France and China, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the Prime Minister and Minister for General Affairs of the Netherlands.

Statements were also made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Yemen, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Malawi and the Minister for International Development and Human Rights of Norway.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting on 30 September 1999, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Jamaica, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

Statements were made by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Philippines, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Regional Cooperation of Rwanda, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the United Republic of Tanzania, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Togo, the Minister of State for External Affairs of India, the State Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Slovakia, the Minister for External Relations of the Sudan, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Senegal, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Mozambique and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ghana, and by the representatives of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and South Africa.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, statements were made by the representative of Finland (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, as well as Iceland, which aligned themselves with the statement), the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade of Jamaica, the representatives of Egypt, Portugal, Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, Belgium, Japan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Morocco and the United Arab Emirates, by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Comoros and by the representatives of Cuba, Swaziland, Uruguay, Zambia, Uganda, Pakistan and Nigeria.

The representatives of Canada and the United States of America made statements.

At the **4081st meeting, held on 15 December 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Africa".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Burundi, Cameroon, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President made an introductory statement.

The Secretary-General made a statement.

Statements were made by the President, in his capacity as the Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and by the representatives of China, the United States of America, Canada, France, Argentina, the Netherlands, Malaysia, Bahrain, Gabon, the Gambia, the Russian Federation, Brazil, Namibia and Slovenia.

Statements were then made by the representatives of Algeria, Cameroon, South Africa, Finland (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, as well as Iceland and Liechtenstein, which aligned themselves with the statement), the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Republic of Korea.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Sweden and Zambia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

Statements were made by the representatives of Nigeria, Japan, Ukraine, Rwanda, Egypt, Mozambique, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Bangladesh, India, New Zealand, the Bahamas, Kenya, Colombia, Sierra Leone, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Ghana, Zimbabwe, Burundi, Zambia, Norway and Indonesia.

Statements were then made by the representatives of Sweden, Ireland, Belgium, Portugal, Italy and Spain.

The President made a concluding statement.

At the **4087th meeting, held on 10 January 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Africa", focusing on the impact of AIDS on peace and security.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cape Verde, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Senegal, South Africa, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to James D. Wolfensohn, President of the World Bank, Mark Malloch Brown, Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and Peter Piot, Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

The President made an introductory statement.

The Council then heard a statement by the Secretary-General.

The President made a statement, speaking in his capacity as the Vice-President of the United States of America.

The Council heard a statement by the President of the World Bank.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, the Council heard statements by the Administrator of UNDP and the Executive Director of UNAIDS.

Statements were then made by the Minister of Health and Social Services of Namibia, and by the representatives of Bangladesh and France.

The Council then heard statements by the Minister of Health of Uganda and the Minister of Health and Child Care of Zimbabwe.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the Netherlands, Argentina, Canada, Malaysia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Executive Director of UNAIDS made a further statement.

Statements were then made by the representatives of Tunisia, Ukraine, Mali and Jamaica.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to David Satcher, Assistant Secretary for Health and Surgeon General of the United States of America.

Statements were then made by the representatives of Algeria (on behalf of OAU), Portugal (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey, which aligned themselves with the statement), Cape Verde (on behalf of the Group of African States), Norway, South Africa and Japan.

The Assistant Secretary for Health and Surgeon General of the United States of America made a statement.

Statements were then made by the representatives of Brazil, the Republic of Korea, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Djibouti and Mongolia.

The Minister of Health and Social Services of Namibia made a further statement.

A statement was made by the representative of Indonesia.

The Executive Director of UNAIDS made a further statement.

Statements were then made by the representatives of Cuba, Italy, New Zealand (on behalf also of the following members of the South Pacific Forum: Australia, Fiji, the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu), Zambia, Cyprus, Nigeria, Australia, Ethiopia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Senegal.

The President made a concluding statement.

At the **4096th meeting, held on 31 January 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Africa".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria and South Africa, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Deputy Secretary-General made a statement.

The Council then heard a statement by Frederick J. T. Chiluba, President of Zambia.

Statements were made by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Namibia and South Africa.

The representative of Algeria made a statement.

Statements were then made by the representatives of China, France, Argentina, Mali and Malaysia.

The President of Zambia made a further statement.

Statements were then made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, Tunisia, the Netherlands and Ukraine.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa made a further statement.

Statements were then made by the representatives of the Russian Federation, Bangladesh and Jamaica.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Namibia made a further statement.

The President, speaking in his capacity as representative of the United States of America, made a concluding statement.

C. Communications received from 21 June 1999 to 15 June 2000 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 21 June 1999 (S/1999/706) from the representative of Ukraine addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 1 July (S/1999/754) from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Blueprint for a United States-Africa Partnership for the Twenty-first Century.

Letter dated 2 August (S/1999/859) from the representative of Cameroon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the subregional high-level seminar on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, held at Yaoundé from 19 to 21 July 1999.

Letter dated 2 August (S/1999/860) from the representative of Cameroon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa on its eleventh ministerial meeting, held at Yaoundé from 21 to 23 July 1999.

Identical letters dated 24 August (S/1999/917) from the representative of Mozambique addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting the communiqué of the Summit of Heads of State or Government of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) held at Maputo on 17 and 18 August 1999.

Letter dated 24 August (S/1999/924) from the representative of Burkina Faso addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the twenty-sixth session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Ouagadougou from 28 June to 1 July 1999.

Letter dated 23 September (S/1999/996) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, *inter alia*, a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Progress report of the Secretary-General dated 25 September (S/1999/1008) on the implementation of the recommendations contained in his report on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa.

Letter dated 15 October (S/1999/1063) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York on 23 September 1999.

Letter dated 2 November (S/1999/1132) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him of his decision to extend the appointment of Mohammed Sahnoun as his Adviser on Africa until 31 December 2000.

Letter dated 5 November (S/1999/1133) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter of 2 November 1999 (S/1999/1132) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the decision contained therein.

Letter dated 5 November (S/1999/1141) from the representative of Cameroon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the reports of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa on the subregional conference on the proliferation of an illicit traffic in small arms in Central Africa, held at N'Djamena from 25 to 27 October 1999, and on its twelfth ministerial meeting, held at N'Djamena from 27 to 30 October 1999, as well as the N'Djamena Declaration and the special resolution adopted at that meeting.

Letter dated 10 January 2000 (S/2000/9) from the representative of Mali addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a message of the same date sent by the President of Mali, current Chairman of ECOWAS, to the President of the Security Council on the occasion of the Security Council meeting devoted to the impact of AIDS on peace and security in Africa.

Letter dated 18 January (S/2000/42) from the representative of Senegal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter from the President of Senegal to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 31 January (S/2000/75) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the President of the General Assembly.

Letter dated 31 January (S/2000/76) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council.

Letter dated 25 April (S/2000/364) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Chairman's summary report on the International Symposium on the Roles of Subregional and Non-Governmental Organizations in Conflict Prevention and Peace Initiatives in Sub-Saharan Africa, held at Tokyo on 28 and 29 March 2000.

Letter dated 30 May (S/2000/506) from the representative of Chad addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa on its thirteenth ministerial meeting, held at N'Djamena from 2 to 6 May 2000.

Letter dated 6 June (S/2000/580) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final document of the Thirteenth Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Cartagena, Colombia, on 8 and 9 April 2000.

Chapter 19
Small arms

A. Consideration by the Security Council on 24 September 1999

Meetings of the Council: 4048 (24 September 1999).

Resolutions adopted: none.

Presidential statements: S/PRST/1999/28.

Verbatim records: S/PV.4048.

Consultations of the whole: 18 August; 2 and 23 September 1999.

At the **4048th meeting, held on 24 September 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "Small arms".

The Council heard a statement by the Secretary-General.

Statements were made by the Minister Delegate for Cooperation and Francophonie of France, the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Slovenia, Malaysia and Canada, the representative of the Russian Federation, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Argentina, the Minister for Foreign Relations of Brazil, the Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs of China, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bahrain, the representative of Namibia, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Francophonie of Gabon, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Gambia and the Secretary of State of the United States of America, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1999/28) in which the Council, *inter alia*, recalled its primary responsibility under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security, in view of which its attention was drawn inevitably to small arms and light weapons as the most frequently used weapons in the majority of recent armed conflicts; noted with grave concern that the destabilizing accumulation of small arms had contributed to the intensity and duration of armed conflicts; also noted that the easy availability of small arms could be a contributing factor to undermining peace agreements, complicating peace-building efforts and impeding political, economic and social development; acknowledged in that regard that the challenge posed by small arms was multifaceted and involved security, humanitarian and development dimensions; recognized that small arms were traded globally for legitimate security and commercial considerations; bearing in mind the considerable volume of that trade, underlined the vital importance of effective national regulations and controls on small arms transfers; emphasized that the prevention of illicit trafficking was of immediate concern in the global search for ways and means to curb the wrongful use of small arms, including their use by terrorists; welcomed the various initiatives currently under way, globally and regionally, to address the issue; emphasized the importance of regional cooperation in tackling the issue of illicit trafficking in small arms; welcomed the initiative by the Secretary-General for Coordinating Action on Small Arms, designed to ensure a coherent and coordinated approach to the small arms issue within the United Nations system; requested the Secretary-General to specifically include the humanitarian and socio-economic implications of the excessive and destabilizing accumulation and transfer of small arms and light weapons, including their illicit production and trade, in relevant studies he was undertaking; called for effective implementation of arms embargoes imposed by the Council in its relevant resolutions; requested the Secretary-General to develop a reference manual for use in the field on ecologically safe methods of weapons destruction in order better to enable Member States to ensure the disposal of weapons voluntarily surrendered by civilians or retrieved from former combatants; invited Member States to facilitate the preparation of such a manual; and welcomed the recommendations of the Group of Governmental Experts on Small Arms (A/54/258), including the convening of an international conference on the illicit arms trade in all its aspects no later than 2001, noting the offer by Switzerland to host the conference. (For the full text of S/PRST/1999/28, see appendix VI.)

B. Communications received from 11 October 1999 to 15 June 2000

Identical letters dated 11 October 1999 (S/1999/1082) from the representative of Mozambique addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting the decisions of the Council of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) on the prevention and combating of illicit trafficking in small arms and related crimes, adopted at the Summit of the Heads of State or Government of SADC, held at Maputo on 17 and 18 August 1999.

Letter dated 5 November (S/1999/1141) from the representative of Cameroon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, *inter alia*, the report of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa on the Subregional Conference on the Proliferation of and Illicit Traffic in Small Arms in Central Africa, held at N'Djamena from 25 to 27 October 1999.

Identical letters dated 24 May 2000 (S/2000/385) from the representative of Kenya addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting the Nairobi Declaration on the Problem of the Proliferation of Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa, adopted at Nairobi on 15 March 2000.

Letter dated 30 May (S/2000/506) from the representative of Chad addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa on its thirteenth ministerial meeting, held at N'Djamena from 2 to 6 May 2000.

Chapter 20
The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999

Resolution 1175 (1998) of 19 June 1998

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*, authorized States, subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of the resolution, to permit, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 661 (1990), the export to Iraq of the necessary parts and equipment to enable it to increase the export of petroleum and petroleum products, in quantities sufficient to produce the sum established in paragraph 2 of resolution 1153 (1998).

Resolution 1194 (1998) of 9 September 1998

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*, condemned the decision by Iraq of 5 August 1998 to suspend cooperation with the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), which constituted a totally unacceptable contravention of its obligations under resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991), 715 (1991), 1060 (1996), 1115 (1997) and 1154 (1998), and the Memorandum of Understanding signed by the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq and the Secretary-General on 23 February 1998; demanded that Iraq rescind its above-mentioned decision and cooperate fully with the Special Commission and IAEA in accordance with its obligations under the relevant resolutions and the Memorandum of Understanding as well as resume dialogue with the Special Commission and IAEA immediately; and decided not to conduct the review scheduled for October 1998 provided for in paragraphs 21 and 28 of resolution 687 (1991), and not to conduct any further such reviews until Iraq rescinded its above-mentioned decision of 5 August 1998 and the Special Commission and IAEA reported to the Council that they were satisfied that they had been able to exercise the full range of activities provided for in their mandates, including inspections.

Resolution 1205 (1998) of 5 November 1998

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*, condemned the decision by Iraq of 31 October 1998 to cease cooperation with the Special Commission as a flagrant violation of resolution 687 (1991) and other relevant resolutions; demanded that Iraq rescind immediately and unconditionally the decision of 31 October 1998, as well as the decision of 5 August 1998, to suspend cooperation with the Special Commission and to maintain restrictions on the work of IAEA, and that Iraq provide immediate, complete and unconditional cooperation with the Special Commission and IAEA; reaffirmed its full support for the Special Commission and IAEA in their efforts to ensure the implementation of their mandates under the relevant resolutions of the Council; and expressed its full support for the Secretary-General in his efforts to seek full implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding of 23 February 1998.

Resolution 1210 (1998) of 24 November 1998

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*, decided that the provisions of resolution 986 (1995), except those contained in paragraphs 4, 11 and 12, should remain in force for a new period of 180 days beginning at 0001 hours Eastern Standard Time on 26 November 1998; that paragraph 2 of resolution 1153 (1998) should remain in force and should apply to the 180-day period referred to above; and that paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 of resolution 1175 (1998) should remain in force and should apply to the new 180-day period referred to above.

Resolution 1242 (1999) of 21 May 1999

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*, decided that the provisions of resolution 986 (1995), except those contained in paragraphs 4, 11 and 12, should remain in force for a new period of 180 days beginning at 0001 hours Eastern Standard Time on 25 May 1999; further decided that paragraph 2 of resolution 1153 (1998) should remain in force and should apply to the 180-day period referred to above; decided also to conduct a thorough review of all aspects of the implementation of the resolution 90 days after the entry into force of paragraph 1 and again prior to the end of the 180-day period, on receipt of the reports referred to in paragraphs 6 and 10; expressed its intention, prior to the end of the 180-day period, to consider favourably renewal of the provisions of the resolution as appropriate, provided that the said reports indicated that those provisions were being satisfactorily implemented; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council 90 days after the date of entry into force of paragraph 1 of the resolution and again prior to the end of the 180-day period, on the basis of observations of United Nations personnel in Iraq, and of consultations with the Government of Iraq, on whether Iraq had ensured the equitable distribution of medicine, health supplies, foodstuffs, and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs, financed in accordance with paragraph 8 (a) of resolution 986 (1995), including in his reports any observations which he might have on the adequacy of the revenues to meet Iraq's humanitarian needs, and on Iraq's capacity to export sufficient quantities of petroleum and petroleum products to produce the sum referred to in paragraph 2 of resolution 1153 (1998); requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council if Iraq was unable to export petroleum and petroleum products sufficient to produce the total sum provided for in paragraph 2 of resolution 1153 (1998) and, following consultations with relevant United Nations agencies and the Iraqi authorities, make recommendations for the expenditure of the sum expected to be available, consistent with the priorities established in paragraph 2 of resolution 1153 (1998) and with the distribution plan referred to in paragraph 5 of resolution 1175 (1998); decided that paragraphs 1 to 4 of resolution 1175 (1998) should remain in force and should apply to the new 180-day period referred to above; decided to keep those arrangements under review, including in particular those in paragraph 2 of the resolution, to ensure the uninterrupted flow of humanitarian supplies into Iraq, and expressed its willingness to review the relevant recommendations of the report of the panel established to review humanitarian issues (S/1999/356, annex II) as appropriate with regard to the 180-day period referred to above.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 21 July 1999 to 8 June 2000

Meetings of the Council: 4050 (4 October 1999); 4070 (19 November 1999); 4077 (3 December 1999); 4079 (10 December 1999); 4084 (17 December 1999); 4120 (24 March 2000); 4123 (31 March 2000); 4152 (8 June 2000).

Resolutions adopted: 1266 (1999); 1275 (1999); 1280 (1999); 1281 (1999); 1284 (1999); 1293 (2000); 1302 (2000).

Presidential statements: none.

Verbatim records: S/PV.4050; S/PV.4070; S/PV.4077 and Corr.1; S/PV.4079; S/PV.4084 and

Corr.1; S/PV.4120; S/PV.4120 (Resumption 1); S/PV.4123; S/PV.4152.

Consultations of the whole: 22 and 28 June; 12, 14, 16, 20-23, 26-28 and 30 July; 3, 11, 12, 20, 24 and 26 August; 2, 3, 7, 14 and 16 September; 1, 4, 5, 6, 13, 25 and 28 October; 12, 17, 19 and 23 November; 2, 3, 7-10, 13, 14, 21 and 29 December 1999; 5, 14, 18, 20 and 26 January; 3, 7, 21, 22, 28 and 29 February; 8, 10, 14, 20, 21, 24 and 29 March; 4, 5, 13 and 26 April; 22 and 24 May; 2, 6 and 8 June 2000.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 21 July 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Chef de Cabinet on the visit to the Special Commission's premises in Baghdad of an expert team from the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons with the mandate to ascertain the existence or otherwise of chemical agents and biological samples in the Baghdad Monitoring and Verification Centre; evaluate the chemical laboratory and the biological room; destroy the conventional laboratory chemicals, chemical standards and biological samples; remove mustard gas samples; and switch off the equipment in the laboratory.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 22 July 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Executive Director of the Iraq Programme on his visit to Iraq, from 16 June to 6 July 1999, and on the implementation of the Iraq Programme.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 23 July 1999, the members of the Council received briefings by the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs and by a chemical expert of the Special Commission regarding the samples of VX nerve agent held in the Commission's laboratory in Baghdad.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 26 July 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs on the analysis of the VX reference standards held in the Special Commission's premises in Baghdad by the team of experts from the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 27 July 1999, the members of the Council received further briefings by the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs, the Deputy Executive Chairman and Officer-in-Charge of the Special Commission; and by a chemical expert of the Special Commission on the inspection of the Commission's premises in Baghdad and the analysis of the VX reference standards in the laboratory there.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 26 August 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 1242 (1999) (S/1999/896 and Corr.1) and the report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) (S/1999/907). The members of the Council received a briefing by the Executive Director of the Iraq Programme, who also introduced the Secretary-General's report.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 3 September 1999, the members of the Council received further clarifications by the Deputy Executive Chairman of the Special Commission, by a chemical expert of the Commission, and by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General regarding the VX reference standards in the Commission's laboratory in Baghdad.

At the **4050th meeting, held on 4 October 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait".

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/1020) submitted by the Netherlands, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4050th meeting, on 4 October 1999, draft resolution S/1999/1020 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1266 (1999).*

By resolution 1266 (1999), the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*, decided that paragraph 2 of resolution 1153 (1998), as extended by resolution 1242 (1999), should be modified to the extent necessary to authorize States to permit the import of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq, including financial and other essential transactions directly related thereto, sufficient to produce an additional sum, beyond that provided for by resolution 1242 (1999), equivalent to the total shortfall of revenues authorized but not generated under resolutions 1210 (1998) and 1153 (1998), US$ 3.04 billion, within the period of 180 days from

0001 hours Eastern Standard Time on 25 May 1999. (For the full text of resolution 1266 (1999), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 6 October 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) (S/1999/1006 and Corr.1), which was introduced by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations and reviewed, in accordance with the relevant provisions of resolution 689 (1991), the question of the continuation or termination of the Mission and the modalities of its operation. The members of the Council concurred with the Secretary-General's recommendation that the Mission be maintained.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 28 October 1999, the members of the Council received briefings by the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on her visit to Iraq and by the Executive Director of the Iraq Programme, who introduced the letters of the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council dated 12 and 22 October 1999 (S/1999/1053 and S/1999/1086 respectively) concerning the oil-for-food programme.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 17 November 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 1242 (1999) (S/1999/1162 and Corr.1). The members of the Council received a briefing by the Executive Director of the Iraq Programme, who also introduced the report.

At the **4070th meeting, held on 19 November 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/1162 and Corr.1) and a letter dated 17 November 1999 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) (S/1999/1177).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/1180) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation, France, China, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, the United States of America, Argentina, the Netherlands, the Gambia, Brazil and Malaysia.

The representative of the Russian Federation made a further statement.

Decision: *At the 4070th meeting, on 19 November 1999, draft resolution S/1999/1180 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1275 (1999).*

By resolution 1275 (1999), the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*, decided to extend the period referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 8 of resolution 1242 (1999) and in paragraph 1 of resolution 1266 (1999) until 4 December 1999. (For the full text of resolution 1275 (1999), see appendix V.)

Following the vote, a statement was made by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Slovenia.

At the **4077th meeting, held on 3 December 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/1162 and Corr.1) and the letter dated 17 November 1999 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) (S/1999/1177).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/1215) submitted by the United States of America.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of France and Malaysia.

Decision: *At the 4077th meeting, on 3 December 1999, draft resolution S/1999/1215 was adopted as resolution 1280 (1999) by 11 votes in favour (Argentina, Bahrain, Brazil, Canada, Gabon, Gambia, Namibia, Netherlands, Slovenia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America), to none against, with 3 abstentions (China, Malaysia, Russian Federation). One member (France) did not participate in the voting.*

By resolution 1280 (1999), the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*, decided to extend the period referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 8 of resolution 1242 (1999) and in paragraph 1 of resolution 1266 (1999) until 11 December 1999. (For the full text of resolution 1280 (1999), see appendix V.)

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, the Russian Federation, Canada, the Netherlands, China and Namibia.

The representatives of France and the Netherlands made further statements.

At the **4079th meeting, held on 10 December 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/1162 and Corr.1) and the letter dated 17 November 1999 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) (S/1999/1177).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/1230) submitted by the United States of America, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4079th meeting, on 10 December 1999, draft resolution S/1999/1230 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1281 (1999).*

By resolution 1281 (1999), the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*, decided that the provisions of resolution 986 (1995), except those contained in paragraphs 4, 11 and 12, should remain in force for a new period of 180 days beginning at 0001 hours, Eastern Standard Time on 12 December 1999; further decided that paragraph 2 of resolution 1153 (1998) should remain in force and should apply to the 180-day period referred to above; requested the Secretary-General to continue to take the actions necessary to ensure the effective and efficient implementation of the resolution, and to continue to enhance as necessary the United Nations observation process in Iraq in such a way as to provide the required assurance to the Council that the goods produced in accordance with the resolution were distributed equitably and that all supplies authorized for procurement, including dual usage items and spare parts, were utilized for the purpose for which they had been authorized; further decided to conduct a thorough review of all aspects of the implementation of the resolution 90 days after the entry into force of paragraph 1 of the resolution and again prior to the end of the 180-day period, on receipt of the reports referred to in paragraphs 5 and 10 of the resolution, and expressed its intention, prior to the end of the 180-day period, to consider favourably renewal of the provisions of the resolution as appropriate, provided that the said reports indicated that those provisions were being satisfactorily implemented; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council 90 days after the date of entry into force of paragraph 1 of the resolution and again prior to the end of the 180-day period, on the basis of observations of United Nations personnel in Iraq, and of consultations with the Government of Iraq, on whether Iraq had ensured the equitable distribution of medicine, health supplies, foodstuffs, and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs, financed in accordance with paragraph 8 (a) of resolution 986 (1995), including in his reports any observations which he might have on the adequacy of the revenues to meet Iraq's humanitarian needs, and on Iraq's capacity to export sufficient quantities of petroleum and petroleum products to produce the sum referred to in paragraph 2 of resolution 1153 (1998); requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council if Iraq was unable to export petroleum and petroleum products sufficient to produce the total sum provided for in paragraph 2 of the resolution and, following consultations with the relevant United Nations agencies and the Iraqi authorities, make recommendations for the expenditure of sums expected to be available, consistent with the priorities established in paragraph 2 of resolution 1153 (1998) and with the distribution plan referred to in paragraph 5 of resolution 1175 (1998); decided that paragraph 3 of resolution 1210 (1998) should apply to the new 180-day period referred to above; decided that paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 of resolution 1175 (1998) should remain in force and should apply to the new 180-day period; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Government of Iraq, to submit to the Council no later than 15 January 2000 a detailed list of parts and equipment necessary for the purpose described in paragraph 1 of resolution 1175 (1998); requested the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), in close coordination with the Secretary-General, to report to the Council 90 days after the entry into force of paragraph 1 of the resolution and again prior to the end of the 180-day period on the implementation of the arrangements in paragraphs 1, 2, 6, 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 986 (1995); decided to keep those arrangements under review including in particular those in paragraph 2 of the resolution, to ensure the uninterrupted flow of humanitarian supplies into Iraq; and expressed its determination to act without delay to address the recommendations of the report of the panel established to review humanitarian and other issues in Iraq (S/1999/356) in a further, comprehensive resolution. (For the full text of resolution 1281 (1999), see appendix V.)

At the **4084th meeting, held on 17 December 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Kuwait, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/1232) submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Kuwait.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation, Malaysia, Gabon, Argentina, China, Brazil, the Gambia and France.

Decision: *At the 4084th meeting, on 17 December 1999, draft resolution S/1999/1232 was adopted as resolution 1284 (1999) by 11 votes in favour (Argentina, Bahrain, Brazil, Canada, Gabon, the Gambia, Namibia, Netherlands, Slovenia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America) to none against, with 4 abstentions (China, France, Malaysia, Russian Federation).*

By resolution 1284 (1999), the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*, decided to establish, as a subsidiary body of the Council, the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC), replacing the Special Commission established pursuant to resolution 687 (1991); decided also that UNMOVIC would undertake the responsibilities mandated to the Special Commission by the Council with regard to the verification of compliance by Iraq with its obligations under paragraphs 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 687 (1991) and other related resolutions, that UNMOVIC would establish and operate a reinforced system of ongoing monitoring and verification, which would implement the plan approved by the Council in resolution 715 (1991) and address unresolved disarmament issues, and that UNMOVIC would identify additional sites in Iraq to be covered by the reinforced system of ongoing monitoring and verification; reaffirmed the provisions of the relevant resolutions with regard to the role of IAEA in addressing compliance by Iraq with paragraphs 12 and 13 of resolution 687 (1991) and other related resolutions, and requested the Director General of IAEA to maintain that role with the assistance and cooperation of UNMOVIC; reaffirmed its resolutions 687 (1991), 699 (1991), 707 (1991), 715 (1991), 1051 (1996), 1154 (1998) and all other relevant resolutions and statements of its President, which established the criteria for Iraqi compliance, affirmed that the obligations of Iraq referred to in those resolutions and statements with regard to cooperation with the Special Commission, unrestricted access and provision of information would apply in respect of UNMOVIC, and decided in particular that Iraq should allow UNMOVIC teams immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to any and all areas, facilities, equipment, records and means of transport which they wished to inspect in accordance with the mandate of UNMOVIC, as well as to all officials and other persons under the authority of the Iraqi Government whom UNMOVIC wished to interview so that UNMOVIC might fully discharge its mandate; requested the Secretary-General, within 30 days of the adoption of the resolution, to appoint, after consultation with and subject to the approval of the Council, an Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC who would take up his mandated tasks as soon as possible, and, in consultation with the Executive Chairman and the Council members, to appoint suitably qualified experts as a College of Commissioners for UNMOVIC which would meet regularly to review the implementation of that and other relevant resolutions and provide professional advice and guidance to the Executive Chairman; requested the Executive Chairman of

UNMOVIC and the Director General of IAEA to establish a unit which would have the responsibilities of the joint unit constituted by the Special Commission and the Director General of IAEA under paragraph 16 of the export/import mechanism approved by resolution 1051 (1996), and also requested the Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC, in consultation with the Director General of IAEA, to resume the revision and updating of the lists of items and technology to which the mechanism applied; decided that the Government of Iraq should be liable for the full costs of UNMOVIC and IAEA in relation to their work under that and other related resolutions on Iraq; requested the Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC to report, through the Secretary-General, to the Council, following consultation with the Commissioners, every three months on the work of UNMOVIC, and to report immediately when the reinforced system of ongoing monitoring and verification was fully operational in Iraq; reiterated the obligation of Iraq, in furtherance of its commitment to facilitate the repatriation of all Kuwaiti and third country nationals referred to in resolution 687 (1991), to extend all necessary cooperation to the International Committee of the Red Cross, and called upon the Government of Iraq to resume cooperation with the Tripartite Commission and Technical Subcommittee established to facilitate work on that issue; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council every four months on compliance by Iraq with its obligations regarding the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third country nationals or their remains, to report every six months on the return of all Kuwaiti property, including archives, seized by Iraq, and to appoint a high-level coordinator for those issues; authorized States, notwithstanding the provisions of resolution 661 (1990) and subsequent relevant resolutions, to permit the import of any volume of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq, including financial and other essential transactions directly relating thereto, as required for the purposes and on the conditions set out in resolution 986 (1995) and related resolutions; underlined, in that context, its intention to take further action, including permitting the use of additional export routes for petroleum and petroleum products, under appropriate conditions otherwise consistent with the purpose and provisions of resolution 986 (1995) and related resolutions; requested the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to appoint, in accordance with resolutions 1175 (1998) and 1210 (1998), a group of experts, including independent inspection agents appointed by the Secretary-General, decided that that group would be mandated to approve speedily contracts for the parts and the equipment necessary to enable Iraq to increase its exports of petroleum and petroleum products, according to lists of parts and equipment approved by that Committee for each individual project, and requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide for the monitoring of those parts and equipment inside Iraq; decided to suspend, for an initial period of six months from the date of the adoption of the resolution and subject to review, the implementation of paragraph 8 (g) of resolution 986 (1995); requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements, subject to Security Council approval, to allow funds deposited in the escrow account established by resolution 986 (1995) to be used for the purchase of locally produced goods and to meet the local cost for essential civilian needs which had been funded in accordance with the provisions of resolution 986 (1995) and related resolutions; decided that Hajj pilgrimage flights which did not transport cargo into or out of Iraq were exempt from the provisions of resolution 661 (1990) and resolution 670 (1990), provided timely notification of each flight was made to the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), and requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements, for approval by the Security Council, to provide for reasonable expenses related to the Hajj pilgrimage to be met by funds in the escrow account established by resolution 986 (1995); requested the Secretary-General to report on the progress made in meeting the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people and on the revenues necessary to meet those needs, including recommendations on necessary additions to the current allocation for oil spare parts and equipment, on the basis of a comprehensive survey of the condition of the Iraqi oil production sector, not later than 60 days from the date of the adoption of the resolution and updated thereafter as necessary; expressed its readiness to authorize additions to the current allocation for oil spare parts and equipment, in order to meet the humanitarian purposes set out in resolution 986 (1995) and related resolutions; requested the Secretary-General to establish a group of experts, including oil industry experts, to report within 100 days of the date of adoption of the resolution on Iraq's existing petroleum production and export capacity and to make recommendations, to be updated as necessary, on alternatives for increasing Iraq's petroleum production and export capacity in a manner consistent with the purposes of relevant resolutions, and on the options for involving foreign oil companies in Iraq's oil sector, including investments, subject to appropriate monitoring and controls; expressed its intention, upon receipt of reports from the Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC and from the Director General of IAEA that Iraq had cooperated in all respects with UNMOVIC and IAEA in particular in fulfilling the work programmes in all the aspects referred to in paragraph 7 of the resolution, for a period of 120 days after the date on which the Council was in receipt of reports from both UNMOVIC and IAEA that the reinforced system of ongoing monitoring and verification was fully operational, to suspend with the fundamental objective of improving the humanitarian situation in Iraq and securing the implementation of the Council's resolutions, for a period of 120 days renewable by the Council, and subject to the elaboration of effective financial and other operational measures to ensure that Iraq did not acquire prohibited items, prohibitions against the import of commodities and products originating in Iraq and prohibitions against the sale, supply and delivery to Iraq of civilian commodities and products other than those referred to in resolution 687 (1991) or those to which the mechanism established by resolution 1051 (1996) applied; decided that if at any time the Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC or the Director General of IAEA reported that Iraq was not cooperating in all respects with UNMOVIC or IAEA or if Iraq was in the process of acquiring any prohibited items, the suspension of the prohibitions referred to in paragraph 33 of the resolution should terminate on the fifth working day following the report, unless the Council decided to the contrary; and expressed its intention to approve arrangements for effective financial and other operational measures to ensure that Iraq did not acquire prohibited items in the event of suspension of the prohibitions referred to above, to begin the elaboration of such measures not later than the date of the receipt of the initial reports referred to in paragraph 33 of the resolution, and to approve such arrangements before the Council decision in accordance with that paragraph. (For the full text of resolution 1284 (1999), see appendix V.)

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Bahrain, Slovenia, Canada, Namibia and the Netherlands.

The representative of Brazil made a further statement.

The President made a statement, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The representative of Malaysia made a further statement.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 7 February 2000, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 1284 (1999) (S/2000/22) and a letter dated 14 January from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/26), enclosing a detailed list of parts and equipment necessary for the purpose described in paragraph 1 of resolution 1175 (1998). The members of the Council received a briefing by the Executive Director of the Iraq Programme, who also introduced the Secretary-General's report, on issues relating to the implementation of the oil-for-food programme.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 29 February 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Executive Director of the Iraq Programme on the proposal of the Secretary-General concerning the Hajj for Iraqi pilgrims.

At the **4120th meeting, held on 24 March 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait", having before it the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraphs 28 and 30 of resolution 1284 (1999) and paragraph 5 of resolution 1281 (1999) (S/2000/208).

The Council heard a statement by the Secretary-General.

Statements were made by the representatives of the Netherlands, the Russian Federation, the United States of America, France, China, Canada, Tunisia, Mali and Ukraine.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Jamaica, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Namibia, Malaysia, Argentina and the Netherlands, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Bangladesh.

The President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Carol Bellamy, Executive Director of UNICEF, who responded to comments made by members of the Council.

At the **4123rd meeting, held on 31 March 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait", having before it the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolutions 1284 (1999) and resolution 1281 (1999) (S/2000/208).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/266) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4123rd meeting, on 31 March 2000, draft resolution S/2000/266 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1293 (2000).*

By resolution 1293 (2000), the Security Council acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*, decided, pursuant to paragraphs 28 and 29 of resolution 1284 (1999), that from the funds in the escrow account produced pursuant to resolutions 1242 (1999) and 1281 (1999) up to a total of $600 million might be used to meet any reasonable expenses, other than expenses payable in Iraq, which followed directly from the contracts approved in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 1175 (1998), and expressed its intention to consider favourably the renewal of that provision; and expressed its willingness to consider expeditiously other recommendations contained in the Secretary-General's report of 10 March 2000, and the provisions of section C of resolution 1284 (1999). (For the full text of resolution 1293 (2000), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 5 April 2000, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on UNIKOM (S/2000/269). The report was introduced by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who also briefed the members of the Council on the situation in the demilitarized zone and the operations of UNIKOM.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 13 April 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC on his organizational plan for UNMOVIC (see S/2000/292 and Corr.1).

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 26 April 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the high-level coordinator for issues relating to Kuwaiti and third-party nationals on the work of the Tripartite Commission.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 6 June 2000, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 1281 (1999) (S/2000/520). The members of the Council heard a briefing by the Executive Director of the Iraq Programme, who also introduced the report, on issues relating to the implementation of the oil-for-food programme.

At the **4152nd meeting, held on 8 June 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait", having before it the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 1281 (1999) (S/2000/520) and a letter dated 5 June from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to the President of the Council (S/2000/536).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/544) submitted by France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Decision: *At the 4152nd meeting, on 8 June 2000, draft resolution S/2000/544 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1302 (2000).*

By resolution 1302 (2000), the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*, decided that the provisions of resolution 986 (1995), except those contained in paragraphs 4, 11 and 12 and subject to paragraph 15 of resolution 1284 (1999), should remain in force for a new period of 180 days beginning at 0001 hours Eastern Daylight Time on 9 June 2000; further decided that from the sum produced from the import by States of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq, including financial and other essential transactions related thereto, in the 180-day period referred to above, the amounts recommended by the Secretary-General in his report of 1 February 1998 (S/1998/90) for the food/nutrition and health sectors should continue to be allocated on a priority basis in the context of the activities of the Secretariat, of which 13 per cent of the sum produced in the period referred to should be used for the purposes referred to in paragraph 8 (b) of resolution 986 (1995); further decided to conduct a thorough review of all aspects of the implementation of the resolution 90 days after the entry into force of paragraph 1 of the resolution and again prior to the end of the 180-day period, and expressed its intention, prior to the end of that period, to consider favourably renewal of the provisions of the resolution as appropriate, provided that the reviews indicated that those provisions were being satisfactorily implemented; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council 90 days after the entry into force of the resolution on its implementation, and further requested the Secretary-General to report prior to the end of the 180-day period, on the basis of observations of United Nations personnel in Iraq, and of consultations with the Government of Iraq, on whether Iraq had ensured the equitable distribution of medicine, health supplies, foodstuffs, and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs, financed in accordance with paragraph 8 (a) of resolution 986 (1995), including in his briefing and report any observations which he might have on the adequacy of the revenues to meet Iraq's humanitarian needs; requested the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), in close coordination with the Secretary-General, to report to the Council after the entry into force of paragraph 1 of the resolution and prior to the end of the 180-day period on the implementation of the arrangements in paragraphs 1, 2, 6, 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 986 (1995); requested the Secretary-General to appoint, in consultation with that Committee, no later than 10 August 2000, the additional overseers necessary to approve petroleum and petroleum product export contracts in accordance with paragraph 1 of resolution 986 (1995) and the procedures of the Committee; requested the Committee, to approve, after 30 days, on the basis of proposals from the Secretary-General, lists of basic water and sanitation supplies; decided, notwithstanding paragraph 3 of resolution 661 (1990) and paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991), that supplies of those items would not be submitted for the approval of that Committee, except for items subject to the provisions of resolution 1051 (1996), and would be notified to the Secretary-General and financed in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 8 (a) and (b) of resolution 986 (1995); and requested the Secretary-General to inform the Committee in a timely manner of all such notifications received and actions taken; decided that from the funds produced pursuant to the resolution in the escrow account established by paragraph 7 of resolution 986 (1995), up to a total of $600 million might be used to meet any reasonable expenses, other than expenses payable in Iraq, which followed directly from the contracts approved in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 1175 (1998) and paragraph 18 of resolution 1284 (1999), and expressed its intention to consider favourably the renewal of that measure; decided that the funds in the escrow account which had resulted from the suspension in accordance with paragraph 20 of resolution 1284 (1999) should be used for the purposes set out in paragraph 8 (a) of resolution 986 (1995), and further decided that paragraph 20 of resolution 1284 (1999) should remain in force and should apply to the new 180-day period referred to above and should not be subject to further renewal; and invited the Secretary-General to appoint independent experts to prepare by 26 November 2000 a comprehensive report and analysis of the humanitarian situation in Iraq, including the current humanitarian needs arising from that situation and recommendations to meet those needs, within the framework of the existing resolutions. (For the full text of resolution 1302 (2000), see appendix V.)

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Tunisia, China, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Netherlands and the United States of America.

Further statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation, China and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

C. Communications received from 20 June 1999 to 15 June 2000 and reports of the Secretary-General

Identical letters dated 20 June 1999 (S/1999/699) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 25 June (S/1999/856) from the President of the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting information on the thirty-second session of the Governing Council of the Commission, held at Geneva from 22 to 24 June 1999.

Identical letters dated 26 June (S/1999/730) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 30 June (S/1999/742) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 26 June 1999 from the President of the National Assembly of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 2 July (S/1999/746) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, enclosing the report of the group of experts established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1242 (1999); and addendum dated 22 July (S/1999/746/Add.1) containing a detailed list of parts and equipment necessary for the purpose described in resolution 1175 (1998).

Letter dated 6 July (S/1999/757) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 5 July 1999 from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 July (S/1999/761) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a press release issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its resumed seventy-first regular session, held at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on 3 July 1999.

Letter dated 10 July (S/1999/776) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 8 July 1999 from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 12 July (S/1999/772) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 13 July (S/1999/784) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 July (S/1999/819) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 22 July 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 28 July (S/1999/831) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 2 August (S/1999/841) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 1 August 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 2 August (S/1999/842) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 1 August 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 2 August (S/1999/848) from the Acting Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee pursuant to paragraph 6, subparagraph (f) of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

Letter dated 3 August (S/1999/844) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 2 August 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 3 August (S/1999/845) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 10 August (S/1999/870) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 15 August (S/1999/880) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting identical letters dated 14 August

1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 16 August (S/1999/897) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 17 August (S/1999/885) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 18 August (S/1999/891) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 18 August (S/1999/893) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting identical letters dated 17 August 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 18 August (S/1999/894) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 19 August (S/1999/896 and Corr.1) pursuant to Security Council resolution 1242 (1999), providing information on the distribution of humanitarian supplies throughout Iraq, including the implementation of the United Nations Inter-Agency Humanitarian Programme in the three northern governorates of Dahuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah, since his report of 18 May 1999 (S/1999/573 and Corr.2), and reviewing the impact of the programme as a whole.

Identical letters dated 23 August (S/1999/901) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting identical letters dated 22 August 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 23 August (S/1999/902) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 August (S/1999/910) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 22 August 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 August (S/1999/907) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee on the implementation of the arrangements set out in paragraphs 1, 2, 6, 8, 9 and 10 of Security Council resolution 986 (1995).

Letter dated 24 August (S/1999/924) from the representative of Burkina Faso addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the twenty-sixth session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Ouagadougou from 28 June to 1 July 1999.

Identical letters dated 25 August (S/1999/915) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 31 August (S/1999/931) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 5 September (S/1999/947) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 11 September (S/1999/967) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 11 September (S/1999/968) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 12 September (S/1999/978) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 18 September (S/1999/990) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 21 September (S/1999/995) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 September (S/1999/996) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, *inter alia*, a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 23 September (S/1999/998) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 23 September (S/1999/1009) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 24 September on UNIKOM (S/1999/1006 and Corr.1), submitted in accordance with Security Council resolutions 687 (1991), 689 (1991) and 806 (1993), describing developments and activities during the period from 24 March to 23 September 1999 in respect of the mandate entrusted to UNIKOM, and recommending that the Mission be maintained.

Letter dated 26 September (S/1999/1010) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 October (S/1999/1017) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 3 October (S/1999/1022) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 5 October (S/2000/68) from the President of the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting information on the thirty-third session of the Governing Council of the Commission, held at Geneva from 28 to 30 September 1999, and reports considered at that session.

Letter dated 6 October (S/1999/1033) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that the members of the Council concurred with his recommendation (see S/1999/1006) that UNIKOM be maintained and that, in accordance with resolution 689 (1991), they had decided to review the question once again by 6 April 2000.

Letter dated 6 October (S/1999/1035) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Director General of IAEA to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 7 October (S/1999/1039) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 8 October (S/1999/1037), transmitting the eighth consolidated report of the Special Commission established by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991), submitted in accordance with resolution 1051 (1991) and covering the period from 12 April to 11 October 1999.

Identical letters dated 11 October (S/1999/1047) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 12 October (S/1999/1053) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Executive Director of the Iraq Programme to the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations, and enclosing a letter dated 28 September 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the Executive Director of the Iraq Programme, together with a table showing the increases approved by the Government of Iraq for the phase VI allocations, and recommending that the Security Council approve the request to increase the allocation for all spare parts and equipment during that phase.

Letter dated 15 October (S/1999/1063) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communique of the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of

Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York on 23 September 1999.

Identical letters dated 17 October (S/1999/1070) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 20 October (S/1999/1077) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 21 October (S/1999/1088) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 22 October (S/1999/1086) from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a note of the same date from the Executive Director of the Iraq Programme to the Secretary-General, regarding the growing number of holds placed on applications submitted to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 661 (1990) and the resultant serious implications for the implementation of the humanitarian programme.

Identical letters dated 26 October (S/1999/1096) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 29 October (S/1999/1113) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee pursuant to paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

Letter dated 4 November (S/1999/1128) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 4 November (S/1999/1129) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 3 November 1999 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 November (S/1999/1154) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that, following consultations with the parties concerned, it was his intention to appoint General John Augustine Vize (Ireland) as the next Force Commander of UNIKOM.

Identical letters dated 6 November (S/1999/1131) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 9 November (S/1999/1149) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 10 November (S/1999/1155) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter of 5 November 1999 (S/1999/1154) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the intention contained therein.

Identical letters dated 10 November (S/1999/1161) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 12 November (S/1999/1162 and Corr.1) pursuant to Security Council resolution 1242 (1999), providing information on the distribution of humanitarian supplies throughout Iraq, including the implementation of the United Nations Inter-Agency Humanitarian Programme in the three northern governorates, since his last report (S/1999/896 and Corr.1) and reviewing the impact of the programme as a whole.

Letter dated 15 November (S/1999/1170) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 8 November 1999 from the Speaker of the National Assembly of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 November (S/1999/1177) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee on the implementation of the arrangements in paragraphs 1, 2, 6, 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 986 (1995).

Identical letters dated 17 November (S/1999/1182) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 18 November (S/1999/1194) from the representative of Burkina Faso addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the annual coordination meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at United Nations Headquarters on 1 October 1999.

Identical letters dated 24 November (S/1999/1195) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 29 November (S/1999/1209) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 30 November (S/1999/1208) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 2 December (S/1999/1216) from the representative of Saudi Arabia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and the Riyadh Declaration adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its twentieth session, held at Riyadh from 27 to 29 November 1999.

Letter dated 5 December (S/1999/1218) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 5 December (S/1999/1221) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 10 December (S/1999/1238) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 10 December (S/2000/120) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Director General of IAEA to the Secretary-General, enclosing a letter of the same date to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 13 December (S/1999/1241) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting an exchange of letters between the Secretariat of the United Nations and the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations extending, in the light of Security Council resolution 1281 (1999), the memorandum of understanding of 20 May 1996 concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 986 (1995) for a period of 180 days, effective 12 December 1999.

Letter dated 13 December (S/1999/1243) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 11 December 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 13 December (S/1999/1246) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 13 December (S/1999/1254) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 December (S/2000/69) from the President of the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting information on the thirty-fourth session of the Governing Council of the Commission, held at Geneva from 7 to 9 December 1999, and reports considered at that session.

Identical letters dated 19 December (S/1999/1267) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 27 December (S/1999/1293) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 29 December (S/1999/1298) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 3 January 2000 (S/2000/1) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 4 January (S/2000/2) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 January (S/2000/7) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 11 January (S/2000/12) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 12 January (S/2000/18) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Executive Director of the Iraq Programme to the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations, enclosing a letter of 23 December 1999 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the distribution plan submitted by the Government of Iraq to the Secretary-General in accordance with the memorandum of understanding of 12 May 1996 and Security Council resolution 1281 (1999).

Report of the Secretary-General dated 14 January (S/2000/22), pursuant to Security Council resolution 1284 (1999), providing information on the sale and export of petroleum and petroleum products by Iraq; the United Nations accounts pertaining to the Iraq programme; the processing and approval of applications for contracts; observation and monitoring mechanisms; steps taken to maximize the effectiveness of the arrangements set out in resolution 986 (1995); and progress in meeting the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi population.

Letter dated 14 January (S/2000/26) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, submitting, pursuant to Security Council resolution 1281 (1999), a detailed list of parts and equipment necessary for the purpose described in paragraph 1 of resolution 1175 (1998).

Letter dated 17 January (S/2000/35) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 15 January 2000 from the Vice-President of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 19 January (S/2000/45) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 26 January (S/2000/58) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 26 January (S/2000/60) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, recommending, in the light of the consultations and the consensus among the members of the Security Council, that Hans Blix (Sweden) be appointed Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC.

Letter dated 27 January (S/2000/61) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 26 January 2000 (S/2000/60) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they approved of the appointment.

Letter dated 28 January (S/2000/64) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, endorsing his proposal (see S/2000/22) to consolidate a number of reporting requirements into one report due on 10 March 2000.

Letter dated 31 January (S/2000/72) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee pursuant to paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

Identical letters dated 3 February (S/2000/85) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 7 February (S/2000/90) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that he had appointed Hans Blix as Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC effective 1 March 2000 and that, in accordance with paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 1284 (1999), he had begun consultations on the appointment of commissioners for UNMOVIC.

Identical letters dated 10 February (S/2000/104) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 10 February (S/2000/112) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that, after conducting consultations with parties concerned, he had appointed Yuli M. Vorontsov (Russian Federation) as high-level coordinator for compliance by Iraq with its obligations regarding the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third country nationals or their remains, as well as the return of all Kuwaiti property, including archives seized by Iraq.

Letter dated 14 February (S/2000/113) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 10 February 2000 (S/2000/112) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the appointment.

Identical letters dated 15 February (S/2000/123) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 14 February 2000 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 February (S/2000/133) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the annual report of the Committee, submitted pursuant to the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

Identical letters dated 16 February (S/2000/134) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 22 February (S/2000/142) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 22 February (S/2000/144) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 21 February 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 February (S/2000/166) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, submitting, for the consideration of the Council, arrangements to provide for reasonable expenses related to the Hajj pilgrimage.

Identical letters dated 28 February (S/2000/159) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 27 February 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 29 February (S/2000/168) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 28 February 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 1 March (S/2000/167) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 24 February 2000 (S/2000/166) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they authorized him to proceed with the necessary arrangements regarding the Hajj pilgrimage (see S/2000/166, annex).

Letter dated 2 March (S/2000/175) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 1 March 2000 from the Executive Director of the Iraq Programme to the representative of Iraq and a letter dated 2 March 2000 from the representative of Iraq to the Executive Director of the Iraq Programme.

Identical letters dated 6 March (S/2000/191) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 5 March 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 10 March (S/2000/207) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, providing, after consultation with the Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC and the members of the Council, the names of the appointed Commissioners for UNMOVIC.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 10 March (S/2000/208) pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1284 (1999) and 1281 (1999), providing information on the progress made in meeting the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people; examining the extent to which the recommendations contained in his supplementary report of 1 February 1998 (S/1998/90) had been implemented; and identifying additional measures aimed at increasing the effectiveness of the programme.

Letter dated 14 March (S/2000/217) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 15 March (S/2000/226) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 14 March 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 15 March (S/2000/227) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 14 March 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 22 March (S/2000/242) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee on the implementation of the arrangements in paragraphs 1, 2, 6, 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 986 (1995).

Letter dated 22 March (S/2000/396) from the President of the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting information on the thirty-fifth session of the Governing Council of the Commission, held at Geneva from 13 to 15 March 2000.

Identical letters dated 27 March (S/2000/259) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 23 March 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 27 March (S/2000/260) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 23 March 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 30 March on UNIKOM (S/2000/269), describing developments and activities in respect of the mandate entrusted to UNIKOM in accordance with Security Council resolutions 687 (1991), 689 (1991) and 806 (1993) during the period from 24 September 1999 to 30 March 2000, and recommending that the Mission be maintained.

Identical letters dated 4 April (S/2000/291) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 3 April 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 5 April (S/2000/286) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that the members of the Council concurred with his recommendation (see S/2000/269) that UNIKOM be maintained and that, in accordance with resolution 689 (1991), they had decided to review the question once again by 6 October 2000.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 6 April (S/2000/292 and Corr.1), transmitting the organizational plan for UNMOVIC called for in paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1284 (1999), prepared by the Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC in consultation with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 10 April (S/2000/300) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Director General of IAEA to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 10 April (S/2000/302) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 11 April (S/2000/308) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 10 April 2000 from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 11 April (S/2000/309) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 10 April 2000 from the

Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 13 April (S/2000/311) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that the members of the Council had approved the organizational plan for UNMOVIC as being in keeping with paragraph 6 of resolution 1284 (1991).

Letter dated 14 April (S/2000/321) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement of the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation.

Letter dated 17 April (S/2000/327) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 19 April (S/2000/338) from the representative of Belarus addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Identical letters dated 19 April (S/2000/341) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 18 April 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 20 April (S/2000/340) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 25 April (S/2000/346) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 24 April 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 25 April (S/2000/351) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 24 April 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 26 April (S/2000/347 and Corr.1) pursuant to Security Council resolution 1284 (1999), on compliance by Iraq with its obligations regarding the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third-country nationals or their remains, as well as on the appointment of a high-level coordinator for the matter.

Identical letters dated 26 April (S/2000/354) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council transmitting a letter dated 25 April 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 27 April (S/2000/355) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 26 April 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 27 April (S/2000/358) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 27 April (S/2000/368) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 28 April (S/2000/360) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 26 April 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 28 April (S/2000/365) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee pursuant to paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1990).

Identical letters dated 3 May (S/2000/382) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 2 May 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 3 May (S/2000/383) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 2 May 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 4 May (S/2000/395) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 2 May 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 8 May (S/2000/405) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 6 May 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 15 May (S/2000/439) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 14 May 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 19 May (S/2000/471) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 17 May 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 22 May (S/2000/467) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 16 May 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 22 May (S/2000/473) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 18 May 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 23 May (S/2000/474) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 22 May 2000 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 23 May (S/2000/478) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a position paper by the Organization of the Islamic Conference concerning the issue of the Kuwaiti and third-country prisoners and missing persons in Iraq.

Identical letters dated 26 May (S/2000/502) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 27 May (S/2000/507) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 25 May 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 28 May (S/2000/504) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Speaker of the National Assembly of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 1 June (S/2000/516), transmitting the first quarterly report of the Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC, submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 1284 (1999).

Report of the Secretary-General dated 1 June (S/2000/520), pursuant to Security Council resolution 1281 (1999), providing information up to 30 April 2000 on the distribution of humanitarian supplies throughout Iraq, including the implementation of the United Nations Inter-Agency Humanitarian Programme in the three northern governorates, since his last report (S/2000/208) and reviewing the impact of the programme as a whole.

Letter dated 5 June (S/2000/536) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee on the implementation of the arrangements in paragraphs 1, 2, 6, 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 986 (1995).

Identical letters dated 5 June (S/2000/540) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 4 June 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 6 June (S/2000/580) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final document of the Thirteenth Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena, Colombia, on 8 and 9 April 2000.

Identical letters dated 8 June (S/2000/567) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 9 June (S/2000/556) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 11 June (S/2000/563) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 10 June 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 11 June (S/2000/570) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 8 June 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 12 June (S/2000/565) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Executive Director of the Iraq Programme to the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations.

Identical letters dated 12 June (S/2000/571) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 11 June 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 13 June (S/2000/569) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 13 June (S/2000/572) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 8 June 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Second report of the Secretary-General dated 14 June (S/2000/575) pursuant to Security Council resolution 1284 (1999), on the return of all Kuwaiti property, including archives seized by Iraq.

Chapter 21
The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security

A. Consideration by the Security Council on 19 October 1999

Meetings of the Council: 4053 (19 October 1999).
Resolutions adopted: 1269 (1999).
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4053.
Consultations of the whole: 13, 15, 18 and 19 October 1999.

At the **4053rd meeting, held on 19 October 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security".

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/1071) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Brazil, Argentina, Slovenia, Canada, the Netherlands, the United States of America, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, China, Malaysia, Gabon, Bahrain and Namibia, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the Russian Federation.

The Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/1999/1071.

Decision: *At the 4053rd meeting, on 19 October 1999, draft resolution S/1999/1071 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1269 (1999).*

By resolution 1269 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, unequivocally condemned all acts, methods and practices of terrorism as criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of their motivation, in all their forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomever committed, in particular those which could threaten international peace and security; called upon all States to implement fully the international anti-terrorist conventions to which they were parties, and encouraged all States to consider as a matter of priority adhering to those to which they were not parties; stressed the vital role of the United Nations in strengthening international cooperation in combating terrorism and emphasized the importance of enhanced coordination among States and international and regional organizations; requested the Secretary-General, in his reports to the General Assembly, in particular submitted in accordance with its resolution 50/53 on measures to eliminate international terrorism, to pay special attention to the need to prevent and fight the threat to international peace and security as a result of terrorist activities; and expressed its readiness to consider relevant provisions of those reports and to take necessary steps in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter in order to counter terrorist threats to international peace and security. (For the full text of resolution 1269 (1999), see appendix V.)

B. *Communication received on 5 August 1999*

Letter dated 5 August 1999 (S/1999/853) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the Tokyo Forum for Nuclear-Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, adopted on 25 July 1999.

Chapter 22
The situation in the Central African Republic

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999

Resolution 1182 (1998) of 14 July 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA) until 25 October 1998; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Security Council by 25 September 1998 on the implementation of the mandate of MINURCA, on developments in the Central African Republic, on progress towards the implementation of the commitments expressed in the letter of 8 January 1998 from the President of the Central African Republic to the Secretary-General (S/1998/61, annex) and on the implementation of the Bangui Agreements and the National Reconciliation Pact, including on commitments related to ensuring the country's economic recovery.

Resolution 1201 (1998) of 15 October 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided that the mandate of MINURCA should include support for the conduct of legislative elections as described in section III of the report of the Secretary-General of 21 August 1998 (S/1998/783); decided to extend the mandate of MINURCA until 28 February 1999; expressed its intention to terminate MINURCA no later than 28 February 1999, with its drawdown beginning no later than 15 January 1999; and requested the Secretary-General to make recommendations on that basis in his report referred to in paragraph 10 of the resolution.

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/7) of 18 February 1999

The Security Council, *inter alia*, strongly reaffirmed that the complete implementation of the Bangui Agreements (S/1997/561, appendices III-VI) and of the National Reconciliation Pact (S/1998/219, appendix) was essential to peace and national reconciliation in the Central African Republic; expressed its concern about the consequences that the political tensions had for the stability and the functioning of the institutions of the Central African Republic; emphasized the importance of continuing efforts in the Central African Republic to settle outstanding contentious issues peacefully and democratically in accordance with the Bangui Agreements; fully supported the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in his call to the Central African political leaders and authorities to resolve the political impasse so that the country could move forward; and welcomed the current efforts undertaken to that end.

Resolution 1230 (1999) of 26 February 1999

The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of MINURCA until 15 November 1999; further decided to review every 45 days, on the basis of reports of the Secretary-General, the mandate of MINURCA in the light of the progress achieved towards implementation of the commitments made by the President of the Central African Republic to the Secretary-General in his letter dated 23 January 1999 (S/1999/98, annex); authorized MINURCA to play a supportive role in the conduct of the presidential elections, in conformity with the tasks previously performed during the legislative elections of 22 November and 13 December 1998, recognizing the major responsibility which the United Nations Development Programme would have in the coordination of electoral assistance; further authorized MINURCA to supervise the destruction of confiscated weapons and ammunition under MINURCA control, as recommended in paragraph 29 of the report of the Secretary-General of 18 December 1998 (S/1998/1203); requested the Secretary-General to consider, in keeping with the statement of its President of 29 December 1998 (S/PRST/1998/38), what role the United Nations might play in the transition from peacekeeping to post-conflict peace-building in the Central African Republic; further requested him, in consultation with the Government of the Central African Republic, to submit recommendations in that regard by 31 May 1999 on a possible United Nations presence in the Central African Republic after the 15 November 1999 termination of MINURCA.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 20 July 1999 to 10 May 2000

Meetings of the Council: 4056 (22 October 1999); 4101 (10 February 2000).
Resolutions adopted: 1271 (1999).
Presidential statements: S/PRST/2000/5.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4056; S/PV.4101.
Consultations of the whole: 20 July; 31 August; 11, 14 and 28 September; 13, 18, 21 and 22 October; 23 November 1999; 8 and 10 February; 10 May 2000.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 20 July 1999, the members of the Council took up the seventh report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (S/1999/788). The members of the Council heard a briefing on the security situation in the country by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Central African Republic, who also introduced the report of the Secretary-General.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 31 August and 14 September 1999, the members of the Council received briefings by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the situation in the Central African Republic, in particular preparations for the presidential elections.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 28 September 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the first round of presidential elections in the Central African Republic.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 13 October 1999, the members of the Council took up the eighth report of the Secretary-General on MINURCA (S/1999/1038). The members also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who also introduced the report of the Secretary-General, on the most recent developments in the Central African Republic, in particular the recommendations for transitional post-conflict peace-building efforts.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 22 October 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the provisional financial estimates for the operations in the Central African Republic.

At the **4056th meeting, held on 22 October 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Central African Republic", having before it the eighth report of the Secretary-General on MINURCA (S/1999/1038).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of the Central African Republic, at her request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/1078) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America and China.

Decision: *At the 4056th meeting, on 22 October 1999, draft resolution S/1999/1078 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1271 (1999).*

By resolution 1271 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of MINURCA until 15 February 2000 with a view to ensuring a short and gradual transition from United Nations peacekeeping involvement in the Central African Republic to a post-conflict peace-building presence with the aid of the relevant United Nations agencies and programmes and of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; welcomed the proposal of the Secretary-General in paragraph 58 of his report of 7 October 1999 (S/1999/1038) recommending that the reduction of the military and civilian strength of MINURCA be conducted in three stages; and welcomed also the proposal of the Secretary-General to dispatch a small multidisciplinary mission to Bangui in order to examine, in accordance with the wishes expressed by the Government of the Central African Republic, the conditions for the maintenance of the United Nations presence beyond 15 February 2000 in accordance with the recommendations made by the Secretary-General and contained in his reports of 28 May (S/1999/621) and 7 October 1999 (S/1999/1038), and requested the Secretary-General to inform the Council as soon as possible concerning his detailed proposals in that regard. (For the full text of resolution 1271 (1999), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 10 February 2000, the members of the Council took up the Secretary-General's ninth report on MINURCA (S/2000/24), which was introduced by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

At the **4101st meeting, held on 10 February 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Central African Republic", having before it the ninth report of the Secretary-General on MINURCA (S/2000/24).

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2000/5) in which the Council, *inter alia*, recognized the significant progress made by the Government of the Central African Republic in implementing the Bangui Agreements (S/1997/561, appendices III-VI) and the National Reconciliation Pact (S/1998/219, appendix), which were the foundations of peace and stability in the country; strongly encouraged the Government of the Central African Republic to do all it could to build on the progress made while the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements and MINURCA had been present in the country and to work with determination to strengthen democratic institutions, broaden the scope of reconciliation and national unity and promote economic reform and recovery; welcomed the promulgation by the Central African authorities of three laws on the restructuring of the armed forces and the decrees issued by the Government so that those laws could be implemented; encouraged the Central African authorities actively to prepare and to submit, with the help of the United Nations, specific plans for the holding of a meeting in New York to mobilize the financial and other resources necessary for the effective implementation of the programme for the restructuring of the Central African armed forces and the demobilization and reintegration programme; welcomed in particular the decision by the Government of the Central African Republic to disband the Special Force for the Defence of the Republican Institutions (FORSDIR), and noted with satisfaction that FORSDIR would be replaced by a unit fully integrated in the national security forces, under the command of the Chief of Staff of the Central African armed forces, and that its mission would be strictly limited to protecting State authorities at the highest level; also welcomed the decision by the Secretary-General, which had been accepted by the Government of the Central African Republic, to establish, for an initial period of one year beginning on 15 February 2000, the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic, headed by a representative of the Secretary-General, and encouraged the Central African authorities and the Office to work closely together; noted with satisfaction that the Office's principal mission would be to support the Government's efforts to consolidate peace and national reconciliation, strengthen democratic institutions and facilitate the mobilization at the international level of political support and resources for national reconstruction and economic recovery in the Central African Republic; and that the Office was also tasked with monitoring developments in and promoting public awareness of human rights issues. (For the full text of S/PRST/2000/5, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 10 May 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the political and socio-economic situation in the Central African Republic, as well as on the appointment of a new Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office.

C. Communications received from 15 July 1999 to 15 June 2000 and reports of the Secretary-General

Seventh report of the Secretary-General dated 15 July 1999 on MINURCA (S/1999/788), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1230 (1999) and describing developments in the Central African Republic since the end of May 1999.

Letter dated 23 September (S/1999/996) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, *inter alia*, a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Eighth report of the Secretary-General dated 7 October on MINURCA (S/1999/1038), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1230 (1999), describing developments in the Central African Republic and submitting recommendations with regard to a transition to post-conflict peace-building.

Letter dated 5 November (S/1999/1141) from the representative of Cameroon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, *inter alia*, the report of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa on its twelfth ministerial meeting, held at N'Djamena from 27 to 30 October 1999.

Letter dated 3 December (S/1999/1235) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, proposing the establishment of a United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic.

Letter dated 10 December (S/1999/1236) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 3 December 1999 (S/1999/1235) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note with appreciation of the proposal contained therein.

Ninth report of the Secretary-General dated 14 January 2000 on MINURCA (S/2000/24), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1271 (1999), describing developments in the Central African Republic since early October 1999.

Letter dated 22 February (S/2000/145) from the representative of Chad addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter from the President of Chad to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 26 April (S/2000/366) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that, following consultations with the Government of the Central African Republic, he intended to appoint Cheikh Tidiane Sy (Senegal) as his Representative in the Central African Republic and head of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office.

Letter dated 1 May (S/2000/367) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 26 April 2000 (S/2000/366) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the intention contained therein.

Letter dated 30 May (S/2000/506) from the representative of Chad addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa on its thirteenth ministerial meeting, held at N'Djamena from 2 to 6 May 2000.

Chapter 23
Role of the Security Council in the prevention of armed conflicts

Consideration by the Security Council on 29 and 30 November 1999

Meetings of the Council: 4072 (29 and 30 November 1999); 4073 (30 November 1999).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: S/PRST/1999/34.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4072 and Corr.1; S/PV.4072 (Resumption 1); S/PV.4073.
Consultations of the whole: 17, 19, 24 and 29 November 1999.

At the **4072nd meeting, held on 29 and 30 November 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "Role of the Security Council in the prevention of armed conflicts".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Australia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Croatia, Egypt, Finland, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Japan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, Senegal, South Africa, the Sudan, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates and Zambia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Secretary-General made a statement.

Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, France, Argentina, Canada, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, China, the Russian Federation, Bahrain, Malaysia, Brazil, Gabon, the Gambia, Namibia and the Netherlands.

Statements were also made by the representatives of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Finland (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, as well as Iceland, which aligned themselves with the statement), the United Arab Emirates, South Africa, Australia, the Sudan, the Republic of Korea, Belarus and Japan.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting on 30 November 1999, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Egypt, Liechtenstein, Zambia, Nigeria, New Zealand, Bangladesh, Senegal, Norway, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan, Ukraine, Iraq and Croatia.

The President made a statement in his capacity as the representative of Slovenia.

At the **4073rd meeting, held on 30 November 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Role of the Security Council in the prevention of armed conflicts".

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1999/34), in which the Council, *inter alia,* having considered, within its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, its role in the prevention of armed conflicts, emphasized the need fully to respect and implement the principles and provisions of the Charter and norms of international law, in particular in that context those related to prevention of armed conflicts and settlement of disputes by peaceful means; recognized the importance of building a culture of prevention of armed conflicts and the need for a contribution from all principal organs of the United Nations in that regard; stressed the importance of a coordinated international response to economic, social, cultural or humanitarian problems, which were often the root causes of armed conflicts; recognizing the need for the development of effective long-term strategies, emphasized the need for all United Nations organs and agencies to pursue preventive strategies and to take action within their respective areas of competence to assist Member States to eradicate poverty, strengthen development cooperation and assistance and promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; recognized that early warning, preventive diplomacy, preventive deployment, preventive disarmament and post-conflict peace-building were interdependent and complementary components of a comprehensive conflict prevention strategy; underlined the importance of the settlement of disputes by peaceful means, in accordance with

Chapter VI of the Charter; expressed its intention to support, with appropriate follow-up action, efforts to prevent conflict by the Secretary-General through such areas as fact-finding missions, good offices and other activities requiring action by his envoys and Special Representatives; emphasized the important role of the Secretary-General in the prevention of armed conflicts; expressed its readiness to consider appropriate preventive action in response to the matters brought to its attention by States or the Secretary-General and which it deemed likely to threaten international peace and security; invited the Secretary-General to present to the members of the Council periodic reports on such disputes, including, as appropriate, early warnings and proposals for preventive measures; encouraged the Secretary-General to improve further his capacity to identify potential threats to international peace and security and invited him to indicate any requirements to fulfil those capacities, including the development of the Secretariat's expertise and resources; would consider other preventive measures such as the establishment of demilitarized zones and preventive disarmament; would also take appropriate measures in situations of post-conflict peace-building aimed at preventing the recurrence of armed conflicts, including through adequate programmes for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants; recognized the link between the prevention of armed conflicts, the facilitation of the peaceful settlement of disputes and the promotion of security for the civilian population, in particular the protection of human life; underlined that the existing international criminal tribunals represented useful instruments to combat impunity and could, by helping to deter crimes against humanity, contribute to the prevention of armed conflicts; acknowledged the historic significance of the adoption of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court; recognized the important role that regional organizations and arrangements were playing in the prevention of armed conflicts, including through the development of confidence- and security-building measures; also emphasized the importance of supporting and improving regional capacities for early warning; emphasized the importance of cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations in preventive activities in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter; and welcomed meetings between the United Nations, including the Security Council, and regional organizations, and encouraged participants to continue to focus those meetings on issues related to prevention of armed conflicts. (For the full text of S/PRST/1999/34, see appendix VI.)

Chapter 24
The situation in Somalia

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/16) of 27 May 1999

The Security Council, *inter alia*, expressed its alarm at the serious deterioration in the political, military and humanitarian situation in Somalia and concern at the reports of increasing external interference in the country; expressed its support for the activities of the Standing Committee on Somalia; called upon all Somali factions to cease immediately all hostilities and to cooperate with the regional and other efforts to achieve peace and reconciliation; reiterated its call upon States to observe the arms embargo and to refrain from any actions which might exacerbate the situation in Somalia; and further requested Member States having information about violations of the provisions of resolution 733 (1992) to provide this information to the Committee created pursuant to resolution 751 (1992).

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 24 June 1999 to 23 May 2000

Meetings of the Council: 4066 (12 November 1999).
Resolutions adopted: none
Presidential statements: S/PRST/1999/31.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4066.
Consultations of the whole: 24 June; 30 July; 24 August; 27 October; 9 and 12 November; 30 December 1999; 17 and 23 February; 13, 28 and 29 March; 13 April 2000; 23 May 2000.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 24 June 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments related to the situation in Somalia, in particular the precarious security and humanitarian situation as well as the spill-over effect of the ongoing conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 30 July 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the political and security situation in Somalia, as well as on the 6th meeting of the Standing Committee on Somalia of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), held at Addis Ababa on 29 July 1999.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 24 August 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia (S/1999/882). The members of the Council also received an update by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the outcome of the visit of an Egyptian delegation to Djibouti and Somalia within the framework of the Somali peace process, and on the assessment of the humanitarian and food situation in Somalia conducted jointly by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Food Programme, as well as on the fifth ambassadorial meeting of external actors scheduled for 1 September 1999.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 27 October 1999, the members of the Council received briefings by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on developments in and relating to the situation in Somalia, in particular the political and diplomatic efforts regarding Somalia; and by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator on the humanitarian situation in Somalia, following his trip to the region.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 9 November 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the peace initiative of the President of Djibouti, as well as the humanitarian situation in Somalia.

At the **4066th meeting, held on 12 November 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Somalia", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/882).

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1999/31), in which the Council, *inter alia*, reaffirmed its commitment to a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the situation in Somalia, bearing in mind respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence and unity of Somalia, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations; expressed its grave concern at the increasingly evident effects of the lack of a functioning central government in Somalia; expressed its full support for the efforts exerted by IGAD to find a political solution to the crisis in Somalia; in that context, welcomed the initiative of the President of Djibouti aimed at restoring peace and stability in Somalia, outlined in his letter of 23 September 1999 to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/1007); endorsed the call made by the President of Djibouti to the warlords to recognize fully and accept the principle that the Somali people were free to exercise their democratic right to choose their own regional and national leaders; looked forward to the finalization of the proposals of the President of Djibouti at the forthcoming IGAD Summit and stood ready to work with IGAD and the Standing Committee to help bring about national unity and the restoration of a national government in Somalia; strongly called upon all States to observe and improve the effectiveness of the arms embargo imposed by resolution 733 (1992) and to refrain from any actions which might exacerbate the situation in Somalia; urged Member States having information about violations of the provisions of resolution 733 (1992) to provide that information to the Committee created pursuant to resolution 751 (1992), with a view to supporting the work of the Committee; welcomed the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and the United Nations Political Office for Somalia in Nairobi; encouraged the Secretary-General to review the role of the United Nations in Somalia as a prelude to the United Nations playing an enhanced role, aimed at achieving a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the situation in Somalia; took note of the recommendation in the report of the Secretary-General of 16 August 1999 that the international community should consider establishing mechanisms which would allow financial assistance to flow into secure and stable areas of Somalia even before a formal central government and other institutions were re-established, with a view to promoting the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence and unity of Somalia. (For the full text of S/PRST/1999/31, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 30 December 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the political, security and humanitarian situation in Somalia, in particular the forum held in Nairobi on 16 November on the peace initiative of the President of Djibouti, with the participation of 250 Somalis and members of the international community.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 23 February 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments in Somalia, in particular the political, security and humanitarian situation, as well as on the Djibouti peace plan.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 29 March 2000, the members of the Council heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments in the situation in and relating to Somalia, in particular the humanitarian situation, and on the Technical Consultative Symposium on the Somali Peace Process, held in Djibouti from 21 to 30 March, and an IGAD meeting, also held in Djibouti on 27 March.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 23 May 2000, the members of the Council received an update by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on developments in Somalia, in particular the humanitarian situation, as well as the Somalia National Peace Conference which had opened in Djibouti on 2 May 2000 under the Djibouti peace plan.

C. Communications received from 21 June 1999 to 15 June 2000 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 21 June 1999 (S/1999/701) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the Ethiopian/

Eritrean intervention in Somalia issued on 18 June 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 24 June (S/1999/713) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting an aide-mémoire by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 16 August on the situation in Somalia (S/1999/882), submitted pursuant to the request contained in the statement by the President of the Security Council of 27 May 1999 (S/PRST/1999/16), covering developments since his report of 16 September 1997 (S/1997/715) and containing information received from the League of Arab States and Ethiopia.

Letter dated 23 September (S/1999/996) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, *inter alia*, a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 September (S/1999/1007) from the President of Djibouti addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the portion regarding Somalia of his statement of 22 September 1999 to the General Assembly.

Letter dated 2 November (S/1999/1134) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing the Council that he would appreciate its support for his decision to continue the activities of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia for the biennium 2000-2001.

Letter dated 5 November (S/1999/1135) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 2 November 1999 (S/1999/1134) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the decision contained therein.

Letter dated 29 November (S/1999/1206) from the representative of Djibouti addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the declaration of the seventh Summit of Heads of State and Government of IGAD, held in Djibouti on 26 November 1999, and the resolution on the Somali peace initiative and proposals of the President of Djibouti adopted at the Summit.

Letter dated 14 December (S/1999/1259) from the representative of Finland addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 3 December 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 28 December (S/1999/1283) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

Letter dated 5 April 2000 (S/2000/287) from the representative of Djibouti addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final communiqué of the Technical Consultative Symposium on the Somali Peace Process, held in Djibouti from 21 to 30 March 2000.

Letter dated 6 June (S/2000/580) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final document of the Thirteenth Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena, Colombia, on 8 and 9 April 2000.

Chapter 25
The situation in Burundi

A. Consideration by the Security Council from 26 August 1999 to 28 February 2000

Meetings of the Council: 4067 (12 November 1999); 4068 (12 November 1999); 4091 (19 January 2000).
Resolutions adopted: 1286 (2000).
Presidential statements: S/PRST/1999/32.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4067; S/PV.4067 (Resumption 1); S/PV.4068; S/PV.4091.
Consultations of the whole: 26 August; 5, 13, 15 and 22 October; 9 and 12 November; 3, 7, 9 and 14 December 1999; 5 and 18 January; 28 February; 13 April; 3 May 2000.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 26 August 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments in and relating to Burundi, in particular the political and socio-economic situation in the country.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 5 October 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments regarding the Burundi peace process and the security situation in the country.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 22 October 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the deteriorating situation in Burundi, in particular the escalation of violence in the country, as well as on the meeting, held in New York on 18 October 1999, of the Special Envoys of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, la Francophonie, Canada, the United States of America and senior officials of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the United Nations Development Programme.

At the **4067th meeting, held on 12 November 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Burundi".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Burundi, Finland, Norway and the United Republic of Tanzania, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Ibrahima Fall, Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

The Council heard a statement by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

The Council then heard a statement by the representative of Burundi.

Statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation, China, Argentina, the United States of America, Canada, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Bahrain and France.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the Gambia, Brazil, Namibia, Gabon, Malaysia and the Netherlands, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Slovenia.

Statements were also made by the representatives of Finland (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, as well as Liechtenstein, which aligned themselves with the statement), Norway and the United Republic of Tanzania.

At the **4068th meeting, held on 12 November 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Burundi".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Burundi, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1999/32), in which the Council, *inter alia*, reiterated its support for the Arusha peace process and for the efforts to build an internal political partnership in Burundi; noted with great sadness the death of Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, while at the same time rededicating its efforts to the cause of peace he served; firmly believed that the process chaired by the late Mwalimu Nyerere offered the best hope for peace in Burundi and should be the foundation for all-party talks leading to the conclusion of a peace agreement; stated that the States of the region, in close consultation with the United Nations, needed to act quickly to appoint a new mediation team acceptable to the Burundian parties to the negotiations; condemned the murder of United Nations personnel in Burundi in October; called on the Government to undertake and cooperate with investigations, and for the perpetrators to be brought to justice; called on States of the region to ensure the neutrality and civilian character of refugee camps and to prevent the use of their territory by armed insurgents; and also called on the Government of Burundi to halt the policy of forced regroupment and to allow the affected people to return to their homes, with full and unhindered humanitarian access throughout the process. (For the full text of S/PRST/1999/32, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 3 December 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on his mission to Africa from 1 to 16 November 1999, to discuss with key players in Burundi and in the region the measures required to keep the Burundi peace process on track and ascertain what the United Nations could do, in concert with other actors, to advance that process.

At the **4091st meeting, held on 19 January 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Burundi".

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Nelson Mandela, facilitator of the Burundi peace process.

The Secretary-General made a statement.

The Council then heard a briefing by the Facilitator of the Burundi peace process.

Statements were made by the representatives of Mali, Tunisia, Canada, Argentina, France, China and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Burundi, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Council then heard statements by the representatives of Jamaica, Namibia, Ukraine, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Bangladesh and the Russian Federation, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the United States of America.

The Council then heard a statement by the Minister of External Relations and Cooperation of Burundi.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/29) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4091st meeting, on 19 January 2000, draft resolution S/2000/29 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1286 (2000).*

By resolution 1286 (2000), the Security Council, *inter alia*, warmly endorsed and strongly supported the designation by the Eighth Arusha Regional Summit on 1 December 1999 of Nelson Mandela, former President of South Africa, as the new facilitator of the Arusha peace process, successor to the late Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, expressed its strongest support for his efforts to achieve a peaceful solution to the conflict in Burundi, and welcomed the successful meeting in Arusha on 16 January 2000 launching his initiative; reiterated its strong support for the renewed Arusha peace process, endorsed the call at the Eighth Regional Summit for all parties to the conflict in Burundi to extend maximum cooperation to the new facilitator, and called for increased efforts to build an internal political partnership in Burundi; endorsed efforts by the Secretary-General to enhance the role of the United Nations in Burundi, and in particular the continued work of his Special Representative for the Great Lakes region; strongly condemned the murder of UNICEF and WFP personnel and Burundian civilians in Rutana Province in October 1999, and urged that the perpetrators be effectively brought to justice; encouraged further progress between the United Nations and the Government of Burundi and political parties in Burundi in establishing appropriate security guarantees for United Nations humanitarian agencies to resume field operations; and called upon neighbouring States, where appropriate, to take measures to halt cross-border insurgent activity, and the illicit flow of arms and ammunition, and to ensure the neutrality, security and civilian character of refugee camps. (For the full text of resolution 1286 (2000), see appendix V.)

The Secretary-General made a concluding statement.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 28 February 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the security and humanitarian situation in Burundi, as well as the Arusha peace process.

B. Communications received from 23 July 1999 to 15 June 2000

Letter dated 23 July 1999 (S/1999/816) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 21 July 1999 by the Government of Burundi on the Arusha negotiations between the Burundian parties, specifically on the work of the session held from 5 to 17 July 1999.

Letter dated 23 July (S/1999/817) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a note verbale dated 22 July 1999 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Burundi to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the United Republic of Tanzania concerning threats to security on the common border.

Letter dated 16 August (S/1999/883) from the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the concluding remarks made by the facilitator of the Burundi peace negotiations at the fifth session, on 17 July 1999.

Letter dated 8 September (S/1999/958) from the representative of Finland addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the killing of civilians in Burundi issued on 3 September 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 23 September (S/1999/996) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, *inter alia*, a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 12 October (S/1999/1060) from the representative of Finland addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the forced removals of civilians in Burundi issued on 8 October 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 18 October (S/1999/1068) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a note verbale dated 17 October 1999 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Burundi to the Secretary-General concerning the need to find a new facilitator of the negotiations on Burundi to replace the late Mwalimu Julius Nyerere.

Letter dated 20 October (S/1999/1085) from the representative of Finland addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the killing of members of a humanitarian mission in Burundi, issued on 18 October 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 2 November (S/1999/1118) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a note verbale of the same date from the Ministry of External Affairs and

Cooperation of Burundi to the Secretary-General, enclosing a preliminary report on the investigations into the killing of two United Nations personnel.

Letter dated 2 November (S/1999/1136) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that it was his intention to extend the United Nations political presence in Burundi until the end of December 2000.

Letter dated 2 November (S/1999/1138) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that he had decided to extend the appointment of the senior United Nations adviser to the facilitator of the Burundi peace process until June 2000.

Letter dated 5 November (S/1999/1137) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 2 November 1999 (S/1999/1136) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the intention contained therein.

Letter dated 5 November (S/1999/1139) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 2 November 1999 (S/1999/1138) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the decision contained therein.

Letter dated 9 November (S/1999/1151) from the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 29 December (S/1999/1296) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that he had decided to appoint Berhanu Dinka as his Special Representative for the Great Lakes Region.

Letter dated 30 December (S/1999/1297) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 29 December 1999 (S/1999/1296) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the decision contained therein.

Letter dated 18 January 2000 (S/2000/33) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement on the question of placing people in protected sites, issued on 17 January 2000 by the Government of Burundi.

Letter dated 26 January (S/2000/73) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 8 February (S/2000/97) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 4 February 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 1 March (S/2000/165) from the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press communiqué on the Summit on Burundi held at Arusha on 21 February 2000.

Letter dated 28 March (S/2000/275) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement concerning the assassination of a Burundian Member of Parliament, issued on 24 March 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 9 May (S/2000/406) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a note verbale dated 5 May 2000 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Burundi, enclosing a communication of the Government of Burundi.

Letter dated 11 May (S/2000/423) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing the members of the Council of his intention to appoint Jean Arnault as his Representative and head of the United Nations Office in Burundi.

Letter dated 11 May (S/2000/424) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 11 May 2000 (S/2000/423) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the intention contained therein.

Letter dated 30 May (S/2000/506) from the representative of Chad addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa on its thirteenth ministerial meeting, held at N'Djamena from 2 to 6 May 2000.

Chapter 26
The question concerning Haiti

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999

Resolution 1212 (1998) of 25 November 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate, including the concept of operations, of the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH) until 30 November 1999 in order to continue to assist the Government of Haiti by supporting and contributing to the professionalization of the Haitian National Police in accordance with the arrangements set out in paragraph 32 of the report of the Secretary-General of 11 November 1998 (S/1998/1064), including mentoring Haitian National Police field performance and strengthening the capability of the central directorate of the police force to manage aid provided to it from bilateral and multilateral sources; and expressed its intention not to extend MIPONUH beyond 30 November 1999 and requested the Secretary-General to make recommendations on a viable transition to other forms of international assistance in his second report referred to in paragraph 10 of the resolution, for the consideration of the Security Council, taking into account the need to preserve the progress made in the reform of the Haitian National Police and to strengthen further United Nations support for the consolidation of democracy, respect for human rights and the maintenance of law and order in Haiti.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 31 August 1999 to 15 March 2000

Meetings of the Council: 4074 (30 November 1999); 4112 (15 March 2000).
Resolutions adopted: 1277 (1999).
Presidential statements: S/PRST/2000/8.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4074; S/PV.4112.
Consultations of the whole: 11 and 31 August; 2 September; 23, 24, 29 and 30 November 1999; 3, 13 and 14 March 2000.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 31 August 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (S/1999/908). The members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who also introduced the report of the Secretary-General.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 24 November 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on MIPONUH (S/1999/1184), which was introduced by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who also briefed the members of the Council on the security situation in Haiti.

At the **4074th meeting, held on 30 November 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The question concerning Haiti", having before it the reports of the Secretary-General on MIPONUH (S/1999/908 and S/1999/1184).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Haiti and Venezuela, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/1202), submitted by Argentina, Brazil, Canada, France, the United States of America and Venezuela.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Haiti.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, a statement was made by the representative of the Russian Federation.

Decision: *At the 4074th meeting, on 30 November 1999, draft resolution S/1999/1202 was adopted as resolution 1277 (1999) by 14 votes in favour (Argentina, Bahrain, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Gabon, Gambia, Malaysia, Namibia, Netherlands, Slovenia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America) to none against, with 1 abstention (Russian Federation).*

By resolution 1277 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to continue MIPONUH in order to ensure a phased transition to an International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti (MICAH) by 15 March 2000; and requested the Secretary-General to coordinate and expedite the transition from MIPONUH and the International Civilian Mission in Haiti (MICIVIH) to MICAH and to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the resolution by 1 March 2000. (For the full text of resolution 1277 (1999), see appendix V.)

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, the United States of America, Brazil, China and Canada.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 3 March 2000, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on MIPONUH (S/2000/150), which was introduced by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

At the **4112th meeting, held on 15 March 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The question concerning Haiti", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on MIPONUH (S/2000/150).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Haiti, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2000/8), in which the Council, *inter alia*, recognized that the people and the Government of Haiti bore the ultimate responsibility for national reconciliation, the maintenance of a secure and stable environment, the administration of justice and the reconstruction of their country, and that the Government of Haiti bore particular responsibility for the further strengthening and effective functioning of the Haitian National Police and the justice system; considered that timely, free and fair elections were crucial to democracy and all aspects of Haiti's development, and strongly urged the Haitian authorities to work cooperatively together in order to finalize arrangements for holding credible elections as rapidly as possible so as to restore, promptly and fully, the lapsed parliament and independent local governments; and welcomed the initiative of the Economic and Social Council to develop a strategic framework and a comprehensive approach for a long-term United Nations programme of support for Haiti and underlined the vital link between national stability and economic and social development. (For the full text of S/PRST/2000/8, see appendix VI.)

C. Communications received from 31 July 1999 to 15 June 2000 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 31 July 1999 (S/1999/865) from the President of the Economic and Social Council addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 20 August (S/1999/905) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 24 August on MIPONUH (S/1999/908), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1212 (1998), covering the activities of MIPONUH and developments in the mission area since his report of 19 May 1999 (S/1999/579), and submitting, for the consideration of the Council, comments on a viable transition to other forms of international assistance further to those made in previous reports.

Letter dated 10 September (S/1999/969) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that, following the usual consultations, it was his intention to appoint Alfredo Lopes Cabral (Guinea-Bissau) as his Representative in Haiti and Head of MIPONUH.

Letter dated 14 September (S/1999/970) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated

10 September 1999 (S/1999/969) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the intention contained therein.

Letter dated 23 September (S/1999/996) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, *inter alia*, a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 18 November on MIPONUH (S/1999/1184), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1212 (1998), covering the activities of MIPONUH and developments in the mission area since his last report (S/1999/908), and enclosing a note from the President of Haiti, stressing that the assistance of the international community in the process of democratization, professionalization of the police and reinforcement of the justice system would continue to be necessary.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 25 February 2000 on MIPONUH (S/2000/150), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1277 (1999), reporting on the coordination and expediting of the transition from MIPONUH and MICIVIH to MICAH, and describing the activities of MIPONUH and developments in the mission area since his last report (S/1999/1184).

Letter dated 17 March (S/2000/232) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the postponement of legislative and local elections in Haiti, issued on 15 March 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Chapter 27
Protection of United Nations personnel, associated personnel and humanitarian personnel in conflict zones

Consideration by the Security Council on 9 February 2000

Meetings of the Council: 4100 (9 February 2000).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: S/PRST/2000/4.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4100; S/PV.4100 (Resumption 1).
Consultations of the whole: 8 February 2000.

At the **4100th meeting, held on 9 February 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "Protection of United Nations personnel, associated personnel and humanitarian personnel in conflict zones".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Australia, Belarus, Brazil, Egypt, Japan, New Zealand, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa and Uruguay, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Catherine Bertini, Executive Director of the World Food Programme, and to Sylvie Junod, Head of the delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross to the United Nations.

The Deputy Secretary-General made a statement.

The Council heard a statement under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the Executive Director of the World Food Programme.

Statements were made by the representatives of China, Canada, France, the Russian Federation, Bangladesh, Jamaica, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Mali, Malaysia, Namibia, Tunisia, Ukraine and the Netherlands, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Argentina.

Statements were then made by the representatives of Belarus, Singapore, Japan, Brazil, the Republic of Korea, Egypt and Portugal (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia, as well as Iceland and Liechtenstein, which aligned themselves with the statement).

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Norway, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Council heard a statement under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the Head of the delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross to the United Nations.

Statements were then made by the representatives of South Africa, Uruguay, Australia, Slovenia, New Zealand and Norway.

The Deputy Secretary-General made a statement.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2000/4) in which the Council, *inter alia*, expressed grave concern at continued attacks against United Nations and associated personnel, and humanitarian personnel, in violation of international law including international humanitarian law; noted with satisfaction the entry into force of the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 1994, recognized its importance for addressing the security of such personnel and recalled the relevant principles contained therein; urged States and non-State parties to respect fully the status of United Nations and associated personnel, and to take all appropriate steps, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter and the rules of international law, to ensure the safety and security of

United Nations and associated personnel, and humanitarian personnel, and underlined the importance of unhindered access to populations in need; stated that it would continue to stress in its resolutions the imperative for humanitarian assistance missions and personnel to have safe and unimpeded access to civilian populations and, in that context, was prepared to consider taking all appropriate measures at its disposal to ensure the safety and security of such personnel; welcomed the inclusion as a war crime in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court of attacks intentionally directed against personnel involved in a humanitarian assistance or peacekeeping mission as long as they were entitled to the protection given to civilians under the international law of armed conflict, and noted the role that the Court could play in bringing to justice those responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law; recognized the importance of issuing clear, appropriate and feasible mandates for peacekeeping operations, to ensure that they were applied in a timely, efficient and manner, and of ensuring that all new and ongoing United Nations field operations included appropriate modalities for the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel, and humanitarian personnel; underscored that United Nations personnel have the right to act in self-defence; encouraged the Secretary-General to complete the process of conducting a general and comprehensive review of security in peacekeeping operations, with a view to elaborating and undertaking further specific and practical measures to increase the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel, and humanitarian personnel; considered it important that a comprehensive security plan be developed for every peacekeeping and humanitarian operation and that, during early elaboration and implementation of that plan, Member States and the Secretariat cooperate fully in order to ensure, *inter alia*, an open and immediate exchange of information on security issues; bearing in mind the need to reinforce the responsibility of the host State for the physical security of United Nations and associated personnel, also underlined the importance of including in each status-of-forces agreement and status-of-mission agreement specific and practical measures based on the provisions of the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 1994. (For the full text of S/PRST/2000/4, see appendix VI.)

Chapter 28
Maintaining peace and security: humanitarian aspects of issues before the Security Council

Consideration by the Security Council on 9 March 2000

Meetings of the Council: 4109 (9 March 2000);4110 (9 March 2000).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: S/PRST/2000/7.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4109; S/PV.4109 (Resumption 1); S/PV.4110.
Consultations of the whole: 2, 8 and 9 March 2000.

At the **4109th meeting, held on 9 March 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "Maintaining peace and security: humanitarian aspects of issues before the Security Council".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Austria, Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria, Colombia, Egypt, India, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal and South Africa, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President extended an invitation to the Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh, speaking in his capacity as the President of the Council, made an opening statement.

The Secretary-General made a statement.

Statements were made by the representatives of Canada, France, the United States of America, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mali, Tunisia, Namibia, the Russian Federation, China, the Netherlands, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Argentina.

The Council then heard statements by the representatives of Egypt and Belarus.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Council then heard statements by the representatives of Portugal (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia, as well as Iceland and Liechtenstein, which aligned themselves with the statement), South Africa, Norway, Colombia, Pakistan and Austria (speaking in his capacity as Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe).

In accordance with the decision taken earlier in the meeting, the Council heard a statement by the Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations.

The Council also heard statements by the representatives of India, Bulgaria, Brazil and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

At the **4110th meeting, held on 9 March 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Maintaining peace and security: humanitarian aspects of issues before the Security Council".

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2000/7) in which the Council, *inter alia*, recalled its primary responsibility under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security, and reaffirmed the purposes and principles of the Charter; also reaffirmed its commitment to the principles of the political independence, sovereign equality and territorial integrity of all States; recognized the importance of the humanitarian dimension to the maintenance of international peace and security and to its consideration of humanitarian issues relating to the protection of all civilians and other non-combatants in situations of armed conflict; recognized that humanitarian crises could be both causes and consequences of conflicts and that they could affect the Council's efforts to prevent and end conflicts, and to deal with other threats to international peace and security; affirmed that timely consideration of the following humanitarian issues would contribute to the prevention of escalation of conflicts and to the maintenance of international peace and security: access for United Nations and associated personnel, other humanitarian personnel and humanitarian supplies to the war-affected civilians; humanitarian components in peace agreements and peacekeeping operations; coordination between the Council and the relevant United Nations organs and agencies and regional bodies; and resource constraints; reaffirmed its concern for the well-being and rights of war-affected civilians and reiterated its call to all parties to a conflict to ensure safe and unimpeded access in accordance with international law by humanitarian personnel to such civilians; emphasized the importance of the inclusion of humanitarian elements in peace negotiations and agreements, including the issue of prisoners of war, detainees and missing persons and others protected by international humanitarian law; invited the Secretary-General to encourage the early consideration of such humanitarian elements in peace negotiations sponsored or supported by the United Nations, as appropriate; noted that in some instances the integration of humanitarian components into peacekeeping operations would contribute effectively to their carrying out their mandate; encouraged the Secretary-General to continue to include the humanitarian situation in his regular briefing to the Council on countries under review, including on the funding status of the United Nations consolidated appeals, where appropriate; and further requested the Secretary-General to ensure that his regular country reports would continue to include a substantive, analytical section on humanitarian issues and their impact on international efforts to implement United Nations mandated activities. (For the full text of S/PRST/2000/7, see appendix VI.)

Chapter 29
The situation in Guinea-Bissau

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1998/31) of 6 November 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the agreement reached on 1 November 1998, in Abuja, between the Government of Guinea-Bissau and the self-proclaimed military junta during the twenty-first summit of the Authority of the Heads of State of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) (S/1998/1028, annex); and called upon the Government and the self-proclaimed military junta to respect fully their obligations under the Abuja Agreement and the Praia Agreement of 26 August 1998 (S/1998/825, annex I).

Resolution 1216 (1998) of 21 December 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the agreements between the Government of Guinea-Bissau and the self-proclaimed military junta signed in Praia on 26 August 1998 (S/1998/825), and in Abuja on 1 November 1998 (S/1998/1028, annex) and the Additional Protocol signed in Lomé on 15 December 1998 (S/1998/1178, annex); called upon the Government and the self-proclaimed military junta to implement fully all the provisions of the agreements, including with regard to respect for the ceasefire, the urgent establishment of a government of national unity, the holding of general and presidential elections no later than the end of March 1999, and the immediate opening of the airport and seaport in Bissau, and, in cooperation with all concerned, the withdrawal of all foreign troops in Guinea-Bissau and the simultaneous deployment of the interposition force of the ECOWAS Monitoring Group (ECOMOG); approved the implementation by the interposition force of its mandate referred to in paragraph 3 of the resolution in a neutral and impartial way and in conformity with United Nations peacekeeping standards to achieve its objective to facilitate the return to peace and security by monitoring the implementation of the Abuja Agreement; affirmed that the interposition force might be required to take action to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel in the discharge of its mandate; requested ECOMOG to provide periodic reports at least every month through the Secretary-General, the first report to be made one month after deployment of its troops; and requested the Secretary-General to make recommendations to the Council on a possible role of the United Nations in the process of peace and reconciliation in Guinea-Bissau, including the early establishment of arrangements for liaison between the United Nations and ECOMOG.

Resolution 1233 (1999) of 6 April 1999

The Security Council, *inter alia*, invited the Secretary-General to consider convening a meeting in New York with the participation of ECOWAS in order to assess the needs of ECOMOG and to examine ways in which contributions could be mobilized and channelled; supported the decision of the Secretary-General to establish a post-conflict Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau under the leadership of a Representative of the Secretary-General (S/1999/232) which would provide the political framework and leadership for harmonizing and integrating the activities of the United Nations system in Guinea-Bissau during the transitional period leading up to general and presidential elections and would facilitate, in close cooperation with the parties concerned, ECOWAS, ECOMOG and other national and international partners, the implementation of the Abuja Agreement; and welcomed the planned round-table conference of donors on Guinea-Bissau to be held at Geneva on 4 and 5 May 1999, under the sponsorship of the United Nations Development Programme, to mobilize assistance for, *inter alia*, humanitarian needs, consolidation of peace and socio-economic rehabilitation of Guinea-Bissau.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 6 July 1999 to 29 March 2000

Meetings of the Council: 4121 (29 March 2000); 4122 (29 March 2000).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: S/PRST/2000/11.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4121; S/PV.4122.
Consultations of the whole: 6 July; 28 September; 6 October; 29 December 1999; 23 February; 8 and 28 March 2000.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 6 July 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments in Guinea-Bissau since the removal from office of President Vieira, including the humanitarian situation and the activities of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 6 October 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments in the political, humanitarian and socio-economic situation in Guinea-Bissau; he also introduced the report of the Secretary-General on developments in the country and on the activities of the Peace-building Support Office (S/1999/1015).

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 29 December 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, who also introduced the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/1276), on the latest developments in Guinea-Bissau, in particular the outcome of the legislative and presidential elections.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 23 February 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Representative of the Secretary-General in Guinea-Bissau on the second round of presidential elections in the country, as well as on the post-electoral challenges facing the new Government.

At the **4121st meeting, held on 29 March 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Guinea-Bissau", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/250).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Guinea-Bissau, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Kieran Prendergast, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

The Council heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General.

Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Mali, China, Malaysia, Jamaica, France, Canada, Tunisia, the Netherlands, Ukraine, Argentina, Namibia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Bangladesh.

The Under-Secretary-General responded to comments made and questions posed by members of the Council.

At the **4122nd meeting, held on 29 March 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Guinea-Bissau", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/250).

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2000/11), in which the Council, *inter alia*, paid tribute to the people of Guinea-Bissau for the success of the transitional process which had led to the organization of free, fair and transparent elections; welcomed the swearing in of President Kumba Yala on 17 February 2000 and the return to constitutional and democratic order in Guinea-Bissau following the holding of free and fair presidential and legislative elections; encouraged all concerned in Guinea-Bissau to work together closely in a spirit of tolerance to strengthen democratic values, to protect the rule of law, to depoliticize the army and to safeguard human rights; supported the efforts made by the Government of Guinea-Bissau to redefine the role of the military in Guinea-Bissau in accordance with the rule of law and democracy; expressed its support for the newly elected Government of Guinea-Bissau and encouraged the new authorities to develop and to implement programmes devised to consolidate peace and national reconciliation; called on the international community to support the Government's three-month transitional programme pending the organization of a new round-table conference; and agreed with the comment made by the Secretary-General, in paragraph 24 of his report, to the effect that sustained support of the international community was crucial for the consolidation of the progress achieved so far, and for helping Guinea-Bissau lay a durable foundation for a better life for its people. (For the full text of S/PRST/2000/11), see appendix VI.)

C. Communications received from 28 June 1999 to 15 June 2000 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 28 June 1999 (S/1999/737) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, concerning the revised mandate of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNOGBIS) after a review process undertaken by an assessment mission from 10 to 12 June 1999.

Letter dated 30 June (S/1999/738) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 28 June 1999 (S/1999/737) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the information contained therein.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 1 July (S/1999/741) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1233 (1999), describing developments in Guinea-Bissau and the activities of UNOGBIS and reporting on the implementation of the Abuja Agreement, including the implementation of its mandate by ECOMOG.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 29 September (S/1999/1015) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1233 (1999), describing the latest developments in Guinea-Bissau and the role of UNOGBIS since its deployment on 25 June 1999, and recommending that the mandate of UNOGBIS be extended for one year after its expiry on 31 December 1999.

Letter dated 13 October (S/1999/1091) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, concerning the request by the transitional Government of Guinea-Bissau for international military observers to monitor the situation along the borders with Guinea and Senegal.

Letter dated 26 October (S/1999/1092) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 13 October 1999 (S/1999/1091) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the interim proposals contained therein.

Letter dated 9 December (S/1999/1252) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, proposing, after consultations with the transitional Government of Guinea-Bissau, that the mandate of UNOGBIS be extended for three months, until 31 March 2000.

Letter dated 14 December (S/1999/1253) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 9 December 1999 (S/1999/1252) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the proposal contained therein.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 23 December (S/1999/1276), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1233 (1999), describing developments in Guinea-Bissau and the activities of UNOGBIS since his last report (S/1999/1015), including preparations for and conduct of the elections on 28 November.

Letter dated 31 January 2000 (S/2000/80) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 27 January 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 3 March (S/2000/201) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, proposing, after careful review of the President of Guinea-Bissau's request, that the mandate of UNOGBIS be extended for one year after the expiry of the current one on 31 March 2000.

Letter dated 10 March (S/2000/202) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 3 March 2000 (S/2000/201) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the intention contained therein.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 24 March (S/2000/250), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1233 (1999) reporting on developments in Guinea-Bissau, in particular the challenges confronting the new government during the post-electoral period and the contributions of UNOGBIS in support of the Government's efforts.

Letter dated 23 May (S/2000/487) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 19 May 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 1 June (S/2000/522) from the representative of Mali, addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final communiqué of the twenty-third summit meeting of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS, held at Abuja on 28 and 29 May 2000.

Chapter 30
Items relating to Rwanda

A. The situation concerning Rwanda

1. Consideration by the Security Council on 14 April 2000

Meetings of the Council: 4127 (14 April 2000).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4127.
Consultations of the whole: none.

At the **4127th meeting, held on 14 April 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning Rwanda", having before it a letter dated 15 December 1999 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/1257), transmitting the report of the Independent Inquiry into the actions of the United Nations during the 1994 genocide in Rwanda.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Rwanda, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Ingvar Carlsson, Chairman of the Independent Inquiry.

The Council heard a briefing by the Chairman of the Independent Inquiry.

Statements were made by the representatives of the Netherlands and Ukraine.

The President made a statement

Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Mali, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Argentina, the Russian Federation, Malaysia, Tunisia, China, France, Namibia, Bangladesh and Jamaica, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Canada.

The representative of Rwanda made a statement.

The Chairman of the Independent Inquiry made a statement.

2. Communications received from 15 December 1999 to 15 June 2000

Letter dated 15 December 1999 (S/1999/1257) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Independent Inquiry into the actions of the United Nations during the 1994 genocide in Rwanda.

Letter dated 29 December 1999 (S/1999/1292) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee, submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

B. International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

1. Background information for the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999

Resolution 1200 (1998) of 30 September 1998	The Security Council, *inter alia*, forwarded 18 nominations for judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, received by the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly in accordance with article 12 (d) of the statute of the Tribunal.
Resolution 1241 (1999) of 19 May 1999	The Security Council, *inter alia*, endorsed the recommendation of the Secretary-General that Judge Aspegren, once replaced as a member of the Tribunal, finish the *Rutaganda* and *Musema* cases which he had begun before expiry of his term of office; and took note of the intention of the Tribunal to finish those cases if possible before 31 January 2000.

2. Consideration by the Security Council

Meetings of the Council: none.
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: none.
Consultations of the whole: 23 and 24 November 1999.

3. Communications received from 7 September 1999 to 15 June 2000

Note by the Secretary-General dated 7 September 1999 (S/1999/943), transmitting the fourth annual report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994, submitted by the President of the Tribunal in accordance with article 32 of its Statute, covering the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999.

Letter dated 8 November (S/1999/1148) from the representative of Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement on the decision of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, issued on 6 November 1999 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Regional Cooperation of Rwanda.

Letter dated 31 May 2000 (S/2000/511) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Chapter 31
General issues relating to sanctions

A. Consideration by the Security Council from 10 March to 17 April 2000

Meetings of the Council: 4128 (17 April 2000).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4128.
Consultations of the whole: 2 and 10 March; 4 and 13 April; 2 June 2000.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 10 March 2000, the members of the Council took up, *inter alia*, the note by the President of the Security Council on the work of the sanctions committees (S/1999/92).

At the **4128th meeting, held on 17 April 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "General issues relating to sanctions".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Australia, Bulgaria, Cuba, Germany, Iraq, Italy, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, New Zealand, Pakistan, Portugal, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In the absence of objection, the President extended an invitation to the Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations to participate in the discussion, without the right to vote.

The President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Kieran Prendergast, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

The Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs made a statement.

Statements were made by the representatives of Bangladesh, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, France, Ukraine, Namibia, China, Malaysia, Argentina, the Netherlands, Tunisia, Mali, Jamaica and the Russian Federation, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Canada.

The Council then heard statements by the representatives of Portugal (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia, which aligned themselves with the statement), Germany, Pakistan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Italy, Sweden, Australia, Bulgaria, New Zealand and Cuba.

In accordance with the decision taken earlier in the meeting, the Council heard a statement by the Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations.

The Council also heard statements by the representatives of Iraq, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey.

The President made a statement.

B. Communications received from 14 March to 15 June 2000

Note by the Secretary-General dated 14 March 2000 (S/2000/213), concerning the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 54/107 on the implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions.

Note by the President of the Security Council dated 17 April (S/2000/319), concerning the establishment, on a temporary basis, of an informal working group of the Council to develop general recommendations on how to improve the effectiveness of United Nations sanctions.

Letter dated 17 April (S/2000/324) from the representative of Egypt addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the statement he had intended to make at the 4128th meeting of the Council.

Chapter 32
The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999

Resolution 1177 (1998) of 26 June 1998	The Security Council, *inter alia,* condemned the use of force; demanded that both parties immediately cease hostilities and refrain from further use of force; urged the parties to exhaust all means to achieve a peaceful settlement of the dispute; expressed its strong support for the decision of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) of 10 June 1998 (S/1998/494) as well as for the mission and efforts of the Heads of State of OAU and urged OAU to follow up as quickly as possible; requested the Secretary-General to make available his good offices in support of a peaceful resolution of the conflict and stood ready to consider further recommendations to that end.
Resolution 1226 (1999) of 29 January 1999	The Security Council, *inter alia,* expressed its strong support for the mediation efforts of OAU and for the Framework Agreement as approved by the Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution on 17 December 1998 (S/1998/1223, annex); affirmed that the Framework Agreement provided the best hope for peace between the two parties; endorsed the decision by the Secretary-General to send his Special Envoy for Africa to the region in support of the OAU efforts; and welcomed the Secretary-General's continued engagement in support of the OAU peace process.
Resolution 1227 (1999) of 10 February 1999	The Security Council, *inter alia,* condemned the recourse to the use of force by Ethiopia and Eritrea; demanded an immediate halt to the hostilities, in particular the use of air strikes; demanded that Ethiopia and Eritrea resume diplomatic efforts to find a peaceful resolution to the conflict; expressed its full support for the efforts of OAU, the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy for Africa, and concerned Member States, to find a peaceful resolution to the hostilities; and strongly urged all States to end immediately all sales of arms and munitions to Ethiopia and Eritrea.
Presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/9) of 27 February 1999	The Security Council, *inter alia,* welcomed the acceptance by Eritrea at the Head of State level of the OAU Framework Agreement; recalled the prior acceptance of the Agreement by Ethiopia; and stated that the Framework Agreement remained a viable and sound basis for a peaceful resolution to the conflict.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 23 June 1999 to 13 June 2000

Meetings of the Council: 4142 (12 May 2000); 4144 (17 May 2000).
Resolutions adopted: 1297 (2000); 1298 (2000).
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4142; S/PV.4144.
Consultations of the whole: 21, 23 and 24 June; 21 and 22 July; 4 and 11 August; 23 September; 9 and 11 November; 14, 21 and 30 December 1999; 24 February; 2, 8, 13, 14 and 20 March; 24-26 April; 3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15-17, 23-25 and 30 May; 2, 8 and 12-15 June 2000.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 23 June 1999, the members of the Council received briefings by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments related to the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia, in particular the ministerial meeting of the high-level delegation of OAU, held at Harare, on 18 June; and by the Chief of the Emergency Liaison Branch of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs on the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Eritrea and Ethiopia.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 21 July 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on the fighting between Eritrea and Ethiopia, the different interpretation by the parties of the Framework Agreement proposed by OAU, and the separate meetings held by the Secretary-General with the Chairman of the high-level delegation, the President of Burkina Faso, and the leaders of both parties, during the session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU at Algiers.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 11 August 1999, the members of the Council received an update by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia, in particular the mediation efforts of OAU, a meeting of experts from OAU, the United Nations, and the United States of America, and the humanitarian situation in the two countries.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 11 November 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the developments in the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia, in particular the mediation efforts of OAU, as well as the humanitarian situation in the two countries.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 21 December 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia, in particular the humanitarian situation and the efforts of OAU to secure a peaceful resolution to the conflict.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 7 May 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments in the situation concerning Eritrea and Ethiopia, in particular the proximity talks held at Algiers from 30 April to 5 May 2000 under the auspices of OAU.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 12 May 2000, the members of the Council heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the chronology and complexity of the events leading to the hostilities between Eritrea and Ethiopia and on the separate but complementary roles of the United Nations and OAU in the search for a solution to the conflict.

At the **4142nd meeting, held on 12 May 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia", having before it the report of the Security Council Mission on its visit to Eritrea and Ethiopia on 9 and 10 May 2000 (S/2000/413).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/419) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4142nd meeting, on 12 May 2000, draft resolution S/2000/419 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1297 (2000).*

By resolution 1297 (2000), the Security Council, *inter alia*, strongly condemned the renewed fighting between Eritrea and Ethiopia; demanded that both parties immediately cease all military action and refrain from the further use of force; demanded the earliest possible reconvening, without preconditions, of substantive peace talks, under OAU auspices, on the basis of the Framework Agreement and the modalities and of the work conducted by OAU as recorded in the communiqué issued by its current Chairman on 5 May 2000 (S/2000/394); reaffirmed its full support for the continuing efforts of OAU, of Algeria its current Chairman, and of other interested parties to achieve a peaceful resolution of the conflict; endorsed the Framework Agreement and the Modalities as the basis for the peaceful resolution of the dispute between the two parties; and endorsed also the communiqué issued on 5 May 2000 by the current Chairman of OAU, which recorded the achievements of the OAU-led negotiations up to that point, including the areas of convergence already established between the two parties. (For the full text of resolution 1297 (2000), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 15 May 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia, in particular the political and military situation.

At the **4144th meeting, held on 17 May 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia".

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/440) submitted by Bangladesh, Canada, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4144th meeting, on 17 May 2000, draft resolution S/2000/440 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1298 (2000).*

By resolution 1298 (2000), the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*, strongly condemned the continued fighting between Eritrea and Ethiopia; demanded that both parties immediately cease all military action and refrain from the further use of force; demanded further that both parties withdraw their forces form military engagement and take no action that would aggravate tensions; demanded the earliest possible reconvening, without preconditions, of substantive peace talks, under OAU auspices, on the basis of the Framework Agreement and the Modalities and of the work conducted by OAU as recorded in the communiqué issued by its current Chairman on 5 May 2000 (S/2000/394), which would conclude a peaceful definitive settlement of the conflict; requested that the current Chairman of OAU consider dispatching urgently his Personal Envoy to the region to seek immediate cessation of hostilities and resumption of the peace talks; decided that all States should prevent (a) the sale or supply to Eritrea and Ethiopia, by their nationals or from their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related *matériel* of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment and spare parts of the aforementioned, whether or not originating in their territory; (b) any provision to Eritrea and Ethiopia by their nationals or from their territories of technical assistance or training related to the provision, manufacture, maintenance or use of the items listed above; decided also that the measures imposed should not apply to supplies of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian use, as approved in advance by the Committee; decided to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake tasks in connection with the implementation of the measures imposed by the resolution; called upon all States and all international and regional organizations to act strictly in conformity with the resolution, notwithstanding the existence of any rights granted or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or of any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted prior to the entry into force of the measures imposed by the resolution; requested States to report in detail to the Secretary-General within 30 days of the date of adoption of the resolution on the specific steps they had taken to give effect to the measures imposed; requested the Secretary-General to submit an initial report to the Council within 15 days of the date of adoption of the resolution on compliance with paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of the resolution, and thereafter every 60 days after the date of adoption of the resolution on its implementation and on the humanitarian situation in Eritrea and Ethiopia; decided that the measures imposed by the resolution were established for 12 months and that, at the end of that period, the Council would decide whether the Governments of Eritrea and Ethiopia had complied with paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of the resolution, and, accordingly, whether to extend those measures for a further period with the same conditions; and decided also that the measures imposed by the resolution should be terminated immediately if the Secretary-General reported that a peaceful definitive settlement of the conflict had been concluded. (For the full text of resolution 1298 (2000), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 23 May 2000, the members of the Council received an update by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the military, political and humanitarian situation in Eritrea and Ethiopia, in particular diplomatic efforts by OAU to resolve the conflict peacefully.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 25 May 2000, the members of the Council heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the developments in the conflict between

Eritrea and Ethiopia, in particular on the OAU proposal requesting the parties to redeploy their forces to the positions held prior to 6 May 1998, and on the outcome of the talks of the OAU Chairman and the parties.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 30 May 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments in the conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 8 June 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments in the conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia, in particular the proximity talks held at Algiers under the auspices of OAU.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 13 June 2000, the members of the Council heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments in the conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia, in particular the military and humanitarian situation, as well as the ceasefire proposed by OAU.

C. Communications received from 18 June 1999 to 15 June 2000 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 18 June 1999 (S/1999/696) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 17 June 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Eritrea to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 June (S/1999/712) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on 24 June 1999 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 29 June (S/1999/731) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 5 July (S/1999/755) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a press release issued on 3 July 1999 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 6 July (S/1999/753) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on 5 July 1999 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea, reaffirming Eritrea's commitment to the Framework Agreement proposed by OAU.

Letter dated 6 July (S/1999/756) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a press release issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 7 July (S/1999/762) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 15 July (S/1999/789) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 16 July (S/1999/794) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the speech delivered on 14 July 1999 by the President of Eritrea to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU at Algiers; a letter dated 14 July 1999 from the President of Eritrea to the President of Algeria and current Chairman of OAU; and modalities for the implementation of the OAU Framework Agreement.

Letter dated 23 July (S/1999/820) from the representative of Finland addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 21 July 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 9 August (S/1999/857) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on 8 August 1999 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 6 September (S/1999/948) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 7 September (S/1999/949) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 4 September 1999 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 14 September (S/1999/973) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 23 September (S/1999/996) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, *inter alia,* a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 11 October (S/1999/1045) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 11 October 1999 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 15 October (S/1999/1063) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York on 23 September 1999.

Letter dated 22 October (S/1999/1084) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a press release issued on 21 October 1999 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 1 November (S/1999/1108) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 30 October 1999 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 5 November (S/1999/1140) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 9 November (S/1999/1147) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Office of the Spokesperson of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 29 November (S/1999/1206) from the representative of Djibouti addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, *inter alia,* the declaration of the seventh Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, held in Djibouti on 26 November 1999.

Letter dated 8 December (S/1999/1228) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 16 December (S/1999/1256) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 23 February 2000 (S/2000/161) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 6 March (S/2000/185) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 4 March 2000 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 22 March (S/2000/241) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 23 March (S/2000/247) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 7 April (S/2000/296) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a document issued on 31 March 2000 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 10 April (S/2000/301) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a press statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 13 April (S/2000/312) from the representative of Germany addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 27 April (S/2000/356) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 5 May (S/2000/389) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea, as well as Eritrea's proposals and arguments presented at the proximity talks held at Algiers from 29 April to 5 May 2000.

Letter dated 5 May (S/2000/394) from the representative of Algeria addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communiqué issued on the same date by the Chairman of OAU, concerning the proximity talks held at Algiers from 29 April to 5 May 2000.

Letter dated 7 May (S/2000/392) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that the members of the Council had authorized the mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo to visit Eritrea and Ethiopia during the week of 8 May 2000.

Report dated 11 May of the Security Council mission on its visit to Eritrea and Ethiopia, 9 and 10 May 2000 (S/2000/413).

Letter dated 11 May (S/2000/422) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a memorandum by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia on the origins and current situation with regard to the Ethiopian-Eritrean crisis.

Letter dated 12 May (S/2000/420) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of Eritrea to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 12 May (S/2000/421) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia to the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 12 May (S/2000/427) from the representative of Algeria addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communiqué issued on the same date by the Chairman of OAU following the resumption of fighting between Ethiopia and Eritrea.

Letter dated 12 May (S/2000/437) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 10 May 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 15 May (S/2000/430) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 May (S/2000/435) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communiqué issued by the Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution at its sixty-fourth session, held at ambassadorial level at Addis Ababa on 14 May 2000 to discuss the conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea.

Letter dated 17 May (S/2000/444) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter from the President of Eritrea to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 18 May (S/2000/448) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 18 May (S/2000/454) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 17 May 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Identical letters dated 19 May (S/2000/456) from the representative of Algeria addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communiqué issued on the same date by the office of the Chairman of OAU.

Letter dated 19 May (S/2000/464) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Eritrea to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 23 May (S/2000/476) from the representative of Algeria addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communiqué issued by the Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution at its sixty-fifth session, held at ambassadorial level at Addis Ababa on 18 May 2000 to discuss the conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea.

Letter dated 23 May (S/2000/479) from the representative of Djibouti addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communiqué dated 18 May 2000 from the President of Djibouti and current chairman of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development.

Letter dated 24 May (S/2000/477) from the representative of Algeria addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communiqué issued on the same date by the office of the Chairman of OAU.

Letter dated 24 May (S/2000/481) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 25 May (S/2000/483) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 26 May (S/2000/493) from the representative of Algeria addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communiqué issued on 24 May 2000 by OAU.

Identical letters dated 26 May (S/2000/495) from the representative of Algeria addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communiqué issued on the same date by the office of the Chairman of OAU.

Letter dated 27 May (S/2000/498) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of Eritrea to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 29 May (S/2000/499) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of Eritrea to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 30 May (S/2000/505) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 2 June (S/2000/523) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia to the President of the Security Council.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 2 June (S/2000/530), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1298 (2000), describing the latest developments in the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia, in particular the proximity talks conducted under the auspices of OAU and the resumption of fighting between the two countries.

Letter dated 3 June (S/2000/532) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 5 June (S/2000/534) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 3 June 2000 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 5 June (S/2000/535) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on 1 June 2000 by OAU.

Letter dated 6 June (S/2000/542) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 6 June (S/2000/580) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final document of the Thirteenth Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena, Colombia, on 8 and 9 April 2000.

Letter dated 9 June (S/2000/554) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of Eritrea to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 June (S/2000/557) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 9 June (S/2000/561) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Identical letters dated 12 June (S/2000/560) from the representative of Algeria addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communiqué issued on the same date by the office of the Chairman of OAU concerning the proximity talks held at Algiers from 30 May to 10 June 2000.

Letter dated 13 June (S/2000/568) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 14 June (S/2000/576) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the office of the Prime Minister of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 14 June (S/2000/585) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 15 June (S/2000/579) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Part II
Other matters considered by the Security Council

Chapter 33
Admission of new Members

A. Application of the Republic of Kiribati

At the **4016th meeting, on 25 June 1999**, the Security Council considered the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members (S/1999/715), in which the Committee recommended the adoption of a draft resolution concerning the application of the Republic of Kiribati for admission to membership in the United Nations (S/1999/477).

Decision: *At the 4016th meeting, on 25 June 1999, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote as resolution 1248 (1999).*

By resolution 1248 (1999), the Security Council recommended to the General Assembly that the Republic of Kiribati be admitted to membership in the United Nations. (For the full text of resolution 1248 (1999), see appendix V.)

When adopting the resolution, the Council, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the report of the Committee, decided to have recourse to the provisions of the last paragraph of rule 60 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure in order to submit its recommendation to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session.

The President announced his intention to convey the decision of the Council to the Secretary-General for transmittal to the General Assembly in accordance with the provisions of rule 60 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President then made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1999/18), in which, *inter alia*, he extended congratulations to the Republic of Kiribati on this historic occasion; and the Council noted with great satisfaction the Republic of Kiribati's solemn commitment to uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to fulfil all the obligations contained therein. (For the full text of S/PRST/1999/18, see appendix VI.)

B. Application of the Republic of Nauru

At the **4017th meeting, on 25 June 1999**, the council considered the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members (S/1999/716), in which the Committee recommended the adoption of a draft resolution concerning the application of the Republic of Nauru for admission to membership in the United Nations (S/1999/478).

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, the representative of China made a statement.

Decision: *At the 4017th meeting, on 25 June 1999, the draft resolution contained in document S/1999/716 was adopted as resolution 1249 (1999) by 14 votes in favour (Argentina, Bahrain, Brazil, Canada, France, Gabon, Gambia, Malaysia, Namibia, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Slovenia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America) to none against, with 1 abstention (China).*

By resolution 1249 (1999), the Security Council recommended to the General Assembly that the Republic of Nauru be admitted to membership in the United Nations. (For the full text of resolution 1249 (1999), see appendix V.)

When adopting the resolution, the Council, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the report of the Committee, decided to have recourse to the provisions of the last paragraph of rule 60 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure in order to submit its recommendation to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session.

The President announced his intention to convey the decision of the Council to the Secretary-General for transmittal to the General Assembly in accordance with the provisions of rule 60 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President then made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1999/19), in which, *inter alia*, he extended congratulations to the Republic of Nauru on this historic occasion; and the Council noted with great satisfaction the Republic of Nauru's solemn commitment to uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to fulfil all the obligations contained therein. (For the full text of S/PRST/1999/19, see appendix VI.)

C. Application of the Kingdom of Tonga

By a note dated 16 July 1999 (S/1999/793), the Secretary-General circulated the application of the Kingdom of Tonga for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 8 July 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Defence of the Kingdom of Tonga to the Secretary-General, annexed to the note.

At the **4024th meeting, on 22 July 1999**, the Council referred the application of the Kingdom of Tonga to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, in accordance with rule 59 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

At the **4026th meeting, on 28 July 1999**, the Council considered the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members (S/1999/823), in which the Committee recommended the adoption of a draft resolution concerning the application of the Kingdom of Tonga for admission to membership in the United Nations (S/1999/793).

Decision: *At the 4026th meeting, on 28 July 1999, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote as resolution 1253 (1999).*

By resolution 1253 (1999), the Security Council recommended to the General Assembly that the Kingdom of Tonga be admitted to membership in the United Nations. (For the full text of resolution 1253 (1999), see appendix V.)

When adopting the resolution, the Council, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the report of the Committee, decided to have recourse to the provisions of the last paragraph of rule 60 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure in order to submit its recommendation to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session.

The President announced his intention to convey the decision of the Council to the Secretary-General for transmittal to the General Assembly in accordance with the provisions of rule 60 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President then made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1999/23), in which, *inter alia*, he extended congratulations to the Kingdom of Tonga on this historic occasion; and the Council noted with great satisfaction the Kingdom of Tonga's solemn commitment to uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to fulfil all the obligations contained therein. (For the full text of S/PRST/1999/23, see appendix VI.)

D. Application of Tuvalu

By a note dated 5 January 2000 (S/2000/5), the Secretary-General circulated the application of Tuvalu for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 16 November 1999 from the Prime Minister of Tuvalu to the Secretary-General, annexed to the note.

At the **4093rd meeting, on 28 January 2000**, the Council referred the application of Tuvalu to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, in accordance with rule 59 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

At the **4103rd meeting, on 17 February 2000**, the Council considered the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members (S/2000/70), in which the Committee recommended the adoption of a draft resolution concerning the application of Tuvalu for admission to membership in the United Nations (S/2000/5).

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, the representative of China made a statement.

Decision: *At the 4103rd meeting, on 17 February 2000, the draft resolution contained in document S/2000/70 was adopted as resolution 1290 (2000) by 14 votes in favour (Argentina, Bangladesh, Canada, France, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mali, Namibia, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America) to none against, with 1 abstention (China).*

By resolution 1290 (2000), the Security Council recommended to the General Assembly that Tuvalu be admitted to membership in the United Nations. (For the full text of resolution 1290 (2000), see appendix V.)

When adopting the resolution, the Council, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the report of the Committee, decided to have recourse to the provisions of the last paragraph of rule 60 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure in order to submit its recommendation to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session.

The President announced his intention to convey the decision of the Council to the Secretary-General for transmittal to the General Assembly in accordance with the provisions of rule 60 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President then made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2000/6), in which he extended congratulations to Tuvalu on this historic occasion; and the Council noted with great satisfaction Tuvalu's solemn commitment to uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to fulfil all the obligations contained therein. (For the full text of S/PRST/2000/6, see appendix VI.)

Chapter 34

Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly

At the **4040th meeting, held in public on 2 September 1999** in accordance with the decision taken in June 1993 (S/26015), the Security Council considered its draft report to the General Assembly covering the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999.

The Council heard an explanatory statement by the Secretariat.

The Council adopted the draft report without a vote, and the decision was reflected in a note by the President of the Security Council dated 2 September 1999 (S/1999/933).

Chapter 35
International Court of Justice

A. Election of five members of the International Court of Justice

In a note dated 7 September 1999 (S/1999/940), the Secretary-General drew the attention of the Security Council to the fact that the terms of office of five members of the International Court of Justice would expire on 5 February 2000 and, in accordance with Article 7 of the Statute of the Court, circulated a list of candidates, nominated by national groups, to fill the vacancies that would occur. In an addendum dated 27 October (S/1999/940/Add.1), the Secretary-General drew attention to additional information regarding nominations by national groups; a consolidated list was circulated in a note dated 28 October (S/1999/940/Rev.1). In a note dated 8 September (S/1999/941), the Secretary-General had circulated the curricula vitae of the candidates.

In a memorandum dated 14 September (S/1999/939), the Secretary-General described the steps to be taken in accordance with Articles 2 to 4 and 7 to 12 of the Statute of the Court and rules 40 and 61 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council to fill the vacancies that would occur in the Court as a result of the expiration on 5 February 2000 of the terms of office of five members.

At the **4059th meeting, on 3 November 1999**, after reviewing the procedure, the President, with the consent of the Council, selected, by drawing lots, two delegations, France and the United States of America, to designate one member each to serve as tellers.

The Council proceeded to vote by secret ballot on the candidates nominated in document S/1999/940/Rev.1.

On the first ballot, Awn Shawkat Al-Khasawneh (Jordan), Gilbert Guillaume (France), Rosalyn Higgins (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Gonzalo Parra-Aranguren (Venezuela) and Raymond Ranjeva (Madagascar) obtained the required absolute majority of votes in the Security Council.

The President of the Security Council communicated by a letter to the President of the General Assembly the result of the vote in the Council. The Council remained in session, pending the result of the vote in the Assembly. Upon receipt of a letter from the President of the General Assembly, the President informed the Council that, in the Balloting held simultaneously in the Assembly, Mr. Awn Shawkat Al-Khasawneh, Mr. Gilbert Guillaume, Ms. Rosalyn Higgins, Mr. Gonzalo Parra-Aranguren and Mr. Raymond Ranjeva had obtained the required absolute majority of votes and had therefore been elected members of the International Court of Justice for a term of office of nine years, beginning on 6 February 2000.

B. Date of an election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice

In a note dated 24 November 1999 (S/1999/1197), the Secretary-General drew the attention of the Council to the fact that a vacancy would occur in the International Court of Justice as a result of the resignation, effective 29 February 2000, of Judge Stephen Schwebel (United States of America), which would have to be filled in accordance with Article 14 of the Statute of the Court.

At its **4075th meeting, on 30 November 1999**, the Council considered the question of the date of an election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice.

The President made a statement in which he drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/1205) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

Decision: *At the 4075th meeting, on 30 November 1999, draft resolution S/1999/1205 was adopted without a vote as resolution 1278 (1999).*

By resolution 1278 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, noted with regret the resignation of Judge Stephen Schwebel, taking effect on 29 February 2000, and decided that the election to fill the vacancy in the International Court of Justice should take place on 2 March 2000 at a meeting of the Security Council and at a meeting of the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session. (For the full text of resolution 1278 (1999), see appendix V.)

C. Election of a member of the International Court of Justice

In a memorandum dated 11 February 2000 (S/2000/105), the Secretary-General described the steps to be taken in accordance with Article 14 of the Statute of the Court in order to fill the vacancy that had occurred in the Court.

In a note dated 1 March (S/200/106 and Add.1 and 2), the Secretary-General submitted the name of the candidate nominated by national groups to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Stephen Schwebel. In a note dated 11 February (S/2000/107), the Secretary-General had circulated the curriculum vitae of the candidate.

At the **4107th meeting, on 2 March 2000**, after reviewing the procedure, the President, with the consent of the Council, selected, by drawing lots, two delegations, Canada and Mali, to designate one member each to serve as tellers.

The Council proceeded to vote by secret ballot on the candidate nominated in documents S/2000/106 and Add.1 and 2.

On the first ballot, Thomas Buergenthal (United States of America) obtained the required absolute majority of votes in the Security Council.

The President of the Security Council then communicated by a letter addressed to the President of the General Assembly the result of the vote in the Council. The Council remained in session, pending the result of the vote in the Assembly. Upon receipt of a letter from the President of the General Assembly, the President informed the Council that, in the balloting held simultaneously in the Assembly, Mr. Thomas Buergenthal had obtained an absolute majority of votes and had therefore been elected a member of the International Court of Justice for a term of office expiring on 5 February 2006.

Chapter 36

Security Council documentation and working methods and procedure

A. Security Council working methods and procedure

Action by the Security Council from 30 December 199 to 15 June 2000

In a note dated 30 December 1999 (S/1999/1291), the President of the Security Council stated the following:

> "1. The members of the Security Council recall the statement of the President of the Council of 16 December 1994 (S/PRST/1994/81), on an increased recourse to open meetings, and also the note by the President of 30 October 1998 (S/1998/1016) in which the members agreed that the Secretary-General was to be encouraged to make statements to the Council, when he deemed it appropriate, in public meetings of the Council. The members of the Council also welcome recent steps which have been taken by the Council to hold briefings by members of the Secretariat in Council meetings. Restating their view that there should be an increased recourse to public meetings, the members of the Council have agreed that they should make every effort to determine which matters, including situations involving specific countries, could usefully be considered in public meetings of the Council, in particular at an early stage in its consideration of a subject.
>
> "2. The members of the Security Council recall the note by the President of the Council of 30 June 1993 (S/26015), in which it was agreed that the Council should keep under due consideration new ways to provide information to States that are not members of the Council, so as to enhance its practice in that respect. The members of the Council have agreed that henceforth, in the absence of agreement to the contrary, the President of the Council should make draft resolutions and draft presidential statements available to States that are not members of the Council as soon as they are introduced within informal consultations of the whole. The availability of draft resolutions in blue in accordance with note S/1994/230 of 28 February 1994 will remain unaffected. The members of the Council reiterate the note by the President of 17 February 1999 (S/1999/165), in which it was stressed that the drafting of resolutions and statements by the President of the Council should be carried out in a manner that would allow adequate participation of all members of the Council.
>
> "3. The members of the Security Council have noted the importance of the practice of the presidency of briefing States that are not members of the Council. They agree that such briefings should be substantive and detailed and should cover elements presented by the President to the press. They also agree that such briefings should take place shortly after informal consultations of the whole. Whenever possible, interpretation should be provided for these briefings. The members encourage the President of the Council, at those briefings or as soon thereafter as practicable, to continue to make available to States that are not members of the Council copies of statements that he makes to the media following informal consultations.
>
> "4. Recalling the statement of the President of the Security Council of 28 March 1996 (S/PRST/1996/13) and the note by the President of 30 October 1998 (S/1998/1016), and taking note of paragraphs 54 and 55 of the report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/54/87), the members of the Council encourage the Secretary-General to make the briefing notes on field operations distributed to the members of the Council available, in a timely manner, to States non-members of the Council.
>
> "5. In an effort further to advance the resolution of a matter under consideration, the members of the Security Council have agreed to use a range of meeting options from which they can select the one best suited to facilitate specific discussions. Recognizing that the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and their own practice provide them with considerable

flexibility in choosing how best to structure their meetings, members of the Council have agreed that meetings of the Council could be structured according to, but not limited to, the following formats:

"(a) *Public meetings*

(i) To adopt Council action, at which Member States that are not members of the Security Council participate pursuant to the Charter of the United Nations;

(ii) To hold, *inter alia*, briefings, thematic debates and orientation debates, at which Member States that are not members of the Security Council participate pursuant to the Charter;

"(b) *Private meetings*

(i) To hold briefings or other debates, which any interested Member State may attend;

(ii) To allow certain Member States whose interests the Security Council considers are specially affected by the matter under consideration to attend, such as parties to a conflict;

(iii) To permit the transaction of Security Council business which only members of the Security Council attend, e.g., appointment of the Secretary-General.

"6. The members of the Security Council will continue their consideration of other initiatives concerning the Council's documentation and other procedural questions."

In a note dated 17 January 2000 (S/2000/27), the President of the Security Council stated the following:

"1. Pursuant to paragraph 4 (b) of the note by the President of the Security Council dated 30 October 1998 (S/1998/1016) and following consultations among the members of the Council under the no-objection procedure, the members of the Council agreed to elect the chairpersons and vice-chairpersons of the following sanctions committees for a period running until 31 December 2000:

Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait

Chairman: His Excellency Mr. Peter van Walsum (Netherlands)

Vice-Chairmen: Argentina and Ukraine

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Chairman: His Excellency Mr. Volodymyr Yu. Yel'chenko (Ukraine)

Vice-Chairmen: Bangladesh and Jamaica

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia

Chairman: His Excellency Mr. Saïd Ben Mustapha (Tunisia)

Vice-Chairmen: Jamaica and Netherlands

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola

Chairman: His Excellency Mr. Robert R. Fowler (Canada)

Vice-Chairmen: Argentina and Malaysia

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda

Chairman: His Excellency Mr. Hasmy Agam (Malaysia)

Vice-Chairmen: Canada and Tunisia

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) concerning Liberia

Chairman: His Excellency Mr. Martin Andjaba (Namibia)

Vice-Chairmen: Canada and Malaysia

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone

> Chairman: His Excellency Mr. Anwarul Karim Chowdhury (Bangladesh)
>
> Vice-Chairmen: Mali and Namibia
>
> *Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998)*
>
> Chairperson: Her Excellency Ms. M. Patricia Durrant, CD (Jamaica)
>
> Vice-Chairmen: Netherlands and Tunisia
>
> *Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Afghanistan*
>
> Chairman: His Excellency Mr. Arnoldo Manuel Listre (Argentina)
>
> Vice-Chairmen: Mali and Ukraine
>
> "2. The Bureau of each of the above-mentioned sanctions committees will be composed as above for a term ending on 31 December 2000."

In a note dated 28 February (S/2000/155), the President of the Security Council stated the following:

> "1. The members of the Security Council recall the letters from the President of the Security Council of 18 November 1999 to the new members of the Security Council elected for the term of 2000-2001 by the General Assembly, at its fifty-fourth session, and have agreed that the newly elected members of the Council will upon their request be invited to observe the informal consultations of the Council members for the period of one month immediately preceding their term of membership (that is, with effect from 1 December) for the purpose of acquainting themselves with the activities of the Council.
>
> "2. The members of the Security Council have also agreed that each of those delegations should be represented at the level of Permanent Representative or Deputy Permanent Representative. For that purpose, one seat will be assigned to each delegation at the side of the consultation room.
>
> "3. The members of the Security Council will continue their consideration of other initiatives concerning the Council's documentation and other procedural questions."

In a note dated 31 March (S/2000/274), the President of the Security Council stated the following:

> "1. The members of the Security Council refer to the difficulties and disruption caused by the collection of copies of statements from outside the Council Chamber and wish to state that they have agreed to the following arrangements for the distribution of statements:
>
> "(a) Texts of statements made in the meetings of the Security Council will, at the request of the delegation making the statement, be distributed by the Secretariat inside the Council Chamber to council members and other Member States and permanent observers to the United Nations present at the meeting;
>
> "(b) Any delegation requesting the distribution of its statement shall provide at least 200 copies to the Secretariat sufficiently in advance of the statement being made. Where a delegation provides to the Secretariat fewer than 200 copies of its statement, those copies will be placed outside the Council Chamber at the end of the meeting. Delegations are requested not to make statements otherwise available during the meeting.
>
> "2. The above arrangement is exhaustive and replaces the practice provided for under the note by the President of the Security Council dated 23 March 1994 (S/1994/329).
>
> "3. The members of the Council will continue their consideration of other suggestions concerning the Council's documentation and related matters."

B. Security Council documentation and related matters

Communications received from 21 December 1999 to 15 June 2000

Letter dated 21 December 1999 (S/1999/1273) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General.

Summary statement by the Secretary-General dated 15 February 2000 (S/2000/40) on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration.

Letter dated 2 March (S/2000/183) from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 7 March (S/2000/192) from the representative of Egypt addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 7 March (S/2000/198) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 12 March (S/2000/212) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 13 March (S/2000/237) from the representative of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 21 March (S/2000/238) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 23 March (S/2000/251) from the representative of Tunisia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 24 March (S/2000/253) from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 March (S/2000/264) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General.

Part III
Military Staff Committee

Chapter 37
Work of the Military Staff Committee

The Military Staff Committee, established pursuant to Article 47 of the Charter of the United Nations, functioned continually under its draft rules of procedure during the period under review.

The Committee held a total of 26 meetings during the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000. Outside of its formal meetings the Committee maintained regular contact with the Military Adviser to the Secretary-General, received briefings from a representative of the Department for Disarmament Affairs and visited the French Navy training ship *Jeanne d'Arc* and frigate *Georges Leygues*. Other business included regular attendance at symposiums and briefings organized by the Department for Disarmament Affairs and a briefing by the Committee to the national military advisers to the Permanent Missions to the United Nations during their annual conference.

Meetings were chaired regularly by heads of delegation and representatives of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council.

During the period, the Committee remained prepared to carry out the functions assigned to it under the terms of Article 47 of the Charter.

Part IV
Matters brought to the attention of the Security Council but not discussed at meetings of the Council during the period covered

Chapter 38
Communication from Iraq

Letter dated 17 June 1999 (S/1999/690) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 16 June 1999 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Chapter 39
Communications concerning the question of Korea

Letter dated 18 June 1999 (S/1999/693) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 8 July (S/1999/765) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a Government memorandum dated 6 July 1999.

Letter dated 18 August (S/1999/892) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 17 August 1999 by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Letter dated 27 August (S/1999/925) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a memorandum issued on 24 August 1999 by the Panmunjom Mission of the Korean People's Army.

Letter dated 3 September (S/1999/952) from the representative of the Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 October (S/1999/1063) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York on 23 September 1999.

Letter dated 13 December (S/1999/1242) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 March 2000 (S/2000/233) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 20 April (S/2000/339) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 13 April 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union concerning the announcement of a summit meeting between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea.

Letter dated 6 June (S/2000/580) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final document of the Thirteenth Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Cartagena, Colombia, on 8 and 9 April 2000.

Chapter 40
Communications concerning the situation in the Great Lakes region

Letter dated 21 June 1999 (S/1999/700) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the arms trade to and within the Great Lakes region, issued on 18 June 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 29 December (S/1999/1296) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the

Security Council, informing him that he had decided to appoint Berhanu Dinka as his Special Representative for the Great Lakes Region.

Letter dated 30 December (S/1999/1297) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 29 December 1999 (S/1999/1296) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the decision contained therein.

Letter dated 26 January 2000 (S/2000/73) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 24 May (S/2000/385) from the representative of Kenya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the Nairobi Declaration on the Problem of the Proliferation of Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa, adopted at Nairobi on 15 March 2000.

Chapter 41
Communication concerning the Group of Eight

Note verbale dated 24 June 1999 (S/1999/711) from the Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, as the Presidency of the Group of Eight industrialized countries, a statement on regional questions issued on 20 June 1999 by the Group of Eight.

Chapter 42
The India-Pakistan question

Note verbale dated 24 June 1999 (S/1999/711) from the Permanent Mission of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on regional questions issued on 20 June 1999 by the Group of Eight.

Letter dated 28 June (S/1999/732) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on Kashmir issued on 24 June 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 6 July (S/1999/761) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a press release issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its resumed seventy-first regular session, held at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on 3 July 1999.

Letter dated 10 August (S/1999/867) from the representative of Pakistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 2 September (S/1999/937) from the representative of Pakistan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 30 August 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 23 January 2000 (S/2000/48) from the representative of Pakistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a press statement issued on 22 January 2000 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan.

Letter dated 24 January (S/2000/49) from the representative of Pakistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 28 February (S/2000/162) from the representative of Pakistan addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 4 May (S/2000/384) from the representative of Pakistan addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 12 June (S/2000/573) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him of his intention to appoint Major General Manuel Saavedra (Uruguay) as the Chief Military Observer of the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan.

Letter dated 14 June (S/2000/574) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 12 June 2000 (S/2000/573) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of its contents.

Chapter 43
Communication concerning the situation in the Comoros

Letter dated 2 July 1999 (S/1999/763) from the representative of the Comoros addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Chapter 44
Communications concerning the question of the Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa islands

Letter dated 6 July 1999 (S/1999/761) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a press release issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its resumed seventy-first regular session, held at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on 3 July 1999.

Letter dated 20 July (S/1999/802) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting an excerpt from the statement made by the Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates at the twenty-sixth session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Ouagadougou from 28 June to 2 July 1999.

Letter dated 14 September (S/1999/974) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a press release issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its seventy-second regular session, held at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on 10 and 11 September 1999.

Letter dated 21 December (S/1999/1273) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 3 April 2000 (S/2000/281) from the representative of Bahrain addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a resolution adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its one hundred and thirteenth regular session, held at the level of Ministers for Foreign Affairs at Beirut on 11 and 12 March 2000.

Chapter 45
Communications concerning the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

Letter dated 6 July 1999 (S/1999/761) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a press release issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its resumed seventy-first regular session, held at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on 3 July 1999.

Letter dated 5 August (S/1999/853) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the Tokyo Forum for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, adopted on 25 July 1999.

Letter dated 24 August (S/1999/924) from the representative of Burkina Faso addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the twenty-sixth session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Ouagadougou from 28 June to 1 July 1999.

Letter dated 3 September (S/1999/938) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 30 August 1999 by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Letter dated 3 September (S/1999/942) from the representatives of China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Bishkek Declaration signed on 25 August 1999 by the Heads of State of China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan.

Letter dated 3 September (S/1999/951) from the representative of Mongolia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a memorandum issued on 1 September 1999 by the Government of Mongolia.

Letter dated 23 September (S/1999/996) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 15 October (S/1999/1063) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York on 23 September 1999.

Letter dated 27 October (S/1999/1102) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Final Declaration of the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held at Vienna from 6 to 8 October 1999.

Letter dated 2 December (S/1999/1216) from the representative of Saudi Arabia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and the Riyadh Declaration adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its twentieth session, held at Riyadh from 27 to 29 November 1999.

Letter dated 10 December (S/2000/120) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to the Secretary-General, enclosing a letter of the same date from the Director General to the President of the Security Council, informing the Council of the intention of IAEA to conduct a safeguards inspection in Iraq in accordance with the safeguards agreement concluded between Iraq and IAEA pursuant to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

Letter dated 28 February 2000 (S/2000/160) from the representative of Mongolia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the law of Mongolia on its nuclear-weapon-free status and a related resolution, both adopted on 3 February 2000 by the Parliament of Mongolia.

Letter dated 10 March (S/2000/210) from the representative of New Zealand addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a resolution on nuclear disarmament adopted on 23 February 2000 by the Parliament of New Zealand.

Letter dated 6 June (S/2000/580) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final document of the Thirteenth Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena, Colombia, on 8 and 9 April 2000.

Chapter 46
Communications concerning the Gulf Cooperation Council

Letter dated 6 July 1999 (S/1999/761) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a press release issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its resumed seventy-first regular session, held at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on 3 July 1999.

Letter dated 14 September (S/1999/974) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a press release issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its seventy-second regular session, held at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on 10 and 11 September 1999.

Letter dated 2 December (S/1999/1216) from the representative of Saudi Arabia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and the Riyadh Declaration adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its twentieth session, held at Riyadh from 27 to 29 November 1999.

Letter dated 13 June 2000 (S/2000/577) from the representative of Saudi Arabia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a press release issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its seventy-fifth regular session, held at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on 3 June 2000.

Chapter 47
Communications concerning relations between Iraq and Turkey

Letter dated 10 July 1999 (S/1999/778) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 8 July 1999 from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 1 August (S/1999/840) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 31 July 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 October (S/1999/1028) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 18 November (S/1999/1188) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 17 November 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 4 December (S/1999/1222) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 2 December 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 4 December (S/1999/1225) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 2 December 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 December (S/1999/1231) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 7 December 1999 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 26 December (S/1999/1279) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 24 December 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 3 March 2000 (S/2000/182) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 2 March 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 11 April (S/2000/306) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 10 April 2000 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 27 April (S/2000/353) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 26 April 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 May (S/2000/475) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 22 May 2000 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 June (S/2000/546) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 6 June 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Chapter 48

Communications concerning the situation between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq

Letter dated 12 July 1999 (S/1999/781) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 12 August (S/1999/877) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 26 August (S/1999/926) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 27 October (S/1999/1101) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 2 December (S/1999/1216) from the representative of Saudi Arabia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and the Riyadh Declaration adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its twentieth session, held at Riyadh from 27 to 29 November 1999.

Letter dated 20 December (S/1999/1271) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 28 January 2000 (S/2000/79) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note verbale dated 9 November 1999 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of Iraq in Tehran.

Letter dated 31 January (S/2000/78) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note verbale dated 25 November 1999 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of Iraq in Tehran.

Letter dated 31 January (S/2000/82) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note verbale dated 15 November 1999 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of Iraq in Tehran.

Letter dated 7 February (S/2000/93) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 15 February (S/2000/127) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note verbale dated 23 January 2000 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of Iraq in Tehran.

Letter dated 15 February (S/2000/128) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note verbale dated 25 January 2000 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of Iraq in Tehran.

Letter dated 15 February (S/2000/129) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note verbale dated 22 January 2000 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of Iraq in Tehran.

Letter dated 21 February (S/2000/141) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 28 February (S/2000/164) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note verbale dated 7 February 2000 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of Iraq in Tehran.

Letter dated 13 March (S/2000/216) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note verbale dated 22 February 2000 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of Iraq in Tehran.

Letter dated 27 March (S/2000/258) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 28 March (S/2000/271) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note verbale dated 13 March 2000 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of Iraq in Tehran.

Letter dated 4 April (S/2000/285) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 April (S/2000/328) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 28 April (S/2000/361) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 8 May (S/2000/398) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 May (S/2000/411) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note verbale dated 29 April 2000 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of Iraq in Tehran.

Letter dated 12 May (S/2000/426) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 31 May (S/2000/528) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 14 June (S/2000/589) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Chapter 49

Communication from the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan

Letter dated 26 July 1999 (S/1999/825) from the representatives of the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a joint communiqué on the working meeting of their Ministers for Foreign Affairs, issued at Tashkent on 16 July 1999.

Chapter 50

Communications concerning the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa

Letter dated 2 August 1999 (S/1999/859) from the representative of Cameroon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the subregional high-level seminar on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, held at Yaoundé from 19 to 21 July 1999 as part of the programme of activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa.

Letter dated 2 August (S/1999/860) from the representative of Cameroon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa on its eleventh ministerial meeting, held at Yaoundé from 21 to 23 July 1999.

Letter dated 5 November 1999 (S/1999/1141) from the representative of Cameroon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, on behalf of the Chairman of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, the report on the Subregional Conference on the Proliferation of and Illicit Traffic in Small Arms in Central Africa, held at N'Djamena from 25 to 27 October 1999, and the report of the Committee on its twelfth ministerial meeting, held at N'Djamena from 27 to 30 October 1999, as well as the N'Djamena Declaration and a special resolution.

Letter dated 30 May 2000 (S/2000/506) from the representative of Chad addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa on its thirteenth ministerial meeting, held at N'Djamena from 2 to 6 May 2000.

Chapter 51

Communications concerning the Sudan and request for a meeting

Letter dated 6 August 1999 (S/1999/866) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 17 August (S/1999/889) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 15 August 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 19 August (S/1999/895) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Government of the Sudan.

Letter dated 23 August (S/1999/903) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 23 September (S/1999/997) from the observer of the League of Arab States addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a resolution adopted on 13 September 1999 by the Council of the League of Arab States at its one hundred and twelfth regular session, held at Cairo on 12 and 13 September 1999.

Letter dated 12 October (S/1999/1057) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 28 October (S/1999/1100) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 2 November (S/1999/1125) from the representative of Finland addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the extension of the ceasefire in the Sudan, issued on 21 October 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 10 March 2000 (S/2000/209) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on humanitarian aid in southern Sudan, issued on 8 March 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 3 April (S/2000/280) from the representative of Bahrain addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in the name of the members of the League of Arab States, a resolution adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its resumed one hundred and thirteenth regular session, held at Cairo on 28 March 2000.

Letter dated 5 April (S/2000/288) from the representative of Djibouti addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 28 March 2000 from the President of Djibouti to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 8 May (S/2000/402) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the bombing of civilian targets by the Sudanese air force, issued on 5 May 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 1 June (S/2000/513) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for External Relations of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 June (S/2000/517) from the representative of Algeria addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 June (S/2000/521) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting, in his capacity as Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, a special meeting of the Council to consider lifting the sanctions against the Sudan.

Letter dated 2 June (S/2000/533) from the representative of Gabon addressed to the President of the Security Council, conveying, in his capacity as Chairman of the Group of African States for the month of June 2000, the request of the Group that the Security Council consider the immediate lifting of the sanctions imposed on the Sudan.

Chapter 52
Communications concerning relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Japan

Letter dated 10 August 1999 (S/1999/873) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Letter dated 3 September (S/1999/938) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 30 August 1999 by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Chapter 53
The situation in Liberia

Letter dated 11 August 1999 (S/1999/876) from the representative of Liberia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note verbale from the Government of Liberia to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 30 August (S/1999/929) from the representative of Togo addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final communiqué of the meeting of the ad hoc Committee of West African Ministers for Foreign Affairs on the situation in Liberia, held at Lomé on 26 August 1999.

Letter dated 20 September (S/1999/992) from the representative of Togo addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the Declaration of the ad hoc Committee of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States, signed at Abuja on 16 September 1999.

Letter dated 12 October (S/1999/1064) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him of his intention to extend the mandate of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Liberia until the end of December 2000.

Letter dated 15 October (S/1999/1065) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the

Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 12 October 1999 (S/1999/1064) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the intention contained therein.

Letter dated 31 December (S/1999/1301) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) concerning Liberia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee, submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

Chapter 54
Communication concerning the Southern African Development Community

Identical letters dated 24 August 1999 (S/1999/917) from the representative of Mozambique addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting the communiqué of the Summit of Heads of State or Government of the Southern African Development Community, held at Maputo on 17 and 18 August 1999.

Chapter 55
Communication concerning the Organization of the Islamic Conference

Letter dated 24 August 1999 (S/1999/924) from the representative of Burkina Faso addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the twenty-sixth session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Ouagadougou from 28 June to 1 July 1999.

Chapter 56
Communications concerning terrorism

Letter dated 30 August 1999 (S/1999/927) from the representative of Kyrgyzstan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a joint declaration signed on 28 August 1999 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

Letter dated 23 September (S/1999/996) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, *inter alia*, a statement on terrorism issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 29 October (S/1999/1114) from the representative of Ukraine addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on joint actions in connection with the increase of the threat of terrorism, adopted at Yalta, Ukraine, on 8 October 1999 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Letter dated 19 November (S/1999/1204) from the representative of Burkina Faso addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Convention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Combating International Terrorism, adopted by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers at its twenty-sixth session, held at Ouagadougou from 28 June to 1 July 1999.

Letter dated 17 February 2000 (S/2000/136) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the recent terrorist acts in Tehran issued on 15 February 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 25 May (S/2000/501) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General.

Chapter 57
Communication concerning the Bishkek Declaration

Letter dated 3 September 1999 (S/1999/942) from the representatives of China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Bishkek Declaration signed on 25 August 1999 by the Heads of State of China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan.

Chapter 58

Communication concerning Baltic and Black Sea cooperation

Letter dated 17 September 1999 (S/1999/988) from the representative of Ukraine addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the joint statement of the High Participants in the International Conference on the theme "Baltic and Black Sea Cooperation: to the Integrated Europe of the twenty-first century without dividing lines", held at Yalta, Ukraine, on 10 and 11 September 1999.

Chapter 59

Communication concerning the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building Measures in Asia

Letter dated 17 September 1999 (S/1999/993) from the representative of Kazakhstan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Declaration on the Principles Guiding Relations among the States Members of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building Measures in Asia, signed at Almaty on 14 September 1999, and the resolution adopted on the same date by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Conference.

Chapter 60

Communication concerning the border zone between Guinea and Liberia

Letter dated 20 September 1999 (S/1999/992) from the representative of Togo addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the Declaration of the ad hoc Committee of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States, signed at Abuja on 16 September 1999.

Chapter 61

Communication from the five permanent members of the Security Council

Letter dated 23 September 1999 (S/1999/996) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Chapter 62

Communication concerning the situation in Pakistan following the military takeover on 12 October 1999

Letter dated 20 October 1999 (S/1999/1095) from the representative of Canada addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Canada to the President of the Security Council, enclosing the concluding statement of the special meeting of the Commonwealth Ministerial Action Group on the Harare Declaration, held in London on 18 October 1999.

Chapter 63

Letter dated 31 March 1998 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 28 October 1999 (S/1999/1152) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that he intended to extend the presence of the United Nations Political Office in Bougainville by a further 12 months.

Letter dated 10 November (S/1999/1153) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 28 October 1999 (S/1999/1152) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the intention contained therein.

Letter dated 28 March 2000 (S/2000/265) from the representative of Papua New Guinea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the Loloata Understanding on the Bougainville issue, signed on 23 March 2000.

Chapter 64

Communications concerning the situation in the area of the border between Georgia and the Russian Federation

Letter dated 16 November 1999 (S/1999/1176) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 10 November 1999 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia.

Letter dated 18 November (S/1999/1181) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 17 November 1999 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia.

Letter dated 23 November (S/1999/1196) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation.

Letter dated 13 December (S/1999/1244) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Georgia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 23 December (S/1999/1277) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 22 December 1999 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia.

Chapter 65

Communications concerning south-eastern Europe

Letter dated 23 November 1999 (S/1999/1210) from the representative of Liechtenstein addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Chairman's summary of the Extraordinary Liechtenstein Colloquium on Peace and the Future in South-Eastern Europe, held at Triesenberg, Liechtenstein, from 17 to 20 June 1999.

Letter dated 15 February 2000 (S/2000/125) from the representative of Romania addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Bucharest Declaration, adopted on 12 February 2000 at the third Meeting of Heads of State and Government of South-East European Countries.

Letter dated 25 May (S/2000/541) from the representative of Italy addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the Ancona Declaration and other documents adopted at the Conference on Security and Development in the Adriatic and Ionian, held at Ancona, Italy, on 19 and 20 May 2000.

Chapter 66

Communication concerning the Summit of Heads of State, Government and Delegation of the Gulf of Guinea

Letter dated 24 November 1999 (S/1999/1201) from the representative of Gabon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the Summit of Heads of State, Government and Delegation of the Gulf of Guinea, held at Libreville on 19 November 1999.

Chapter 67

Communication concerning the Intergovernmental Authority on Development

Letter dated 29 November 1999 (S/1999/1206) from the representative of Djibouti addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, *inter alia*, the declaration of the seventh Summit of

Heads of State and Government of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, held in Djibouti on 26 November 1999.

Chapter 68
Communication from China and the Russian Federation

Letter dated 17 December 1999 (S/1999/1264) from the representatives of China and the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the joint statement adopted on 10 December 1999 following the informal meeting of the Presidents of China and the Russian Federation, held in Beijing on 9 and 10 December 1999.

Chapter 69
Communication concerning the maritime boundary between Eritrea and Yemen in the Red Sea

Letter dated 20 December 1999 (S/1999/1265) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Chapter 70
Communication relating to the implementation of the agreement between the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the application of safeguards in connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

Letter dated 20 December 1999 (S/1999/1268) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 17 December 1999 from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the Secretary-General, forwarding a report by the Director General and a resolution adopted by the General Conference of IAEA on the implementation of the agreement between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the application of safeguards in connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

Chapter 71
Communications concerning relations between the Sudan and the neighbouring countries

Letter dated 20 December 1999 (S/1999/1270) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 4 February 2000 (S/2000/88) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the normalization of relations between the Sudan and the neighbouring countries, issued on 31 January 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Chapter 72
Communications from and concerning the Islamic Republic of Iran

Letter dated 21 December 1999 (S/1999/1274) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note verbale dated 30 November 1999, with enclosure, from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., to the Embassy of Pakistan in Washington, D.C., to be forwarded to the United States Department of State.

Letter dated 17 February 2000 (S/2000/136) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the recent terrorist acts in Tehran issued on 15 February 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 25 February (S/2000/157) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the parliamentary elections in the Islamic Republic of Iran, issued on 23 February 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Chapter 73

Communications concerning the situation in Côte d'Ivoire following the military takeover

Letter dated 27 December 1999 (S/1999/1288) from the representative of Mali addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 25 December 1999 by the Government of Mali concerning the military *coup d'état* in Côte d'Ivoire.

Identical letters dated 30 December (S/1999/1303) from the representative of Mali addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final communiqué of the first meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs members of the Mediation and Security Council of the Economic Community of West African States, held at Bamako on 29 December 1999.

Chapter 74

Communication from Cuba

Letter dated 14 January 2000 (S/2000/44) from the representative of Cuba addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 5 January 2000 from the Chairman of the Cuban Civil Aeronautics Institute to the President of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

Chapter 75

Communication concerning the Economic Community of West African States and the West African Economic and Monetary Union

Letter dated 3 February 2000 (S/2000/91) from the representative of Mali addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Bamako Declaration on the acceleration of the integration process in West Africa, adopted by the ministerial meeting of the Economic Community of West African States and the West African Economic and Monetary Union, held at Bamako on 28 and 29 January 2000.

Chapter 76

The situation in the Republic of the Congo

Letter dated 4 February 2000 (S/2000/87) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the Republic of the Congo issued on 25 January 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 30 May (S/2000/506) from the representative of Chad addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, on its thirteenth ministerial meeting, held at N'Djamena from 2 to 6 May 2000.

Chapter 77

Communications concerning the elections in Senegal

Letter dated 16 February 2000 (S/2000/130) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the presidential elections in Senegal issued on 14 February 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 31 March (S/2000/279) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 29 March 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union, concerning the presidential election held in Senegal on 19 March 2000.

Chapter 78

Communications concerning the situation relating to Nagorny Karabakh and relations between Armenia and Azerbaijan

Letter dated 21 February 2000 (S/2000/138) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 15 February 2000 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan.

Letter dated 15 March (S/2000/221) from the representative of Armenia addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 17 April (S/2000/329) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 1 May (S/2000/371) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 20 April 2000 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan and a statement of the same date by the head of the Azerbaijani community of Nagorny Karabakh to the Co-Chairmen of the Minsk Group of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the States members of the Minsk Group.

Letter dated 2 May (S/2000/375 and Corr.1) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 10 April 2000 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan.

Letter dated 5 May (S/2000/390) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement adopted on 28 April 2000 by the Milli Mejlis (Parliament) of Azerbaijan.

Chapter 79

Communication concerning Djibouti

Letter dated 22 February 2000 (S/2000/153) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 21 February 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union concerning the framework agreement signed between the armed Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy and the Government of Djibouti.

Chapter 80

Communication concerning the draft international code of conduct on arms transfers

Letter dated 24 February 2000 (S/2000/146) from the representative of Costa Rica addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the draft international code of conduct on arms transfers drawn up by a group of 19 eminent persons and institutions that had received the Nobel Prize for Peace.

Chapter 81

Communication concerning the constitutional referendum in Zimbabwe

Letter dated 25 February 2000 (S/2000/174) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the constitutional referendum in Zimbabwe issued on the same date by the Presidency of the European Union.

Chapter 82

Communication concerning standby arrangements for peacekeeping

Progress report of the Secretary-General dated 8 March 2000 on standby arrangements for peacekeeping (S/2000/194), submitted in pursuance of the request of the Security Council for such a report (S/PRST/1994/22) and describing developments since the submission of his previous report, of 30 March 1999 (S/1999/361).

Chapter 83

Communications concerning relations between Iraq and Saudi Arabia

Letter dated 2 April 2000 (S/2000/278) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 1 April 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 30 May (S/2000/510) from the representative of Saudi Arabia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Chapter 84
The situation in Cambodia

Letter dated 12 April 2000 (S/2000/316) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on Cambodia: Khmer Rouge Tribunal, issued on 10 April 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Chapter 85
Communication from Georgia and Ukraine

Letter dated 26 April 2000 (S/2000/393) from the representatives of Georgia and Ukraine addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the joint statement issued by the Presidents of Georgia and Ukraine on the occasion of the official visit of the President of Ukraine to Georgia on 15 and 16 March 2000.

Chapter 86
Communication concerning relations between Armenia and Georgia

Letter dated 2 May 2000 (S/2000/377) from the representatives of Armenia and Georgia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the joint statement issued by the Presidents of Armenia and Georgia during the visit of the President of Armenia to Georgia on 28 to 29 March 2000.

Chapter 87
Communication concerning relations between Azerbaijan and Georgia

Letter dated 2 May 2000 (S/2000/378) from the representatives of Azerbaijan and Georgia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the joint statement issued by the Presidents of Azerbaijan and Georgia during the visit of the President of Azerbaijan to Georgia on 22 and 23 March 2000.

Chapter 88
Communication from Azerbaijan

Letter dated 11 May 2000 (S/2000/412) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a decision adopted on 9 May 2000 by the Milli Mejlis (Parliament) of Azerbaijan.

Chapter 89
Communication concerning the Solomon Islands

Letter dated 7 June 2000 (S/2000/578) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the Solomon Islands issued on 6 June 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Chapter 90
Communication concerning Sri Lanka

Letter dated 12 June 2000 (S/2000/582) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on Sri Lanka issued on 9 June 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Part V
Work of the subsidiary bodies of the Security Council

The following subsidiary bodies of the Security Council were active during the period under review:

Chapter 91
Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait

The Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait is mandated by the Security Council to ensure the effective implementation of the provisions of resolutions concerning sanctions against Iraq, particularly resolutions 661 (1990), 665 (1990), 666 (1990), 669 (1990), 670 (1990), 687 (1991), 692 (1991), 700 (1991), 706 (1991), 707 (1991), 712 (1991), 715 (1991), 773 (1992), 778 (1992), 806 (1993), 833 (1993), 899 (1994), 986 (1995), 1111 (1997), 1143 (1997), 1153 (1998), 1158 (1998), 1175 (1998), 1210 (1998), 1242 (1999), 1266 (1999), 1281 (1999), 1284 (1999), 1293 (2000) and 1302 (2000).

In 1999, the bureau of the Committee consisted of A. Peter van Walsum (Netherlands) as Chairman, the delegations of Argentina and Gabon serving as Vice-Chairmen. For the period of 2000 covered by the report, A. Peter van Walsum (Netherlands) is Chairman, the delegations of Argentina and Ukraine serving as Vice-Chairmen.

According to the guidelines of the Committee for the conduct of its work, adopted on 17 August 1990, all decisions are taken by consensus.

During the period under review, the Committee worked in close cooperation with the Office of the Iraq Programme to ensure the effective implementation of all relevant arrangements under the oil-for-food programme established by Security Council resolution 986 (1995), which was successively renewed by resolutions 1242 (1999) and 1281 (1999). Since the adoption of resolution 1284 (1999), the Committee has adopted a number of measures with the aim of expediting the approval process for humanitarian supplies to Iraq. During the reporting period, the Committee submitted four reports (S/1999/907, S/1999/1177, S/2000/242 and S/2000/536) to the Security Council on its work relating to the implementation of phases VI and VII of the oil-for-food programme. On 8 June 2000, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1302 (2000) by which it extended the programme for a further 180-day period beginning on 9 June 2000.

During the period under consideration, the Committee held 15 official meetings and a great number of informal consultations at the expert level to discuss various issues related to the sanctions regime, in particular issues on the implementation of the oil-for-food arrangements established by resolution 986 (1995). No reviews of sanctions were conducted during the period.

In accordance with paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of resolution 687 (1991), the Committee submitted four reports to the Security Council at 90-day intervals during the reporting period (S/1999/848, S/1999/1113, S/2000/72 and S/2000/365) on the implementation of the arms and related sanctions against Iraq imposed by the relevant resolutions of the Council.

Pursuant to the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234), the Committee submitted, on 15 February 2000, its annual report for 1999 to the Security Council (see appendix XII).

Chapter 92
Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission

During the period under review the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission held five regular sessions (thirty-second to thirty-sixth), at which it considered various issues related to the activity of the Commission.

The Governing Council took the following decisions on different claim categories:

Category A

In a special report and recommendation, the Governing Council approved 636 category A claims (claims for departure from Iraq or Kuwait).

Number of claims resolved	*Amount recommended*
636	US$ 2 588 500

Category C

The Governing Council approved the seventh instalment of category C claims (individual claims for damages up to US$ 100,000).

Number of claims resolved	*Amount recommended*
71 069	US$ 1 918 413 942.51

Category D

The Governing Council approved the third instalment, parts one and two of the fourth instalment, and the fifth instalment of category D claims (individual claims for damages above US$ 100,000).

Number of claims resolved	*Amount recommended*
1 943	US$ 199 451 032.78

Category E

In category E (claims filed by corporations, other private legal entities and public sector enterprises), the Governing Council approved the second, third and fifth instalments of category E1 claims (oil sector claims).

Number of claims resolved	*Amount recommended*
29	US$ 2 864 893 455

The Governing Council approved the third and fourth instalments of category E2 claims (claims filed on behalf of corporations and other business entities not incorporated in Kuwait, excluding oil sector, construction/engineering and export guarantee and insurance claims).

Number of claims resolved	*Amount recommended*
380	US$ 316 163 356.18

The Governing Council approved the fourth, eighth, ninth, eleventh and twelfth instalments of category E3 claims (non-Kuwaiti construction and engineering claims).

Number of claims resolved	*Amount recommended*
102	US$ 51 908 234

The Governing Council approved the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh instalments of category E4 claims (Kuwaiti private sector corporate claims, excluding oil sector claims).

Number of claims resolved	*Amount recommended*
843	US$ 1 118 909 962

Category F

In category F (claims filed by Governments and international organizations), the Governing Council approved the fourth instalment of category F1 claims (claims of Governments for losses related to departure and evacuation costs or damage to physical property, and claims filed by international organizations).

Number of claims resolved	*Amount recommended*
16	US$ 44 526 169

The Governing Council approved the first instalment of category F2 claims (Jordanian Government claims).

Number of claims resolved	*Amount recommended*
20	US$ 72 205 599

The Governing Council approved the first instalment of category F3 claims (Kuwaiti Government claims, with the exception of Kuwaiti environmental claims).

Number of claims resolved	*Amount recommended*
20	US$ 1 532 207 525

During the period under review the secretariat of the Commission, acting pursuant to Governing Council decision 17 (S/AC.26/Dec.17 (1994)) and subsequently decision 73 (S/AC.26/Dec.73 (1999)), made available a total amount of $3,831,699,538.57 to Governments and international organizations for distribution to 896,827 successful claimants in categories A, C, D, E and F.

Payments in the first phase continued to be made, pursuant to Governing Council decision 17, to individual claimants in categories A and C, who received an initial amount of up to $2,500 for each successful claim. The second phase of payment commenced in September 1999. Governing Council decision 73 preserved the priority in payment to individual claimants, and aims to provide meaningful compensation to larger claimants. Pursuant to that decision, successful claimants receive an initial payment of $25,000 (or the unpaid balance), and a second payment of $75,000 (or the unpaid balance). Upon completion of the second phase of payment late in 2000, all individual claimants in categories A, B and C will have received full payment of their claims.

In anticipation of the conclusion of the second phase, the Governing Council has decided upon the priority of payment and payment mechanism for the third phase of payment. Pursuant to decision 100 (S/AC.26/Dec.100 (2000)), successful claimants in categories D, E and F will receive an initial amount of $5 million and subsequent payments of $10 million, in the order in which the claims have been approved. Newly approved claims will have priority in initial payment over subsequent payments to previously approved claims. Successful environmental monitoring and assessment claims are also accorded priority of payment in the above-mentioned amounts.

The funding for the payments comes from a 30 per cent share of the revenue derived from the sale of Iraqi petroleum under the oil-for-food mechanism established by Security Council resolution 986 (1995) and the memorandum of understanding of 20 May 1996 between Iraq and the United Nations and subsequently extended by Security Council resolutions 1111 (1997), 1143 (1997), 1153 (1998), 1210 (1998), 1242 (1999), 1275 (1999), 1280 (1999), 1281 (1999) and 1302 (2000). As at June 2000, the Commission has made available $6,807,546,431 for payment to 1,500,697 successful claimants.

Chapter 93

United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission established pursuant to paragraph 1 of resolution 1284 (1999)

The Special Commission's personnel in Iraq were withdrawn in December 1998 and were not permitted to return to Iraq and conduct inspections since that time.

Richard Butler completed his two-year tenure as Executive Chairman of the Special Commission on 30 June 1999 and no successor was appointed.

While no inspections or monitoring were carried out in Iraq during the reporting period, the Special Commission continued to carry out as much of its mandate as possible, focusing on activities that would facilitate the resumption of United Nations disarmament and monitoring work in Iraq as mandated by the Security Council. The Special Commission's activities fell into three main categories:

(a) Ongoing in-depth analysis of data in the Special Commission's possession. Since 1991, the Commission has accumulated a large store of data from its inspections, Iraq's declarations and other sources. A limited amount of new information also continued to be received. Commission staff reorganized and computerized these data to make them more readily usable;

(b) Detailed design and planning for renewed and strengthened ongoing monitoring and verification. The Commission's staff prepared an internal discussion paper with detailed recommendations for a reconstituted monitoring system, including steps and timelines for its implementation;

(c) Export/import data collection and analysis. The export/import unit continued to receive notifications from Governments with respect to the supply to Iraq of dual-use materials. The data were registered in the export/import database and analysed to support future monitoring. However, Iraq did not provide the Commission with the declarations and notifications required of it under relevant Council resolutions.

At the request of the President of the Security Council, the Special Commission provided written information and oral briefings, in particular, briefings on the status of the Commission's chemical laboratory in Baghdad and the issue of Iraq's VX programme. The Commission's chemical laboratory and biological room were shut down in July 1999.

As a result of decreased operational spending in the period from December 1998, the Special Commission was able to settle some of its outstanding liabilities and reimbursed some Governments for earlier contributions made in support of the Commission's work. The Government of France received payment for a camera system provided earlier to the Commission for its premises in Baghdad. The Government of Chile was reimbursed for earlier expenditures incurred by providing helicopter support to the Commission. The Government of Germany was reimbursed for costs incurred by the provision of air support to the Commission between April 1995 and September 1996.

Discussions were conducted with the Government of Bahrain over the presence of the field office in Bahrain, which had proved invaluable in the past for the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Those discussions continued with the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) and a draft agreement on behalf of the United Nations and IAEA was presented to the Government of Bahrain for a field office in Al-Muharraq, for an initial period of six months.

On 17 December 1999, the Security Council, by resolution 1284 (1999) replacing the Special Commission by UNMOVIC. The Secretary-General, by a letter dated 26 January 2000 (S/2000/60), recommended to the Security Council that Hans Blix of Sweden be appointed its Executive Chairman. The President of the Security Council responded on 27 January (S/2000/61) that the members of the Council approved his appointment.

The Executive Chairman took up his position on 1 March 2000. On 10 March, the Secretary-General informed the President of the Security Council (S/2000/207) that, as called for in resolution 1284 (1999), he had appointed 16 suitably qualified experts as the College of Commissioners for UNMOVIC. The Secretary-General also indicated that the Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC would chair meetings of the College of Commissioners.

The organizational plan for UNMOVIC requested by the Security Council in resolution 1284 (1999) was transmitted to the Council by the Secretary-General on 6 April 2000 (S/2000/292); on 13 April the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General (S/2000/311) that the members of the Council had discussed and approved the organizational plan.

The Executive Chairman called the first meeting of the Commissioners on 23 and 24 May 2000. Representatives of IAEA and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons attended the meeting as observers.

In May 2000, the Executive Chairman began interviewing potential staff members for UNMOVIC, adopting a step-wise approach to recruitment, the initial emphasis being on the core staff needed in New York. Appointments have been offered to a number of candidates for senior positions.

Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1051 (1996), the export/import joint unit continued to receive notifications from States and international organizations of exports to Iraq of dual-use goods. The Government of Iraq did not provide UNMOVIC with any notifications during the period under review. In accordance with the provisions of resolution 1284 (1999), the Commission and IAEA, through an exchange of letters between the Executive Chairman and the Director General, reconstituted the Joint Unit at the headquarters of the Commission in New York and continued the revision and updating of the lists of items to which the export/import monitoring mechanism applies.

In resolution 1284 (1999) the Security Council requested the Executive Chairman to arrange for the provision of high-quality technical and cultural training for UNMOVIC personnel. Accordingly a training programme was drawn up to ensure that enough personnel are trained to establish a sufficient pool of experts to be available for work related to inspection and monitoring in Iraq on behalf of the United Nations.

The training is to include historical, legal, administrative and political issues related to weapons inspections and monitoring activities in Iraq, as well as the historical and cultural background of Iraq. Lessons from past inspection and monitoring activities are also included. The planned training course will also cover general operational health and safety. In addition, there will be discipline-specific training (ballistic missiles, chemical weapons, biological weapons and export/import). The first UNMOVIC training course is expected to run for some four weeks, starting in July 2000.

Chapter 94
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

During the period under review, the bureau of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya consisted, for 1999, of Danilo Türk (Slovenia) as Chairman, the delegations of Brazil and Gabon providing the two Vice-Chairmen. For 2000, Volodymyr Yu. Yel'chenko (Ukraine) was elected as Chairman, the delegations of Bangladesh and Jamaica providing the two Vice-Chairmen.

The Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya issued its annual report for 1999 to the Security Council on 31 December 1999 (see appendix XII).

Chapter 95
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia

The bureau of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia consisted, for 1999, of Jassim Mohammed Buallay (Bahrain) as Chairman, the delegations of the Gambia and the Netherlands providing the two Vice-Chairmen. For 2000, the members of the Council elected Saïd Ben Mustapha (Tunisia) as Chairman, the delegations of Jamaica and the Netherlands providing the two Vice-Chairmen. During the period under review the Committee held two meetings.

The 16th meeting of the Committee was held on 8 March 2000 to follow up proposals made at the 15th meeting, on 20 December 1999, concerning the effective implementation of the arms embargo against Somalia and strengthening the work of the Committee. The Committee decided to send, on 20 March 2000, (a) a letter to all Member States reminding them of their responsibility in ensuring the strict implementation of the arms embargo against Somalia; and (b) letters to the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Executive Secretary of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) seeking their cooperation and assistance in the enforcement of the mandatory arms embargo and requesting them to provide it on a regular basis with information on violations of the embargo

It also decided to look at the possibility of a fact-finding mission by the Chairman of the Committee to neighbouring countries, particularly Ethiopia and Kenya, to assess the difficulties encountered in implementing the arms embargo and to encourage Member States in the region and regional organizations to actively cooperate with the Committee in the discharge of its mandate.

The Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia issued its annual report for 1999 to the Security Council on 31 December 1999 (see appendix XII).

Chapter 96
International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

During the reporting period, the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia experienced several landmark events which confirmed its development as a mature legal body whose prosecutorial activities, judicial achievements and moral impact reflect its formal mandate and its historic mission. Those events include the arrest on 3 April 2000 of Momčilo Krajišnik, the former President of the Bosnian Serb Assembly and the highest ranking political figure to be apprehended so far; and the trial, which commenced on 13 March 2000, of General Radoslav Krstić, who was allegedly responsible for the worst massacre of civilians in Europe since the Second World War — namely, the fall of Srebrenica and the events that followed.

At the beginning of the reporting period, the Detention Unit held 28 detainees. Since that time, 11 persons have been arrested and transferred to the Unit. In addition, Zlatko Aleksovski was returned to the Detention Unit on 9 February 2000 as ordered by the Appeals Chamber. The following nine persons were arrested by SFOR and transferred to the Detention Unit: Radoslav Brđanin, Radomir Kovać, Damir Dosen, General Stanislav Galić, Zoran Vukovic, Mitar Vasiljević, Dragoljub Prcač, Momčilo Krajišnik and Dragan Nikolic. Vinko Martinović and Mladen Naletilić were transferred to the Tribunal by the Croatian authorities on 9 August 1999 and 21 March 2000, respectively.

During the reporting period, proceedings commenced or continued in a total of 20 cases, involving 39 accused. The trials referred to below were concluded.

On 14 December 1999, Trial Chamber I issued its reasoned judgement and imposed a sentence of 40 years on Goran Jelisić. The Trial Chamber found Mr. Jelisić guilty of 15 counts of crimes against humanity and 16 counts of violations of the laws or customs of war. These counts related to the murder of 13 people, the beating of 4 people, and the plunder of private property in the Brčko area of north-eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina in May 1992. Trial Chamber I acquitted the accused of the charge of genocide, on the basis that the accused did not have the specific intent to destroy in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial, or religious group. The defendant filed a notice of appeal on 15 December 1999 against the findings of guilt in the judgement. The Prosecutor had previously filed a notice of appeal against the accused's acquittal on the count of genocide on 21 October 1999, two days after the verbal decision was rendered by Trial Chamber I.

On 14 January 2000 Trial Chamber II pronounced its judgement in the case against Zoran Kupreškić, Mirjan Kupreškić, Vlatko Kupreškić, Drago Josipović, Dragan Papić and Vladimir Šantić (Kupreškić case), which related to serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the village of Ahmići situated in the Lašva Valley. Zoran Kupreškić, Mirjan Kupreškić and Vlatko Kupreškić were found guilty by virtue of their individual criminal responsibility on one count of a crime against humanity (persecution) and sentenced to 10 years', 8 years' and 6 years' imprisonment, respectively, according to their various degrees of participation. Mr. Josipović and Vladimir Šantić were found guilty by virtue of their individual criminal responsibility on three counts of crimes against humanity and sentenced to 15 years' and 25 years' imprisonment, respectively. Vladimir Šantić was found guilty by virtue of his individual criminal responsibility on three counts of crimes against humanity and sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment. The accused Dragan Papić was found not guilty of the one count of a crime against humanity of which he stood charged and was therefore acquitted. Mr. Papić was immediately released and the prosecution did not subsequently file a notice of appeal in relation to him. All other defendants have filed a notice of appeal against the judgement and sentence, and the Prosecutor has also filed a notice of appeal against the judgement and sentence in regard to Mr. Josipović and Mr. Šantić.

On 3 March 2000, General Tihomir Blaškić was found guilty by virtue of his individual and superior responsibility on 2 counts of crimes against humanity, 6 counts of grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and 10 counts of violations of the laws or customs of war by Trial Chamber I and sentenced to 45 years' imprisonment, which is the longest sentence imposed so far by the Tribunal. The defendant filed a notice of appeal on 17 March 2000.

In addition, the Appeals Chamber and Trial Chamber I *bis* were engaged in ancillary proceedings relating to allegations of contempt which arose in the course of the Tadić appeal and the Blaškić trial. On 31 January 2000, Milan Vujin, the former lead counsel of the accused Dusko Tadić, was found guilty of contempt of court for knowingly and wilfully interfering with the administration of justice and was fined 15,000 guilders. The case is pending appeal. On 3 March 2000, Anto Nobilo, a member of the defence team in the Blaškić case, filed a submission in the appeal against the Finding of Trial Chamber I *bis* that he was in contempt of the Tribunal for disclosure of confidential information relating to the Aleksovski case. He was fined 10,000 guilders. On 29 March 2000, Trial Chamber III unanimously held that neither the allegations against Milan Simić nor those against

Branislav Avramović of interfering with witnesses were established beyond reasonable doubt. Trial Chamber III therefore concluded that neither the accused nor his counsel were in contempt of the Tribunal.

The Appeals Chamber decided the following appeals during the reporting period.

On 15 July 1999, the Appeals Chamber pronounced its judgement on the appeal lodged by the accused Duško Tadić and the cross-appeal lodged by the prosecution in relation to the judgement of Trial Chamber II of 7 May 1997. The Appeals Chamber denied the accused's appeal on all grounds, and found the accused guilty, by virtue of his individual criminal responsibility, of seven additional counts of grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, one count of a violation of the laws or customs of war and one count of a crime against humanity. The charges related to Mr. Tadić's participation in the attack on, seizure, murder and mistreatment of Bosnian Muslims and Croats in the municipality of Prijedor.

The issue of sentencing for the additional counts was referred to a Trial Chamber designated by the President. On 11 November 1999, Mr. Tadić was sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment. The defence filed an appeal against the sentence on 25 November 1999. Having joined the appeals against the sentence of 14 July 1997 and that of 11 November 1999, on 26 January 2000 the Appeals Chamber reduced the sentence to a maximum of 20 years' imprisonment. The defence has requested the review of both the judgement and the sentence owing to the decision regarding the contempt proceedings against the accused's former attorney, Milan Vujin, reported above.

On 10 February 2000, the Appeals Chamber issued an oral judgement in the Aleksovski case, dismissing all four grounds filed by the defendant, and allowed the prosecution's appeal against the sentence. The Appeals Chamber also ordered that Mr. Aleksovski, who had previously been released by the Trial Chamber, be taken into custody. A written judgement was delivered on 24 March 2000, and after considering that insufficient weight had been given to the gravity of the accused's conduct, the Appeals Chamber imposed a sentence of seven years' imprisonment, with credit to be given for the three years and 12 days during which the accused had been detained in custody. Although the Appeals Chamber accepted the prosecution's two grounds of appeal against the judgement of 7 May 1999, holding that the conflict was international and that the victims were protected persons under article 4 of the fourth Geneva Convention, it declined to reverse the acquittals because any additional sentence imposed would be concurrent on all counts and would not lead to any increase in sentence.

Oral arguments in the appeal against the Furundžija decision commenced on 2 March 2000.

With respect to the enforcement of sentences, initial inquiries and negotiations are under way for the transfer of Mr. Tadić and Mr. Alevsovski so as to enforce their respective final sentences. The total number of States that have concluded agreements with the United Nations on the enforcement of sentences increased to seven when Austria, France and Spain signed such agreements on 23 July 1999, 25 February 2000 and 28 March 2000, respectively.

During the reporting period, the following provisional releases were granted. On 14 September 1999, Trial Chamber III ordered the four-day provisional release under certain conditions of Mario Čerkez for family reasons. In accordance with the amendment of rule 65 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence, which now provides for provisional release in other than exceptional circumstances, the Appeals Chamber on 19 April 2000 upheld the decision of Trial Chamber III to grant the provisional release of Miroslav Tadič and Simo Zarić. Pertinent factors considered by Trial Chamber III were that the accused had voluntarily surrendered to the custody of the Tribunal; that the accused had provided the requisite guarantees and undertakings and did not pose a risk to any persons if released; that they had been held in detention awaiting trial for more than two years; and that there was no likely prospect of their trial being scheduled at an early date. On 29 May 2000, in addition to dismissing the contempt allegations against Milan Simić, Trial Chamber III ordered his provisional release. Mr. Simić is the co-accused of Mr. Tadić and Mr. Zarić.

The increased caseload of the Tribunal has had a direct effect on the number of witnesses testifying before the Tribunal, there being a 50 per cent increase in that number in the first quarter of 2000. The Tribunal has therefore attempted to expand its negotiations with States regarding the relocation of witnesses.

With the final support of the European Commission and the Rehabilitation and Research Centre for Torture Victims, the Victims and Witnesses Section continued a number of projects during the reporting period. The research and monitoring project, which is designed to provide the Section with an assessment of its services, with the specific aim of improving those services to victims and witnesses and improving the Section's understanding of the ramifications for witnesses of giving testimony, is now in its formative stages. In addition, contact between the Victims and Witnesses Sections in the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia has been instigated with the objective of standardizing, where possible, the practice and procedure of the two sections.

During the reporting period, the Office of the Prosecutor was engaged in intensive investigative work in Kosovo following the cessation of the NATO air campaign. The scale and pace of this work was unprecedented. On 12 June 1999, Tribunal investigators entered Kosovo. A few days later, specialist forensic teams seconded to the Tribunal by 14 Member States began arriving in Kosovo to carry out exhumations of mass graves and crime scene investigations throughout Kosovo for the duration of the summer and into the autumn. In November 1999, the Prosecutor was able to report to the Security Council that work had been completed at 159 of 529 identified grave sites and that 2,108 bodies had been exhumed. A second forensic programme began in April 2000 and will continue throughout the year. A record number of witnesses, 3,066, were interviewed from June 1999 to February 2000. In order to accomplish this work, permanent field officers were established at Pristina and Skopje. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, forensic programmes were carried out in 1999 and 2000, and 25 search warrants were executed, which resulted in the seizure of both documents and weapons.

The Prosecutor's investigative staff are pursuing approximately 19 separate investigations into crimes committed in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Kosovo. The Prosecutor anticipates commencing another 17 investigations during the next reporting period, and that all investigations will be completed by the end of 2004.

With regard to these ongoing investigations in Kosovo, several memoranda of agreement on the provision of gratis personnel were negotiated by the Registry and concluded with Member States. During the reporting period, a number of contracts were concluded, including the lease of additional office premises, an interim framework agreement for the provision of additional cells to the Detention Unit, the provision of several large software packages, and several construction packages.

During the reporting period, the Tribunal regretfully said farewell to three esteemed Judges. On 17 November 1999, President Gabrielle Kirk McDonald resigned as President and Judge of the Tribunal. Judge Antonio Cassese, who had served as President for two terms and Presiding Judge of Trial Chamber II for a further term, resigned on 1 February 2000 in order to resume his academic activities at Florence University. Those two Judges had played an integral role in the development of the Tribunal both in their capacity as President of the Tribunal and as Judges who had rendered distinguished service since the inception of the Tribunal. On 1 April 2000, Judge Wang Tieya resigned for health-related reasons.

Judge Patricia Wald (United States of America), Judge Fausto Pocar (Italy) and Judge Liu Dacqun (China) were appointed by the Secretary-General to serve the remainder of the terms of President McDonald, Judge Antonio Cassese and Judge Wang, respectively.

On 16 November 1999, the Judges of the Tribunal during the twenty-first plenary session elected Judge Claude Jorda as President of the Tribunal and Judge Florence Mumba as Vice-President. In accordance with rules 18 and 20 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence, the President and Vice-President are elected for a two-year term.

On 11 June 1999, Louise Arbour announced her resignation as Prosecutor, effective from 15 September 1999, in order to take up her appointment to the Supreme Court of Canada. On 11 August 1999, Carla Del Ponte, the former Attorney-General of Switzerland, was unanimously appointed Prosecutor of the two International Tribunals by the Security Council. Madame Del Ponte officially commenced her four-year term as Prosecutor on 15 September 1999.

It was with great sorrow that the Tribunal received the news that former Judge Jules Deschênes passed away on 10 May 2000, at the age of 76. Judge Deschênes brought a wealth of experience, knowledge and integrity to his work at the Tribunal, where he served as Judge from its inauguration in 1993 until 1997, when he resigned for health-related reasons.

The interest from the media, the diplomatic and legal communities and the public at large in the work of the Tribunal has merely begun to reach its momentum; it will definitely remain sustained and is likely to continue to grow. This is evidenced by the fact that the Tribunal hosted 11 official visits, including visits from the President of France, Jacques Chirac, the Prime Minister of Italy, Massimo d'Alema, the Prime Minister of Montenegro, Filip Vujanović, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mary Robinson, and the Secretary-General of NATO, George Robertson; 71 groups totalling 1,556 visitors were welcomed.

An outreach programme was established during the reporting period. The programme acts as an important point of contact with the Tribunal for the different communities in the former Yugoslavia. It provides accurate and timely information on the Tribunal in local languages, so as to counter negative misinformation and promote understanding of the Tribunal's relevance to the region of south-eastern Europe. The programme aims to ensure that the Tribunal's rules and activities are transparent and accessible to the peoples of the former Yugoslavia through, *inter alia*, conferences, seminars and workshops both at The Hague and in the region, together with live audio transmission of all court proceedings, an updated web page in local languages, live satellite link-ups, and the provision of significant basic materials and videos to libraries and other institutions.

Through the establishment of regional outreach offices at Zagreb and at Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Tribunal has been able to work closely with local legal associations (defence counsel, prosecutors, judges, law professors and students), non-governmental organizations, media and other bodies. It is intended to maintain the regional offices and open others elsewhere in the region, notably within the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including Kosovo.

On 18 December 1998, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to conduct a review of the effective operation and functioning of the Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda. The Secretary-General accordingly appointed an expert group of distinguished legal practitioners for this purpose. After conducting interviews and investigations, on 11 November 1999, the Expert Group submitted to the General Assembly a report (A/54/634; see also S/2000/597) containing 46 recommendations designed to improve the functioning of the Tribunals. This report was transmitted by the Assembly to the Tribunals for their comments. In response, President Jorda assigned the Working Group on Judicial Practices, which comprises representatives from Chambers, the Office of the Prosecutor, Registry and defence counsel, to consider the recommendations with a view to reaching consensus as to their implementation. After extensive consultation, on 31 March 2000 President Jorda submitted the response of the Tribunal, which was endorsed by all three organs of the Tribunal and representatives of defence counsel. In summary, that response indicated that, of the 46 recommendations, 16 have been implemented and 11 will be subject to further review during a plenary session. The response of the Tribunal was duly considered by the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session.

It is evident from the activities of the Tribunal described above that the assessment of former President McDonald in her letter of resignation has indeed proved true: "the International Tribunal is no longer a fledgling. Rather, it has found its wings and is soaring".

Chapter 97

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola

The bureau of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning Angola consisted, for 1999, of Robert R. Fowler (Canada) as Chairman, the delegations of Argentina and Malaysia providing the two Vice-Chairmen. For 2000, Mr. Fowler was re-elected as Chairman and the delegations of Argentina and Malaysia were re-elected to provide the two Vice-Chairmen. During the period under review, the Committee held seven meetings and four informal consultations of the members, at the expert level.

At the 20th meeting, on 2 February 2000, the Chairman of the Panel of Experts established by Security Council resolution 1237 (1999) briefed the Committee on his activities in Belgium, Israel, Bulgaria, Romania, Ukraine and Belarus. He also indicated that the Panel would begin immediately to draft its report, which was completed by the end of February 2000.

At the 21st meeting, on 10 March 2000, the Chairman of the Committee gave the Committee an advance copy of the report of the Panel of Experts. It was decided that the report would be discussed at a later meeting. In a letter dated 10 March 2000 to the President to the Security Council, the Chairman of the Committee transmitted the report of the Panel (S/2000/203) to the Council. On 15 March the Security Council held a formal meeting to consider that report.

The Committee met on 27 March 2000 to consider the recommendations contained in the report. The Chairman of the Committee informed the members that his delegation was in the process of preparing a draft resolution. It was decided that a meeting would be held the following week to continue the discussions on the recommendations in the report, together with the draft resolution. On 18 April 2000, the Security Council adopted resolution 1295 (2000) concerning the recommendations contained in the Panel's report.

The Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning Angola issued its annual report for 1999 to the Security Council on 31 December 1999 (see appendix XII).

Chapter 98
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda

The bureau of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda consisted, for 1999, of Hasmy Agam (Malaysia) as Chairman, the delegations of Canada and Bahrain providing the two Vice-Chairmen. For 2000, the members re-elected Hasmy Agam as Chairman, with the delegations of Canada and Tunisia providing the two Vice-Chairmen.

On 1 September 1996, the restrictions imposed by paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 918 (1994) relating to the sale or supply of arms and related *matériel* to the Government of Rwanda were terminated, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Council resolution 1011 (1995). However, these restrictions remained in force in respect of the sale or supply of arms and related *matériel* to non-governmental forces, or to persons in neighbouring States, for use in Rwanda.

The Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda issued its annual report for 1999 to the Security Council on 31 December 1999 (see appendix XII).

Chapter 99
International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda continued to consolidate and expand on its achievements. A total of four judgements were rendered by the Tribunal in the current reporting — three judgements by the Trial Chambers and one by the Appeals Chamber.

On 6 December 1999, Trial Chamber I handed down its verdict in *The Prosecutor v. Georges Rutaganda*. Rutaganda, a businessman and national vice-president of the Interahamwe militia, was found guilty of genocide and crimes against humanity and sentenced to life imprisonment. On 27 January 2000, Alfred Musema, a former director of a tea factory in Kibuye Prefecture, was also found guilty of genocide and crimes against humanity and sentenced to life imprisonment. On 1 June 2000, Georges Ruggiu, a former journalist and broadcaster with Radio Television Libres des mille collines (RTLM) was sentenced to 12 years in prison after being convicted for direct and public incitement to genocide and crimes against humanity. Mr. Ruggiu had earlier pleaded guilty to the charges against him. A national of Belgium and Italy, Ruggiu is the first non-Rwandan citizen to be convicted by the Tribunal.

In the first judgement on appeal in a case completed by a Trial Chamber, the Appeals Chamber on 14 February 2000 dismissed the appeal of Omar Serushago and confirmed the sentence of 15 years in prison handed down by Trial Chamber I. Mr. Serushago, a local leader of the Interahamwe militia, had pleaded guilty to the charges in his indictment.

The trial of Ignace Bagilishema, a former mayor of Mabanza commune, opened on 27 October 1999. Mr. Bagilishema is charged with genocide, crimes against humanity and serious violations of the Geneva Conventions. Early in the trial the judges of the Trial Chamber visited and inspected certain sites of the massacres in which the accused allegedly participated. This was the first visit to Rwanda of judges of the Tribunal acting in a judicial capacity. Two other trials are scheduled to begin in the second half of 2000.

An agreement between the United Nations and the Republic of Benin on the enforcement of the sentences of the Tribunal was signed on 26 August 1999. This is the second such agreement, and follows the agreement signed with the Republic of Mali in February 1999.

A total of 43 persons are detained under the authority of the Tribunal, of 50 individuals indicted. A significant development was the arrest of several accused persons in various countries under warrants of arrest issued by the Tribunal, and the transfer to the Tribunal of five accused persons. In the period under review, accused persons were transferred to the Tribunal's United Nations detention facilities at Arusha from Belgium, France, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America. One indictee is detained in Denmark, and another in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, under the authority of the Tribunal. These developments are indicative of the cooperation which States continue to extend to the Tribunal.

The Report of the Expert Group to conduct a review of the effective operation and functioning of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda (A/54/634; see also S/2000/597) contained an extensive assessment of the judicial functioning and judicial support operations of the two Tribunals, identifying their problems and successes. The experts made several recommendations on how the functioning of the Tribunals could be improved. The Secretary-General transmitted the comments of the Tribunals and those of the Secretary-General on the report to the General Assembly (A/54/850).

The organs of the Tribunal for Rwanda have made significant progress in implementing the recommendations of the Expert Group. In particular, the judges of the Tribunal have adopted several changes to the Rules of Procedure and Evidence with a view to expediting the pace of trials. Delays in trials were identified by the Expert Group as a major problem in the functioning of the Tribunals, with excessive numbers of motions and inadequate control of the proceedings by judges mentioned as contributory factors.

In a reflection of the efforts of the judges of the Tribunal for Rwanda to prevent abuses of the judicial process by the parties, Trial Chamber III issued seven decisions on motions, dated in the motions of April and May 2000, in which the Chamber ruled that fees should not be paid to defence counsel for the filing of those motions because the Chamber considered them to be frivolous and without merit. These decisions were rendered in pursuance of a new rule which empowers the Chambers to impose sanctions for motions deemed to be frivolous.

The Office of the Prosecutor continues to be active and effective, with several investigations under way and efforts to obtain joint trials of some accused meeting with significant success. On 11 August 1999, Carla Del Ponte (Switzerland) was appointed as Prosecutor of the Tribunal by the Security Council. The Prosecutor has reinvigorated prosecution and investigative strategy and provided effective leadership to the overall prosecution function in the Tribunal. She has spent considerable periods of time at Arusha and Kigali.

Simultaneously, fundamental reforms by the Registrar in the Tribunal's judicial support and administrative functions are continuing. The Registrar has launched an action plan for the enhancement of the support services to the Chambers, and the implementation of this plan is well advanced. Central to the reform efforts in this area is the automation of the judicial records in particular and court management services in general. In this context, the Tower Records Information Management (TRIM) system installed by the Registry in October 1999 has resulted in a quantum leap in the efficiency and effectiveness of court management operations. Another key aspect of the reforms is the institution of court management coordinators for the work of each Trial Chamber in the Tribunal. Such an official provides all court management support needs to the parties in all cases before a Chamber. The arrangement has clarified lines of responsibility and enhanced efficiency. Furthermore, the effectiveness of administrative support to the Office of the Prosecutor in Kigali has been reinforced with the enhancement of existing administrative structures dedicated to the support of that Office and the introduction of new administrative measures.

Chapter 100
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) concerning Liberia

The bureau of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) concerning Liberia consisted, for 1999, of Martin Andjaba (Namibia) as Chairman, the delegations of Canada and Malaysia providing the two Vice-Chairmen. For 2000, Martin Andjaba was re-elected as Chairman and the delegations of Canada and Malaysia were re-elected to provide the two Vice-Chairmen.

Following the letters of enquiry sent by the Committee to Burkina Faso, Liberia and Ukraine (26 May 1999) regarding the alleged violations of the arms embargo imposed against Liberia, the Chairman further informed those States that the allegation pertained not only to a possible violation of the provisions of Security Council resolution 1132 (1997), but also to a possible violation of the provisions of Council resolution 985 (1995), and requested them to ensure that copies of any communication they might send in response to enquiries from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone on this matter were sent to him for information. He also stated that the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) concerning Liberia might, of course, decide to pursue separately any relevant matters arising from those enquiries.

On 7 June 1999, the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations transmitted, for the information of the Committee, a copy of a letter dated 1 June 1999 addressed to the Chairman of Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone on the above matter. The Committee did not receive replies from the Governments of Burkina Faso and Liberia.

The Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) concerning Liberia issued its annual report for 1999 to the Security Council on 31 December 1999 (see appendix XII).

Chapter 101
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone

By resolution 1132 (1997) of 8 October 1997, the Security Council, gravely concerned at the continued violence following the military coup of 25 May 1997 and determining that the situation in Sierra Leone constituted a threat to international peace and security in the region, imposed a regime of mandatory sanctions, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, against Sierra Leone. By paragraph 10 of the resolution, the Security Council established a Committee consisting of all members of the Council.

The bureau of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone consisted, for 1999, of Fernando Enrique Petrella (Argentina) as Chairman, with the delegations of Bahrain and Namibia providing the two Vice-Chairmen. For 2000, the bureau consists of Anwarul Karim Chowdhury (Bangladesh) as Chairman, the delegations of Mali and Namibia providing the two Vice-Chairmen. During the reporting period, the Committee held two meetings.

On 29 February 2000, the Committee approved two requests for exemption to the ban on travel, one for the Minister of Energy and Power, to enable him to attend the first follow-up Ministerial Conference on Integrated Water Resources Management in West Africa, held at Ouagadougou on 1 and 2 March, and the second for Foday Sankoh and Johnny Paul Koroma, to attend a meeting concerning Sierra Leone organized by the President of Mali, current Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States, at Bamako on 1 and 2 March. On 14 April, the Committee approved a request for exemption for the Minister of Energy and Power to proceed to the United States of America to hold discussions with World Bank officials from 24 to 28 April 2000.

On 18 February 2000, at its 13th meeting, the Committee discussed the fact that Foday Sankoh, Chairman of the Commission for the Management of Strategic Resources, National Reconstruction and Development, had left Sierra Leone without the authorization of the Committee. The members of the Committee urged the return of Mr. Sankoh to Sierra Leone immediately. The Committee also decided to remind all Member States of their obligations under Security Council resolution 1171 (1998), in particular paragraph 5. On 21 February, the Committee addressed letters to the Permanent Representatives of Côte d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone and South Africa and the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, requesting any information that could shed light on the matter.

On 10 March 2000, at its 14th meeting, the Committee examined the fact that the Minister for Trade and Industry of Sierra Leone, had left the country without the authorization of the Committee. The Committee requested its Chairman to bring to the attention of all concerned this alleged breach of the sanctions regime. The Committee once again decided to remind all Member States of their obligations under Security Council resolution 1171 (1998), in particular paragraph 5.

The Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone issued its annual report for 1999 to the Security Council on 31 December 1999 (see appendix XII).

Chapter 102
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998)

In June 1999, Gelson Fonseca Jr. (Brazil) was elected Chairman of the Committee for a term ending on 31 December 1999. He succeeded Celso L. N. Amorim, who left for Geneva to undertake other assignments. For 2000, the bureau consists of Ambassador M. Patricia Durrant (Jamaica), as Chairperson, the delegations of Tunisia and the Netherlands providing the two Vice-Chairmen. During the period under review, the Committee held three meetings and seven informal consultations of the members, at the expert level.

The Committee at several formal and informal meetings considered how best to fulfil its mandate under resolution 1160 (1998) within the new framework outlined in resolution 1244 (1999). The work of the Committee was seriously affected by the absence of a comprehensive monitoring mechanism to ensure the effective implementation of the arms embargo and other prohibitions, and by the lack of information on possible violations. Since no substantive reports on violations were submitted by States or involved international organizations after May 1999, the Committee had to rely mostly on the information gathered by the Secretariat from public sources. On 27 June 2000, the Committee approved its report to the Security Council covering its activities for the period of 1 January to 31 December 1999 (see appendix XII).

Chapter 103
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Afghanistan

In its resolution 1267 (1999) of 15 October 1999, the Security Council, *inter alia*, reiterating its deep concern over the continuing violations of international humanitarian law and human rights, condemning the continuing use of Afghan territory, especially areas controlled by the Taliban, for the sheltering and training of terrorists and planning of terrorist attacks, and determining that the failure of the Taliban authorities to respond to the demands in paragraph 13 of resolution 1214 (1998) constituted a threat to international peace and security, demanded that the Taliban turn over Usama bin Laden to appropriate authorities. Since this condition was not met by 14 November 1999, the Security Council imposed a flight ban on any aircraft owned, leased or operated by or on behalf of the Taliban, and a freeze on funds directly or indirectly owned or controlled by the Taliban.

During 1999, no Chairman was elected for the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Afghanistan. The bureau for 2000 consisted of Arnoldo Manuel Listre (Argentina) as Chairman, the delegations of Mali and Ukraine providing the two Vice-Chairmen. During the period under review the Committee held one meeting and eight informal consultations of the members, at the expert level.

On 22 December 1999, the Committee issued a press release containing a list of aircraft owned, leased or operated by or on behalf of the Taliban, in accordance with paragraphs 4 (a) and 6 (e) of resolution 1267 (1999). On 10 February 2000, an additional aircraft was added to the list, which will be revised as necessary. The Committee also encouraged Member States to bring to its attention any information they might have concerning aircraft which do not appear on the list.

On 19 January 2000 a note verbale was sent by the Chairman to all States, drawing their attention in particular to paragraph 4 of resolution 1267 (1999) and requesting information on the steps they had taken with a view to effectively implementing that paragraph. On 4 April 2000, the Chairman issued a report on measures taken by States in implementation of paragraph 4 of resolution 1267 (1999) (S/2000/282). On 1 June 2000, the Chairman addressed another note verbale to those States that had not responded to the earlier note, reminding them of their obligations under resolution 1267 (1999).

In accordance with paragraphs 4 (b) and 6 (e) of resolution 1267 (1999), the Committee on 12 April 2000, by a note verbale addressed to all States, designated funds and other financial resources to be frozen. Member States are to report to the Committee on steps they take with a view to effectively implementing paragraph 4 of the resolution in this regard, and which entities and/or persons in their territories have been identified as falling under such designated funds and other financial resources.

On 14 April 2000, the Chairman circulated a note by the Secretariat containing recommendations, in accordance with paragraph 12 of resolution 1267 (1999), for improving the monitoring of the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 4 of the resolution, for the Committee's consideration and action as appropriated. The International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Air Transport Association have expressed their willingness to undertake technical missions with a view of assisting the Committee in its work.

The guidelines of the Committee for the conduct of its work were initially considered at informal consultations of the members of the Committee, at the expert level, and were adopted on 1 February 2000 under the no-objection procedure. The guidelines were transmitted by the Chairman to all States, international organizations and specialized agencies by a note verbale on 4 February 2000.

During the reporting period, the Committee approved eight requests of a humanitarian or religious nature (flights).

On 4 February 2000, the Committee, pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 4 (a) of resolution 1267 (1999) and in accordance with paragraph 6 of the guidelines for the conduct of its work, authorized a request by the Taliban for 90 round trips in two phases (first phase: 9 February to 9 March 2000; second phase: 25 March to 23 April 2000) for Ariana Afghan Airlines to transport 12,000 Afghan pilgrims from Kabul and Kandhar (Afghanistan) to Jeddah (Saudi Arabia), to perform the Hajj, with a stop for refuelling at Sharjah (United Arab Emirates). The Committee agreed to the request on the following conditions: that any change of the flight schedule and/or change of aircraft must be communicated to the Committee for its approval; and that any unauthorized stopover(s) were likely to jeopardize future flights. The Committee stressed the importance of the implementation of its guidelines which, *inter alia*, provide that the aircraft must be inspected to ensure that it is operating exclusively for the declared humanitarian purposes (i.e. no additional passengers and/or cargo at stopover point and destination) and in accordance with the relevant provisions of resolution 1267 (1999). Accordingly, the inspection was effected at Sharjah and at Jeddah on the outbound and return flights, in both phases of the operation, with the participation of United Nations officials, as well as by the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabian authorities, respectively.

On 1 March 2000, the Committee authorized the return flight of the hijacked aircraft of Ariana Afghan Airlines from London to Kabul, with a refuelling stop at Samara, Russian Federation.

Chapter 104
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1298 (2000) concerning the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia

By resolution 1298 (2000) of 17 May 2000, the Security Council imposed an arms embargo against Eritrea and Ethiopia, as well as a ban on any provision to those countries of technical assistance or training related to the provision, manufacture, maintenance or use of arms and related *matériel* of all types. The Council also established a Committee consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake tasks relating to the implementation of the resolution and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations.

By paragraph 11 of resolution 1298 (2000), States were requested to report in detail to the Secretary-General within 30 days of the adoption of the resolution on the specific steps they had taken to give effect to the measures imposed by the resolution. A note verbale was sent by the Secretary-General on 1 June 2000 to all States drawing their attention in particular to the provisions of paragraph 6 of resolution 1298 (2000) and requesting information on the specific steps they had taken to give effect to those provisions.

Appendices

I

Membership of the Security Council during the years 1999 and 2000

1999

Argentina
Bahrain
Brazil
Canada
China
France
Gabon
Gambia
Malaysia
Namibia
Netherlands
Russian Federation
Slovenia
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

2000

Argentina
Bangladesh
Canada
China
France
Jamaica
Malaysia
Mali
Namibia
Netherlands
Russian Federation
Tunisia
Ukraine
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

II

Representatives and deputy, alternate and acting representatives accredited to the Security Council

The following representatives and deputy, alternate and acting representatives served on the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000.

Argentina

Mr. Guido di Tella***
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Rodriguez Giavarini***
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Mrs. Alicia Martínez Ríos****
(Deputy Foreign Minister for Humanitarian Affairs)

Mr. Arnoldo M. Listre

Mr. Fernando Enrique Petrella

Mr. Luis Enrique Cappagli

Ms. Ana María Ramírez

Ms. Ana María Moglia

Mr. Osvaldo Narciso Mársico

Mr. Holger Federico Martinsen

Ms. Valeria María González Posse

Mr. Mariano Simón Padrós

Mrs. Gabriela Martinic

Mr. Guillermo Kendall

Mrs. Alejandra Marta Ayuso

Mr. Mateo Estremé

Mr. Carlos Bastanchuri

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* Head of Government, at the 4049th meeting, on 29 September 1999.

** Vice-President, at the 4087th meeting, on 10 January 2000.

*** Minister for Foreign Affairs, at the 4020th, 4047th, 4048th, 4049th, 4092nd, 4096th, 4100th, 4109th, 4110th, 4124th, 4125th, 4127th, 4128th, 4129th and 4130th meetings, on 8 July, 21, 24 and 29 September 1999, 24 and 31 January, 9 February, 9 March and 7, 14, 17, 18 and 19 April 2000.

**** Deputy or Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs, at the 4046th, 4048th, 4049th, 4069th, 4081st and 4083rd meetings, on 16, 24 and 29 September, 15 November and 15 and 16 December 1999.

Bahrain[a]

Mr. Shaikh Mohammed Bin Mubarak Al-Khalifa***
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Jassim Mohammed Buallay

Mr. Rashid Saad Al-Dosari

Mr. Tawfeeq Ahmed Al-Mansoor

Mr. Ebrahim Mubarak Al-Dosari

Mr. Ahmed Mohamed Al-Dosari

Mr. Abdullah Ahmed Al-Khalifa

Mr. Mohammed Saleh Mohammed Saleh

Bangladesh[b]

Mr. Abdus Samad Azad***
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Anwarul Karim Chowdhury

Mr. F. A. Shamim Ahmed

Mr. Shahdat Hossain

Mr. M. Ruhul Amin

Mr. Muhammad Ali Sorcar

Mr. M. Shameem Ahsan

Brazil[a]

Mr. Luiz Felipe Lampreia***
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Gelson Fonseca, Jr.

Mr. Luiz Tupy Caldas de Moura

Mr. Enio Cordeiro

Mr. Antonio de Aguiar Patriota

Mr. Paulo Cordeiro de Andrade Pinto

Mrs. Marcela Maria Nicodemos

Ms. María Cellina Assumpção do Valle Pereira

Mrs. Maria Luiza Ribeiro Viotti

Mr. Marcel Fortuna Biato

Canada

Mr. Lloyd Axworthy***
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Robert R. Fowler

Mr. Michel Duval

Mr. Ross Hynes

Mr. J. Michael Snell

Mr. John T. Holmes

Mr. Andras Vamos-Goldman

Mr. David R. Angell

Mr. Arif Lalani

Mr. Bernard S. Saunders

Mr. Michael Harvey

Ms. Anne Burgess

Mr. Tobias Nussbaum

Ms. Marie-France St-Amour

Ms. Barbara Gibson

Ms. Tamara Mawhinney

China

Mr. Wang Guangya****
(Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Qin Huasun

Mr. Wang Yingfan

Mr. Shen Guofang

Mr. Cui Tiankai

Mr. Chen Xu

France

Mr. Charles Josselin***
(Minister delegate for Cooperation and Francophonie)

Mr. Alain Dejammet

Mr. Jean-David Levitte

Mr. Yves Doutriaux

Mr. Pascal Teixeira da Silva

Mr. François Alabrune

Gabon[a]

Mr. Jean Ping***
(Minister of State, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and Francophonie)

Mr. Denis Dangue Réwaka

Mr. Charles Essonghé

Mr. Guy Marcel Eboumy

Mr. Alfred Moungara-Moussotsi

Mr. Dominique Roger Nkazengany

Mr. Grégoire Lomba

Gambia[a]

Mr. Momodou Lamin Sadat Jobe***
(Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Baboucarr-Blaise Ismaila Jagne

Mr. Crispin Gray-Johnson

Mr. Maudo Touray

Jamaica[b]

Ms. M. Patricia Durrant, CD

Mr. Curtis A. Ward

Mrs. Diane M. Quarless

Mr. David A. Prendergast

Ms. Joan E. Thomas

Malaysia

Mr. Syed Hamid Albar***
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Hasmy Agam

Mr. Mohammad Kamal Yan Yahaya

Mr. Misran Karmain

Mr. Abdul Khalid Othman

Mr. Rani Ismail Hadi bin Ali

Ms. Norlin Othman

Mr. Amran Mohamed Zin

Mr. Shahril Effendy Abdul Ghany

Mr. Roslan Abdul Rahman

Mali[b]

Mr. Moctar Ouane

Mr. Sékou Kassé

Mr. Cheickna Keita

Mr. Issouf Oumar Maiga

Mr. Illalkamar Ag Oumar

Mr. Mahamane Maiga

Namibia

Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab***
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Martin Andjaba

Mrs. Selma Ndeyapo Ashipala-Musavyi

Mr. Gerhard Theron

Mr. George Liswaniso

Ms. Aina E. Iiyambo

Mr. George Kaxuxwena

Mr. Tji-Tjai Uanivi

Netherlands

Mr. Wim Kok*
(Prime Minister)

Mr. J. J. van Aartsen***
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Mr. A. Peter van Walsum

Mr. A. C. M. Hamer

Mr. J. W. Scheffers

Mr. A. Kooijmans

Mrs. Monica T. G. van Daalen

Mr. Robert W. Zaagman

Mr. François Naeff

Mr. Pieter Mollema

Mrs. P. J. Genee

Russian Federation

Mr. Sergey V. Lavrov

Mr. Alexander V. Zmeevski

Mr. Andrei E. Granovsky

Mr. Gennadi M. Gatilov

Mr. Vladimir N. Sergeev

Mr. Vladimir Y. Tarabrin

Mr. Anatoli D. Victorov

Mr. Vladimir F. Zaemskiy

Mr. Andrey S. Zykov

Mr. Konstantin K. Dolgov

Slovenia[a]

Mr. Boris Frlec***
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Danilo Türk

Mr. Samuel Žbogar

Mr. Janez Lenarčič

Ms. Anita Pipan

Ms. Sanja Štiglic

Ms. Irena Mernik

Mr. Andrej Benedejčič

Tunisia[b]

Mr. Saïd Ben Mustapha

Mr. Othman Jerandi

Mr. Mokhtar Chaouachi

Mr. Mohamed Salah Tekeya

Mr. Fadhel Ayari

Ms. Radhia Achouri

Mr. Ali Cherif

Mr. Anouar Ben Youssef

Ms. Nabiha Hajjaji

Ukraine[b]

Mr. Volodymyr Yu. Yel'chenko

Mr. Valeriy P. Kuchynskiy

Mr. Volodymyr G. Korkhmal

Mr. Oleksandr D. Shevchenko

Mr. Oleh V. Herasymenko

Mr. Vsevolod O. Sobko

Mr. Vyacheslav V. Yatsyuk

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Mr. Robin Cook***
(Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs)

Mr. Peter Hain****
(Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs)

Sir Jeremy Quentin Greenstock, KCMG

Mr. Stewart Eldon, CMG, OBE

Mr. David Richmond

Mr. Alistair Harrison

Mr. John Grainger

Ms. Susan Dickson

Mr. Andrew Lloyd

Mr. Nicholas Seymour

Mr. Stephen Noakes

United States of America

Mr. Albert Gore**
(Vice-President)

Ms. Madeleine K. Albright***
(Secretary of State)

Mr. Richard C. Holbrooke

Mr. A. Peter Burleigh

Mr. James B. Cunningham

Mr. Donald S. Hays

Ms. Nancy Soderberg

Mr. Richard Sklar

Mr. Robert B. Rosenstock

Mr. Mark C. Minton

Ms. Carolyn L. Willson

Mr. Howard Stoffer

Notes

[a] Term of office ended on 31 December 1999.

[b] Term of office began on 1 January 2000.

III

Presidents of the Security Council

The following representatives served as President of the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000:

Gambia	Mr. Baboucarr-Blaise Ismaila Jagne	16-30 June 1999
Malaysia	Mr. Hasmy Agam	1-31 July 1999[a]
Namibia	Mr. Martin Andjaba	1-31 August 1999[b]
Netherlands	Mr. A. Peter van Walsum	1-30 September 1999[c]
Russian Federation	Mr. Sergey V. Lavrov	1-31 October 1999
Slovenia	Mr. Danilo Türk	1-30 November 1999[d]
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir Jeremy Quentin Greenstock, KCMG	1-31 December 1999[e]
United States of America	Mr. Richard C. Holbrooke	1-31 January 2000[f]
Argentina	Mr. Arnoldo M. Listre	1-28 February 2000[g]

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[a] Mr. Syed Hamid Albar, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Malaysia, presided at the 4020th meeting, on 8 July 1999.

[b] Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Namibia, presided at the 4037th meeting, on 25 August 1999.

[c] Mr. Wim Kok, Prime Minister of the Netherlands, presided at the 4049th meeting, on 29 September 1999.

[d] Mr. Boris Frlec, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Slovenia, presided at the 4069th meeting, on 15 November 1999.

[e] Mr. Peter Hain, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, presided at the 4081st and 4083rd meetings, on 15 and 16 December 1999.

[f] Mr. Albert Gore, Vice-President of the United States of America, presided at the 4087th meeting, on 10 January 2000.
Ms. Madeleine K. Albright, Secretary of State of the United States of America, presided at the 4092nd meeting, on 24 January 2000.

[g] Mr. Rodríguez Giavarini, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Argentina, presided at the 4100th meeting, on 9 February 2000.

Bangladesh	
Mr. Anwarul Karim Chowdhury	1-31 March 2000[h]
Canada	
Mr. Robert R. Fowler	1-30 April 2000[i]
China	
Mr. Wang Yingfan	1-31 May 2000
France	
Mr. Jean-David Levitte	1-15 June 2000

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[h] Mr. Abdus Samad Azad, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh, presided at the 4109th and 4110th meetings, on 9 March 2000.

[i] Mr. Lloyd Axworthy, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Canada, presided at the 4124th, 4125th, 4127th, 4128th, 4129th and 4130th meetings, on 7, 14, 17, 18 and 19 April 2000.

IV

Meetings of the Security Council held during the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
4014	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	18 June 1999
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/1999/670)	
4015	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	24 June 1999
4016	Admission of new Members	25 June 1999
	Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of the Republic of Kiribati for admission to membership in the United Nations (S/1999/715)	
4017	Admission of new Members	25 June 1999
	Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of the Republic of Nauru for admission to membership in the United Nations (S/1999/716)	
4018	The situation in Cyprus	29 June 1999
	Reports of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/1999/657 and Add.1) and his mission of good offices in Cyprus (S/1999/707)	
4019	The situation in East Timor	29 June 1999
	Report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/705)	
4020	Maintenance of peace and security in post-conflict peace-building	8 July 1999
	Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants in a peacekeeping environment	
4021	Maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peace-building	8 July 1999
	Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants in a peacekeeping environment	
4022	Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America	9 July 1999
	Report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 16 of resolution 883 (1993) and paragraph 8 of resolution 1192 (1998) (S/1999/726)	

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
4023	The situation in Croatia Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (S/1999/764)	15 July 1999
4024	Admission of new Members Note by the Secretary-General (S/1999/793)	22 July 1999
4025	Promoting peace and security: humanitarian assistance to refugees in Africa	26 July 1999
4026	Admission of new Members Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of the Kingdom of Tonga for admission to membership in the United Nations (S/1999/823)	28 July 1999
4027	The situation in Angola Briefing by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993)	29 July 1999
4028	The situation in the Middle East Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/1999/807)	30 July 1999
4029	The situation in Georgia Report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/805)	30 July 1999
4030	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	3 August 1999
4031	The situation in East Timor Letter dated 28 July 1999 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/830)	3 August 1999
4032	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations preliminary deployment in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/1999/790)	6 August 1999
4033	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 Appointment of the Prosecutor	11 August 1999

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
4034	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border	19 August 1999
	Interim report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/872)	
4035	The situation in Sierra Leone	20 August 1999
	Seventh report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (S/1999/836 and Add.1)	
4036	The situation in Angola	24 August 1999
4037	Children and armed conflict	25 August 1999
4038	The situation in East Timor	27 August 1999
	Report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/862)	
4039	The situation in Afghanistan	27 August 1999
4040	Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly	2 September 1999
4041	The situation in East Timor	3 September 1999
4042	The situation in East Timor	3 September 1999
	Letter dated 3 September 1999 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/944)	
4043	The situation in East Timor	11 September 1999
	Letter dated 8 September 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/955)	
	Letter dated 9 September 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/961)	
4044	The situation concerning Western Sahara	13 September 1999
	Report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/954)	
4045	The situation in East Timor	15 September 1999
	Letter dated 8 September 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/955)	
	Letter dated 9 September 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/961)	

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
4046	Protection of civilians in armed conflict	16 and 17 September 1999
	Report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/957)	
4047	The situation in Africa	21 September 1999
	Briefing by His Excellency Mr. Frederick J. T. Chiluba, President of the Republic of Zambia	
4048	Small arms	24 September 1999
4049	The situation in Africa	29 and 30 September 1999
	Progress report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/1008) on the implementation of the recommendations contained in his report on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa	
4050	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	4 October 1999
4051	The situation in Afghanistan	15 October 1999
4052	The situation in Angola	15 October 1999
	Letter dated 11 August 1999 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/871)	
4053	The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security	19 October 1999
4054	The situation in Sierra Leone	22 October 1999
	Eighth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (S/1999/1003)	
4055	The situation in Afghanistan	22 October 1999
	Report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/994)	
4056	The situation in the Central African Republic	22 October 1999
	Eighth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (S/1999/1038)	
4057	The situation in East Timor	25 October 1999
	Report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/1024)	
4058	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	26 October 1999
4059	Election of five members of the International Court of Justice (S/1999/939, S/1999/940/Rev.1 and S/1999/941)	3 November 1999
4060	The situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	5 November 1999

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
4061	Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)	5 November 1999
4062	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	8 November 1999
4063	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994	10 November 1999
4064	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border Report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/1127)	12 November 1999
4065	The situation in Georgia Report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/1087)	12 November 1999
4066	The situation in Somalia Report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/882)	12 November 1999
4067	The situation in Burundi	12 November 1999
4068	The situation in Burundi	12 November 1999
4069	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina Briefing by the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina	15 November 1999
4070	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1242 (1999) (S/1999/1162 and Corr.1) Letter dated 17 November 1999 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) (S/1999/1177)	19 November 1999
4071	The situation in the Middle East Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/1999/1175)	24 November 1999
4072	Role of the Security Council in the prevention of armed conflicts	29 and 30 November 1999
4073	Role of the Security Council in the prevention of armed conflicts	30 November 1999

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
4074	The question concerning Haiti Reports of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (S/1999/908 and S/1999/1184)	30 November 1999
4075	Date of an election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice (S/1999/1197)	30 November 1999
4076	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo Second report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations preliminary deployment in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/1999/1116 and Corr.1)	30 November 1999
4077	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1242 (1999) (S/1999/1162 and Corr.1) Letter dated 17 November 1999 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) (S/1999/1177)	3 December 1999
4078	The situation in Sierra Leone First report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (S/1999/1233)	9 December 1999
4079	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1243 (1999) (S/1999/1162 and Corr.1) Letter dated 17 November 1999 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) (S/1999/1177)	10 December 1999
4080	The situation concerning Western Sahara Report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/1219)	14 December 1999
4081	The situation in Africa	15 December 1999
4082	The situation in Cyprus Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/1999/1203 and Corr.1 and Add.1)	15 December 1999
4083	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	16 December 1999
4084	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	17 December 1999
4085	The situation in East Timor	22 December 1999
4086	Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)	30 December 1999

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
4087	The situation in Africa The impact of AIDS on peace and security in Africa	10 January 2000
4088	The situation in Croatia Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (S/1999/1302)	13 January 2000
4089	Promoting peace and security: humanitarian assistance to refugees in Africa	13 January 2000
4090	The situation in Angola	18 January 2000
4091	The situation in Burundi	19 January 2000
4092	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	24 and 26 January 2000
4093	Admission of new Members Note by the Secretary-General (S/2000/5)	28 January 2000
4094	The situation in Georgia Report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/39)	31 January 2000
4095	The situation in the Middle East Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/2000/28)	31 January 2000
4096	The situation in Africa	31 January 2000
4097	The situation in East Timor Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (S/2000/53)	3 February 2000
4098	The situation in Sierra Leone Letter dated 23 December 1999 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/1285) Second report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (S/2000/13 and Add.1)	7 February 2000
4099	The situation in Sierra Leone Letter dated 23 December 1999 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/1285) Second report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (S/2000/13 and Add.1)	7 February 2000
4100	Protection of United Nations personnel, associated personnel and humanitarian personnel in conflict zones	9 February 2000

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
4101	The situation in the Central African Republic Ninth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (S/2000/24)	10 February 2000
4102	Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998) 1199 (1998). 1203 (1998) 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)	16 February 2000
4103	Admission of new Members Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of Tuvalu for admission to membership in the United Nations (S/2000/70)	17 February 2000
4104	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2000/30)	24 February 2000
4105	Briefing by Mr. Carl Bildt, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Balkans	28 February 2000
4106	The situation concerning Western Sahara Report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/131)	29 February 2000
4107	Election of a member of the International Court of Justice (S/2000/105, S/2000/106 and Add.1 and 2 and S/2000/107)	2 March 2000
4108	Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)	6 March 2000
4109	Maintaining peace and security: humanitarian aspects of issues before the Security Council	9 March 2000
4110	Maintaining peace and security: humanitarian aspects of issues before the Security Council	9 March 2000
4111	The situation in Sierra Leone Third report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (S/2000/186)	13 March 2000
4112	The question concerning Haiti Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (S/2000/150)	15 March 2000
4113	The situation in Angola Letter dated 10 March 2000 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/203)	15 March 2000
4114	The situation in East Timor	21 March 2000

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
4115	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border Interim report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/214)	21 March 2000
4116	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border Interim report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/214)	21 March 2000
4117	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/2000/215)	22 March 2000
4118	Maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peace-building Report of the Secretary-General on the role of United Nations peacekeeping in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (S/2000/101)	23 March 2000
4119	Maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peace-building Report of the Secretary-General on the role of United Nations peacekeeping in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (S/2000/101)	23 March 2000
4120	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraphs 28 and 30 of resolution 1284 (1999) and paragraph 5 of resolution 1281 (1999) (S/2000/208)	24 March 2000
4121	The situation in Guinea-Bissau Report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/250)	29 March 2000
4122	The situation in Guinea-Bissau Report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/250)	29 March 2000
4123	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraphs 28 and 30 of resolution 1284 (1999) and paragraph 5 of resolution 1281 (1999) (S/2000/208)	31 March 2000
4124	The situation in Afghanistan Report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/205)	7 April 2000
4125	The situation in Afghanistan Report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/205)	7 April 2000

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
4126	The situation in Angola Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Office in Angola (S/2000/304 and Corr.1)	13 April 2000
4127	The situation concerning Rwanda Letter dated 15 December 1999 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/1257)	14 April 2000
4128	General issues relating to sanctions	17 April 2000
4129	The situation in Angola Letter dated 10 March 2000 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/203)	18 April 2000
4130	Protection of civilians in armed conflict Report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/957)	19 April 2000
4131	The situation in the Middle East Letters dated 6 and 17 April 2000 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/294 and S/2000/322)	20 April 2000
4132	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo Second report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2000/330 and Corr.1)	25 April 2000
4133	The situation in East Timor	27 April 2000
4134	The situation in Sierra Leone	4 May 2000
4135	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	5 May 2000
4136	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina Briefing by Mr. Wolfgang Petritsch, High Representative for the implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina	9 May 2000
4137	The situation in Georgia Report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/345)	11 May 2000
4138	Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1998) and 1244 (1999) Report of the Security Council mission on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) (S/2000/363)	11 May 2000

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
4139	The situation in Sierra Leone	11 May 2000
	Letter dated 10 May 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Eritrea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/408)	
	Letter dated 11 May 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Mali to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/409)	
	Letter dated 11 May 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Namibia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/410)	
4140	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border	12 May 2000
	Report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/387)	
4141	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border	12 May 2000
	Report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/387)	
4142	The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia	12 May 2000
	Report of the Security Council mission to Eritrea and Ethiopia, 9 and 10 May 2000 (S/2000/413)	
4143	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	17 May 2000
	Report of the Security Council mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 4-8 May 2000 (S/2000/416)	
4144	The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia	17 May 2000
4145	The situation in Sierra Leone	19 May 2000
	Letter dated 17 May 2000 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/446)	
4146	The situation in the Middle East	23 May 2000
	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) (S/2000/460)	
4147	The situation in East Timor	25 May 2000
4148	The situation in the Middle East	31 May 2000
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/2000/459)	
4149	The situation concerning Western Sahara	31 May 2000
	Report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/461)	

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
4150	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991	2 June 2000
	International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994	
4151	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	2 June 2000
4152	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	8 June 2000
	Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 1281 (1999) (S/2000/520)	
	Letter dated 5 June 2000 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) (S/2000/536)	
4153	Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)	9 June 2000
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (S/2000/538)	
4154	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	13 June 2000
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/2000/529)	
4155	The situation in Cyprus	14 June 2000
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/2000/496 and Corr.1)	
4156	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	15 June 2000
4157	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	15 June 2000

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Resolutions adopted by the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000

Resolution number	*Date of adoption*	*Subject*	*Chapter or section**
1247 (1999)	18 June	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 A
1248 (1999)	25 June	Admission of new Members (Kiribati)	33
1249 (1999)	25 June	Admission of new Members (Nauru)	33
1250 (1999)	29 June	The situation in Cyprus	3
1251 (1999)	29 June	The situation in Cyprus	3
1252 (1999)	15 July	The situation in Croatia	1 B
1253 (1999)	28 July	Admission of new Members (Tonga)	33
1254 (1999)	30 July	The situation in the Middle East	9 A
1255 (1999)	30 July	The situation in Georgia	10
1256 (1999)	3 August	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 A
1257 (1999)	3 August	The situation in East Timor	4
1258 (1999)	6 August	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	2
1259 (1999)	11 August	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia	
		International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States	11
1260 (1999)	20 August	The situation in Sierra Leone	13
1261 (1999)	25 August	Children and armed conflict	14
1262 (1999)	27 August	The situation in East Timor	4
1263 (1999)	13 September	The situation concerning Western Sahara	16
1264 (1999)	15 September	The situation in East Timor	4

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* Chapter or section of the present report containing an account of the Council's consideration of the relevant subject.

Resolutions adopted by the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000

Resolution number	*Date of adoption*	*Subject*	*Chapter or section**
1265 (1999)	17 September	Protection of civilians in armed conflict	17
1266 (1999)	4 October	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	20
1267 (1999)	15 October	The situation in Afghanistan	15
1268 (1999)	15 October	The situation in Angola	8
1269 (1999)	19 October	The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security	21
1270 (1999)	22 October	The situation in Sierra Leone	13
1271 (1999)	22 October	The situation in the Central African Republic	22
1272 (1999)	25 October	The situation in East Timor	4
1273 (1999)	5 November	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	2
1274 (1999)	12 November	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border	12
1275 (1999)	19 November	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	20
1276 (1999)	24 November	The situation in the Middle East	9 A
1277 (1999)	30 November	The question of Haiti	26
1278 (1999)	30 November	Date of an election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice	35
1279 (1999)	30 November	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	2
1280 (1999)	3 December	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	20
1281 (1999)	10 December	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	20
1282 (1999)	14 December	The situation concerning Western Sahara	16
1283 (1999)	15 December	The situation in Cyprus	3
1284 (1999)	17 December	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	20
1285 (2000)	13 January	The situation in Croatia	1 B
1286 (2000)	19 January	The situation in Burundi	25
1287 (2000)	31 January	The situation in Georgia	10
1288 (2000)	31 January	The situation in the Middle East	9 A
1289 (2000)	7 February	The situation in Sierra Leone	13
1290 (2000)	17 February	Admission of new Members (Tuvalu)	33

Resolution number	*Date of adoption*	*Subject*	*Chapter or section**
1291 (2000)	24 February	The situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	2
1292 (2000)	29 February	The situation concerning Western Sahara	16
1293 (2000)	31 March	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	20
1294 (2000)	13 April	The situation in Angola	8
1295 (2000)	18 April	The situation in Angola	8
1296 (2000)	19 April	Protection of civilians in armed conflict	17
1297 (2000)	12 May	The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia	32
1298 (2000)	17 May	The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia	32
1299 (2000)	19 May	The situation in Sierra Leone	13
1300 (2000)	31 May	The situation in the Middle East	9 A
1301 (2000)	31 May	The situation concerning Western Sahara	16
1302 (2000)	8 June	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	20
1303 (2000)	14 June	The situation in Cyprus	3

Resolution 1247 (1999) of 18 June 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions concerning the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, including resolutions 1031 (1995) of 15 December 1995, 1035 (1995) of 21 December 1995, 1088 (1996) of 12 December 1996, 1144 (1997) of 19 December 1997, 1168 (1998) of 21 May 1998, 1174 (1998) of 15 June 1998 and 1184 (1998) of 16 July 1998,

Reaffirming its commitment to the political settlement of the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, preserving the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States there within their internationally recognized borders,

Underlining its commitment to supporting implementation of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto (collectively the "Peace Agreement", S/1995/999, annex),

Emphasizing its appreciation to the High Representative, the Commander and personnel of the multinational stabilization force, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the personnel of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the Commissioner and personnel of the International Police Task Force, and the personnel of other international organizations and agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina for their contributions to the implementation of the Peace Agreement,

Noting that the States in the region must play a constructive role in the successful development of the peace process in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and noting especially the obligations of the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in this regard as signatories to the Peace Agreement,

Emphasizing that a comprehensive and coordinated return of refugees and displaced persons throughout the region continues to be crucial to lasting peace,

Taking note of the declaration adopted by the Peace Implementation Council in Madrid on 16 December 1998 (S/1999/139, appendix) and the conclusions of its previous meetings,

Noting the reports of the High Representative, including his latest report of 5 May 1999 (S/1999/524),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 11 June 1999 (S/1999/670),

Determining that the situation in the region continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Determined to promote the peaceful resolution of the conflicts in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

I

1. *Reaffirms once again* its support for the Peace Agreement, as well as for the Dayton Agreement on implementing the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina of 10 November 1995 (S/1995/1021, annex), calls upon the parties to comply strictly with their obligations under those Agreements, and expresses its intention to keep the implementation of the Peace Agreement, and the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, under review;

2. *Reiterates* that the primary responsibility for the further successful implementation of the Peace Agreement lies with the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina themselves and that the continued willingness of the international community and major donors to assume the political, military and economic burden of implementation and reconstruction efforts will be determined by the compliance and active participation by all the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina in implementing the Peace Agreement and rebuilding a civil society, in particular in full cooperation with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, in strengthening joint institutions and in facilitating returns of refugees and displaced persons;

3. *Reminds* the parties once again that, in accordance with the Peace Agreement, they have committed themselves to cooperate fully with all entities involved in the implementation of this peace settlement, as described in the Peace Agreement, or which are otherwise authorized by the Security Council, including the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, as it carries out its responsibilities for dispensing justice impartially, and underlines that full cooperation by States and entities with the International Tribunal includes, *inter alia*, the

surrender for trial of all persons indicted by the Tribunal and provision of information to assist in Tribunal investigations;

4. *Emphasizes its full support* for the continued role of the High Representative in monitoring the implementation of the Peace Agreement and giving guidance to and coordinating the activities of the civilian organizations and agencies involved in assisting the parties to implement the Peace Agreement, and reaffirms that the High Representative is the final authority in theatre regarding the interpretation of annex 10 on civilian implementation of the Peace Agreement and that in case of dispute he may give his interpretation and make recommendations, and make binding decisions as he judges necessary on issues as elaborated by the Peace Implementation Council in Bonn on 9 and 10 December 1997;

5. *Expresses its support* for the declaration adopted by the Peace Implementation Council in Madrid on 16 December 1998;

6. *Recognizes* that the parties have authorized the multinational force referred to in paragraph 10 below to take such actions as required, including the use of necessary force, to ensure compliance with annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement;

7. *Reaffirms* its intention to keep the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina under close review, taking into account the reports submitted pursuant to paragraphs 18 and 25 below, and any recommendations those reports might include, and its readiness to consider the imposition of measures if any party fails significantly to meet its obligations under the Peace Agreement;

II

8. *Pays tribute* to those Member States which participated in the multinational stabilization force established in accordance with its resolution 1088 (1996), and welcomes their willingness to assist the parties to the Peace Agreement by continuing to deploy a multinational stabilization force;

9. *Notes* the support of the parties to the Peace Agreement for the continuation of the multinational stabilization force, set out in the declaration adopted by the Peace Implementation Council in Madrid;

10. *Authorizes* the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the organization referred to in annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement to continue for a further planned period of 12 months the multinational stabilization force as established in accordance with its resolution 1088 (1996) under unified command and control in order to fulfil the role specified in annex 1-A and annex 2 of the Peace Agreement, and expresses its intention to review the situation with a view to extending this authorization further as necessary in the light of developments in the implementation of the Peace Agreement and the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

11. *Authorizes* the Member States acting under paragraph 10 above to take all necessary measures to effect the implementation of and to ensure compliance with annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement, stresses that the parties shall continue to be held equally responsible for compliance with that annex and shall be equally subject to such enforcement action by the stabilization force, as may be necessary to ensure implementation of that annex and the protection of the force, and takes note that the parties have consented to the force's taking such measures;

12. *Authorizes* Member States to take all necessary measures, at the request of the stabilization force, either in defence of the force or to assist it in carrying out its mission, and recognizes the right of the force to take all necessary measures to defend itself from attack or threat of attack;

13. *Authorizes* the Member States, acting under paragraph 10 above, in accordance with annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement, to take all necessary measures to ensure compliance with the rules and procedures established by the Commander of the stabilization force, governing command and control of airspace over Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all civilian and military air traffic;

14. *Requests* the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina to cooperate with the Commander of the stabilization force to ensure the effective management of the airports of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the light of the responsibilities conferred on the force by annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement with regard to the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

15. *Demands* that the parties respect the security and freedom of movement of the stabilization force and other international personnel;

16. *Invites* all States, in particular those in the region, to continue to provide appropriate support and facilities, including transit facilities, for the Member States acting under paragraph 10 above;

17. *Recalls* all the agreements concerning the status of forces as referred to in appendix B to annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement, and reminds the parties of their obligation to continue to comply therewith;

18. *Requests* the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the organization referred to in Annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement to continue to report to the Council, through the appropriate channels and at least at monthly intervals;

* * *

Reaffirming the legal basis in the Charter of the United Nations on which the International Police Task Force was given its mandate in resolution 1035 (1995),

III

19. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which includes the International Police Task Force, for an additional period terminating on 21 June 2000, and also decides that the Task Force shall continue to be entrusted with the tasks set out in annex 11 of the Peace Agreement, including the tasks referred to in the conclusions of the London, Bonn, Luxembourg and Madrid Conferences and agreed by the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed on the work of the International Police Task Force and its progress in assisting the restructuring of law enforcement agencies and the progress of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina in monitoring and assessing the court system, and to report every three months on the implementation of the mandate of the Mission as a whole;

21. *Reiterates* that the successful implementation of the tasks of the International Police Task Force rests on the quality, experience and professional skills of its personnel, and once again urges Member States, with the support of the Secretary-General, to ensure the provision of such qualified personnel;

22. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the parties to cooperate fully with, and to instruct their respective responsible officials and authorities to provide their full support to, the International Police Task Force on all relevant matters;

23. *Reiterates its call* upon all concerned to ensure the closest possible coordination between the High Representative, the stabilization force, the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the relevant civilian organizations and agencies so as to ensure the successful implementation of the Peace Agreement and of the priority objectives of the civilian consolidation plan, as well as the security of Task Force personnel;

24. *Urges* Member States, in response to demonstrable progress by the parties in restructuring their law enforcement institutions, to intensify their efforts to provide, on a voluntary-funded basis and in coordination with the International Police Task Force, training, equipment and related assistance for local police forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

25. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to submit to the Council reports from the High Representative, in accordance with annex 10 of the Peace Agreement and the conclusions of the Peace Implementation Conference held in London on 4 and 5 December 1996 (S/1996/1012), and later Peace Implementation Conferences, on the implementation of the Peace Agreement and in particular on compliance by the parties with their commitments under that Agreement;

26. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1248 (1999) of 25 June 1999

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Republic of Kiribati for admission to the United Nations (S/1999/477),

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Kiribati be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Resolution 1249 (1999) of 25 June 1999

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Republic of Nauru for admission to the United Nations (S/1999/478),

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Nauru be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Resolution 1250 (1999) of 29 June 1999

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its earlier resolutions on Cyprus, in particular resolution 1218 (1998) of 22 December 1998,

Reiterating its grave concern at the lack of progress towards an overall political settlement on Cyprus,

Appreciating the statement issued by the Heads of State and Government of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America on 20 June 1999 (S/1999/711, annex) calling for comprehensive negotiations in the autumn of 1999 under the auspices of the Secretary-General,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* for the report of the Secretary-General of 22 June 1999 on his mission of good offices in Cyprus (S/1999/707);

2. *Stresses* its full support for the Secretary-General's mission of good offices as decided by the Security Council and, in this context, for the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative;

3. *Reiterates its endorsement* of the initiative of the Secretary-General announced on 30 September 1998, within the framework of his mission of good offices, with the goal of reducing tensions and promoting progress towards a just and lasting settlement in Cyprus;

4. *Notes* that the discussions between the Secretary-General's Special Representative and the two sides are continuing, and urges both sides to participate constructively;

5. *Expresses the view* that both sides have legitimate concerns that should be addressed through comprehensive negotiations covering all relevant issues;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions, to invite the leaders of the two sides to negotiations in the autumn of 1999;

7. *Calls upon* the two leaders, in this context, to give their full support to such a comprehensive negotiation, under the auspices of the Secretary-General, and to commit themselves to the following principles:

- no preconditions;
- all issues on the table;
- commitment in good faith to continue to negotiate until a settlements is reached;
- full consideration of relevant United Nations resolutions and treaties;

8. *Requests* the two sides on Cyprus, including military authorities on both sides, to work constructively with the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to create a positive climate on the island that will pave the way for negotiations in the autumn of 1999;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council informed of progress towards the implementation of the present resolution and to submit a report to the Council by 1 December 1999;

10. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1251 (1999) of 29 June 1999

The Security Council,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 8 June 1999 on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/1999/657 and Add.1),

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus beyond 30 June 1999,

Reaffirming all its earlier resolutions on Cyprus, in particular resolutions 1217 (1998) and 1218 (1998) of 22 December 1998, *Calling once more upon* all States to respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, and requesting them, along with the parties concerned, to refrain from any action which might prejudice that sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, as well as from any attempt at partition of the island or its unification with any other country,

Noting that the situation along the ceasefire lines is essentially stable, but expressing its grave concern at the increasing practice by both sides of engaging in provocative behaviour along the ceasefire lines, which heightens the risk of more serious incidents,

Reminding the parties that the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus package of measures aimed at reducing tensions along the ceasefire lines was designed to reduce incidents and tensions, without affecting the security of either side,

Reiterating the need to make progress on a comprehensive political solution,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus for a further period ending on 15 December 1999;

2. *Reminds* both sides of their obligations to prevent any violence directed against the Force personnel, to cooperate fully with the Force and to ensure its complete freedom of movement;

3. *Calls upon* the military authorities on both sides to refrain from any action, including acts of provocation in the vicinity of the buffer zone, which would exacerbate tensions;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to continue to work intensively with the two sides with a view to early agreement on further specific tension-reducing steps, with full consideration of its resolution 1218 (1998);

5. *Calls upon* both sides to take measures that will build trust and cooperation and reduce tensions between the two sides, including demining along the buffer zone;

6. *Urges* the Greek Cypriot side to agree to the implementation of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus package of measures, and encourages the Force to continue its efforts towards the rapid implementation of the package by both sides;

7. *Reiterates its grave concern* at the continuing excessive levels of military forces and armaments in the Republic of Cyprus and the rate at which they are being expanded, upgraded and modernized, including by the introduction of advanced weapon systems by either side, and at the lack of progress towards any significant reduction in the number of foreign troops in the Republic of Cyprus, which threaten to raise tensions both on the island and in the region and complicate efforts to negotiate an overall political settlement;

8. *Calls upon* all concerned to commit themselves to a reduction in defence spending, a reduction in the number of foreign troops in the Republic of Cyprus, and a staged process aimed at limiting and then substantially reducing the level of all troops and armaments in the Republic of Cyprus as a first step towards the withdrawal of non-Cypriot forces as described in the set of ideas (S/24472, annex), to help restore confidence between the sides, stresses the importance of eventual demilitarization of the Republic of Cyprus as an objective in the context of an overall comprehensive settlement, welcomes in this context any steps either side may take to reduce armaments and troops, and encourages the Secretary-General to continue to promote efforts in this direction;

9. *Calls upon* both sides to refrain from the threat or use of force or violence as a means to resolve the Cyprus problem;

10. *Reaffirms* that the status quo is unacceptable and that negotiations on a final political solution to the Cyprus problem have been at an impasse for too long;

11. *Reaffirms* its position that a Cyprus settlement must be based on a State of Cyprus with a single sovereignty and international personality and a single citizenship, with its independence and territorial integrity safeguarded, and comprising two politically equal communities as described in the relevant Security Council resolutions, in a bicommunal and bi-zonal federation, and that such a settlement must exclude union in whole or in part with any other country or any form of partition or secession;

12. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts by the Force to implement its humanitarian mandate in respect of Greek Cypriots and Maronites living in the northern part of the island and Turkish Cypriots living in the southern part, as mentioned in the report of the Secretary-General;

13. *Reiterates its support* for the efforts of the United Nations and others concerned to promote the holding of bicommunal events so as to build cooperation, trust and mutual respect between the two communities, and calls upon the Turkish-Cypriot leadership to resume such activities;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report by 1 December 1999 on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1252 (1999) of 15 July 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling all its earlier relevant resolutions, in particular its resolutions 779 (1992) of 6 October 1992, 981 (1995) of 31 March 1995, 1147 (1998) of 13 January 1998, 1183 (1998) of 15 July 1998 and 1222 (1999) of 15 January 1999,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 8 July 1999 on the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (S/1999/764),

Recalling also the letters to its President from the Chargé d'affaires of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of 18 June 1999 (S/1999/697) and from the Permanent Representative of Croatia of 25 June 1999 (S/1999/719), concerning the disputed issue of Prevlaka,

Reaffirming once again its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia within its internationally recognized borders,

Noting once again the Joint Declaration signed at Geneva on 30 September 1992 by the Presidents of the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in particular articles 1 and 3, the latter reaffirming their agreement concerning the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula,

Reiterating its concern that long-standing violations of the demilitarization regime by both parties continue, including the standing presence of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia military personnel and the occasional presence of Croatian military elements in the demilitarized zone, and at limitations placed on the free movement of United Nations military observers by both parties,

Expressing its concern about more recent, additional violations of the demilitarized zone, in particular the presence there of troops of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,

Noting with satisfaction that the opening of crossing points between Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Montenegro) in the demilitarized zones continues to facilitate civilian and commercial traffic in both directions without security incidents and continues to represent a significant confidence-building measure in the normalization of relations between the two parties, and urging the parties to utilize these openings as a basis for further confidence-building measures to achieve the normalization of relations between them,

Reiterating its serious concerns about the lack of substantive progress towards a settlement of the disputed issue of Prevlaka in the continuing bilateral negotiations between the parties pursuant to the Agreement on Normalization of Relations between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of 23 August 1996 (S/1996/706, annex), and calling upon the parties to resume discussions,

Reiterating its call upon the parties urgently to put in place a comprehensive demining programme,

Commending the role played by the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka and noting also that the presence of the United Nations military observers continues to be essential to maintain conditions that are conducive to a negotiated settlement of the disputed issue of Prevlaka,

1. *Authorizes* the United Nations military observers to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula, in accordance with resolutions 779 (1992) and 981 (1995) and paragraphs 19 and 20 of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 December 1995 (S/1995/1028), until 15 January 2000;

2. *Reiterates its calls* upon the parties to cease all violations of the demilitarization regime in the United Nations designated zones, to take steps further to reduce tension and to improve safety and security in the area, to cooperate fully with the United Nations military observers and to ensure their safety and full and unrestricted freedom of movement;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report by 15 October 1999 with recommendations and options further to develop confidence-building measures

between the parties aimed, *inter alia*, at further facilitating freedom of movement of the civilian population;

4. *Urges* once again that the parties abide by their mutual commitments and implement fully the Agreement on Normalization of Relations, and stresses in particular the urgent need for them to fulfil rapidly and in good faith their commitment to reach a negotiated resolution of the disputed issue of Prevlaka in accordance with article 4 of the Agreement;

5. *Requests* the parties to continue to report at least bimonthly to the Secretary-General on the status of their bilateral negotiations;

6. *Requests* the United Nations military observers and the multinational stabilization force authorized by the Council in resolution 1088 (1996) of 12 December 1996 and extended by resolution 1247 (1999) of 18 June 1999 to cooperate fully with each other;

7. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1253 (1999) of 28 July 1999

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Kingdom of Tonga for admission to the United Nations (S/1999/793),

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Kingdom of Tonga be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Resolution 1254 (1999) of 30 July 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982 and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General of 21 July 1999 on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/1999/807) and taking note of the observations expressed and the commitments mentioned therein,

Taking note of the letter dated 25 June 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1999/720),

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further period of six months, that is until 31 January 2000;

2. *Reiterates* its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

3. *Re-emphasizes* the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978 (S/12611), approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. *Condemns* all acts of violence committed in particular against the Force, and urges the parties to put an end to them;

5. *Reiterates* that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

6. *Encourages* further efficiency and savings provided they do not affect the operational capacity of the Force;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon.

Resolution 1255 (1999) of 30 July 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 1225 (1999) of 28 January 1999, and the statement of its President of 7 May 1999 (S/PRST/1999/11),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 20 July 1999 (S/1999/805),

Noting the letter of the President of Georgia to the Secretary-General dated 19 July 1999 (S/1999/809, annex), *Stressing* that, notwithstanding positive developments on some issues, the lack of progress on key issues of a comprehensive settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia, is unacceptable,

Deeply concerned at the continuing volatile situation in the conflict zone, welcoming in this regard the important contributions that the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia and the collective peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States continue to make in stabilizing the situation in the zone of conflict, noting that the working relationship between the Mission and the peacekeeping force has been good at all levels, and stressing the importance of continuing and increasing close cooperation and coordination between them in the performance of their respective mandates,

Recalling the conclusions of the Lisbon summit of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (S/1997/57, annex) regarding the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia,

Reaffirming the necessity for the parties strictly to respect human rights, and expressing its support for the efforts of the Secretary-General to find ways to improve their observance as an integral part of the work towards a comprehensive political settlement,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 20 July 1999;

2. *Demands* that the parties to the conflict widen and deepen their commitment to the United Nations-led peace process, continue to expand their dialogue and contacts at all levels and display without delay the necessary will to achieve substantial results on the key issues of the negotiations;

3. *Strongly supports* the sustained efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative with the assistance of the Russian Federation in its capacity as facilitator as well as of the group of Friends of the Secretary-General and of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to promote the stabilization of the situation and to give new impetus to the negotiations within the United Nations-led peace process in order to achieve a comprehensive political settlement, and commends the tireless efforts of the retiring Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Liviu Bota, in carrying out his mandate;

4. *Emphasizes*, in this context, that the readiness and ability of the international community to assist the parties depend on their political will to resolve the conflict through dialogue and mutual accommodation and on their acting in good faith to implement promptly concrete measures towards bringing about a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict;

5. *Underlines* the necessity for the parties to achieve an early and comprehensive political settlement, which includes a settlement on the political status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia, which fully respects the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia within its internationally recognized borders, and supports the intention of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, in close cooperation with the Russian Federation, in its capacity as facilitator, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the group of Friends of the Secretary-General, to continue to submit proposals for the consideration of the parties on the distribution of constitutional competences between Tbilisi and Sukhumi as part of a comprehensive settlement;

6. *Considers* unacceptable and illegitimate the holding of self-styled elections in Abkhazia, Georgia;

7. *Expresses its continuing concern* at the situation of refugees and displaced persons, in particular those resulting from the hostilities of May 1998, reaffirms the unacceptability of the demographic changes resulting from the conflict and the imprescriptible right of all refugees and displaced persons affected by the conflict to return to their homes in secure conditions in accordance with international law and as set out in the Quadripartite Agreement of 4 April 1994 on the voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons (S/1994/397, annex II), and calls upon the parties to address this issue urgently by agreeing and implementing effective measures to guarantee the security of those who exercise their unconditional right to return;

8. *Welcomes*, in this context, the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to facilitate, as a first step, the safe return of refugees and displaced persons to the Gali region, and emphasizes, in this regard, that the lasting return of the refugees cannot be ensured without concrete results from the bilateral dialogue between the parties which produce the necessary security and legal guarantees;

9. *Takes note with appreciation* of the agreements reached at the meetings of 16 to 18 October

1998 and 7 to 9 June 1999, hosted respectively by the Governments of Greece and Turkey, aimed at building confidence, improving security and developing cooperation, and calls upon the parties to enhance their efforts to implement those decisions in an effective and comprehensive manner, notably at the prospective meeting in Yalta at the invitation of the Government of Ukraine;

10. *Demands* that both sides observe strictly the Moscow Agreement of 14 May 1994 on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces (S/1994/583, annex I), and takes note with appreciation, in this context, of the substantial progress reported towards setting up a joint investigation mechanism for violations of the Agreement, as well as of the greater restraint exercised by the parties along the line of separation of forces;

11. *Condemns* the ongoing activities by armed groups, which endanger the civilian population, impede the work of the humanitarian organizations and seriously delay the normalization of the situation in the Gali region, reiterates its concern regarding the security of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia, welcomes the implementation of measures in this regard and requests the Secretary-General to keep the security of the Mission under constant review;

12. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Mission for a new period terminating on 31 January 2000, subject to a review by the Council of the mandate of the Mission in the event of any changes that may be made in the mandate or in the presence of the peacekeeping force;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Council regularly informed and to report three months from the date of the adoption of this resolution on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia;

14. *Expresses its intention* to conduct a thorough review of the operation at the end of its current mandate, in the light of steps taken by the parties to achieve a comprehensive settlement;

15. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1256 (1999) of 3 August 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1031 (1995) of 15 December 1995, 1088 (1996) of 12 December 1996 and 1112 (1997) of 12 June 1997,

Recalling also the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto (collectively the "Peace Agreement", S/1995/999, annex), and the conclusions of the Peace Implementation Conferences held in Bonn on 9 and 10 December 1997 (S/1997/979, annex) and Madrid on 16 and 17 December 1998 (S/1999/139, appendix),

1. *Welcomes* and agrees to the designation by the Steering Board of the Peace Implementation Council on 12 July 1999 of Mr. Wolfgang Petritsch as High Representative in succession to Mr. Carlos Westendorp;

2. *Pays tribute* to the efforts of Mr. Carlos Westendorp in his work as High Representative;

3. *Reaffirms* the importance it attaches to the role of the High Representative in pursuing the implementation of the Peace Agreement and giving guidance to and coordinating the activities of the civilian organizations and agencies involved in assisting the parties to implement the Peace Agreement;

4. *Reaffirms also* the final authority of the High Representative in theatre regarding the interpretation of annex 10 on civilian implementation of the Peace Agreement.

Resolution 1257 (1999) of 3 August 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the situation in East Timor, in particular resolution 1246 (1999) of 11 June 1999,

Taking note of the letter dated 28 July 1999 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/830) which informs the Council of his decision to postpone the popular consultation in East Timor until 30 August 1999 and requests the authorization of a one-month extension to the mandate of the United Nations Mission in East Timor,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission in East Timor until 30 September 1999;

2. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1258 (1999) of 6 August 1999

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 1234 (1999) of 9 April 1999 and recalling the statements of its President of 31 August 1998 (S/PRST/1998/26), 11 December 1998 (S/PRST/1998/36) and 24 June 1999 (S/PRST/1999/17),

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Reaffirming the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and all States in the region,

Determined to resolve with all parties concerned the grave humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in particular and in the region as a whole and to provide for the safe and free return of all refugees and displaced persons to their homes,

Recognizing that the current situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo demands an urgent response by the parties to the conflict with support from the international community,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted on 9 December 1994,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 15 July 1999 on the United Nations preliminary deployment in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/1999/790),

1. *Welcomes* the signing of the Ceasefire Agreement on the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo by the States concerned in Lusaka on 10 July 1999 (S/1999/815) which represents a viable basis for a resolution of the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

2. *Also welcomes* the signing of the Ceasefire Agreement on 1 August 1999 by the Movement for the Liberation of the Congo, expresses deep concern that the Congolese Rally for Democracy has not signed the Agreement and calls upon the latter to sign the Agreement without delay in order to bring about national reconciliation and lasting peace in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

3. *Commends* the Organization of African Unity and the Southern African Development Community for their efforts to find a peaceful settlement to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and in particular the President of the Republic of Zambia, and also the Secretary-General, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the peace process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Representative of the Secretary-General to the Great Lakes Region and all those who contributed to the peace process;

4. *Calls upon* all parties to the conflict, in particular the rebel movements, to cease hostilities, to implement fully and without delay the provisions of the Ceasefire Agreement, to cooperate fully with the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations in the implementation of the Agreement and to desist from any act that may further exacerbate the situation;

5. *Stresses* the need for a continuing process of genuine national reconciliation, and encourages all Congolese to participate in the national debate to be organized in accordance with the provisions of the Ceasefire Agreement;

6. *Stresses also* the need to create an environment conducive to the return in safety and dignity of all refugees and displaced persons;

7. *Notes with satisfaction* the prompt establishment of the Political Committee and the Joint Military Commission by the States signatories to the Ceasefire Agreement as part of their collective effort to implement the Ceasefire Agreement for the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

8. *Authorizes* the deployment of up to 90 United Nations military liaison personnel, together with the necessary civilian, political, humanitarian and administrative staff, to the capitals of the States signatories to the Ceasefire Agreement and the provisional headquarters of the Joint Military Commission, and, as security conditions permit, to the rear military headquarters of the main belligerents in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and, as appropriate, to other areas the Secretary-General may

deem necessary, for a period of three months, with the following mandate:

- To establish contacts and maintain liaison with the Joint Military Commission and all parties to the Agreement;
- To assist the Commission and the parties in developing modalities for the implementation of the Agreement;
- To provide technical assistance, as requested, to the Commission;
- To provide information to the Secretary-General regarding the situation on the ground, and to assist in refining a concept of operations for a possible further role of the United Nations in the Implementation of the Agreement once it is signed by all parties;
- To secure from the parties guarantees of cooperation and assurances of security for the possible deployment in-country of military observers;

9. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Representative to serve as the head of the United Nations presence in the subregion relating to the peace process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to provide assistance in the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement, and invites him to do so as soon as possible;

10. *Calls upon* all States and parties concerned to ensure the freedom of movement, security and safety of United Nations personnel in their territory;

11. *Calls* for safe and unhindered access for humanitarian assistance to those in need in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and urges all parties to the conflict to guarantee the safety and security of all humanitarian personnel and to respect strictly the relevant provisions of international humanitarian law;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep it regularly informed of developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to report at the appropriate time on the future presence of the United Nations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in support of the peace process;

13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1259 (1999) of 11 August 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 808 (1993) of 22 February 1993, 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993, 936 (1994) of 8 July 1994, 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994 and 1047 (1996) of 29 February 1996,

Noting with regret the resignation of Mrs. Louise Arbour taking effect on 15 September 1999,

Having regard to article 16, paragraph 4, of the statute of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (S/25704) and article 15 of the statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 (resolution 955 (1994), annex),

Having considered the nomination by the Secretary-General of Ms. Carla Del Ponte for the position of Prosecutor of the above-mentioned Tribunals,

Appoints Ms. Carla Del Ponte as Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 and the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 with effect from the date on which the resignation of Mrs. Arbour takes effect.

Resolution 1260 (1999) of 20 August 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1171 (1998) of 5 June 1998, 1181 (1998) of 13 July 1998 and 1231 (1999) of 11 March 1999 and other relevant resolutions and the statement of its President of 15 May 1999 (S/PRST/1999/13),

Recalling also that in accordance with its resolution 1245 (1999) of 11 June 1999 the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone extends until 13 December 1999,

Affirming the commitment of all States to respect the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of Sierra Leone,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 30 July 1999 (S/1999/836),

1. *Welcomes* the signing of the Peace Agreement between the Government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Leone in Lomé on 7 July 1999 (S/1999/777), and commends the President of Togo, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the Economic Community of West African States and all those involved in facilitating the negotiations in Lomé on their contribution to this achievement;

2. *Commends* the Government of Sierra Leone for its courageous efforts to achieve peace, including through legislative and other measures already taken towards implementation of the Peace Agreement, commends also the leadership of the Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Leone for taking this decisive step towards peace, and calls upon them both to ensure that the provisions of the Agreement are fully implemented;

3. *Commends also* the Monitoring Group of the Economic Community of West African States on the outstanding contribution which it has made to the restoration of security and stability in Sierra Leone, the protection of civilians and the promotion of a peaceful settlement of the conflict, and urges all States to continue to provide technical, logistical and financial support to the Monitoring Group to help it to maintain its critical presence and continue to perform its role in Sierra Leone, including through the United Nations Trust Fund established to support peacekeeping and related activities in Sierra Leone;

4. *Authorizes* the provisional expansion of the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone to up to 210 military observers along with the necessary equipment and administrative and medical support to perform the tasks set out in paragraph 38 of the report of the Secretary-General, and decides that these additional military observers shall be deployed as security conditions permit and shall operate for the time being under security provided by the Monitoring Group as indicated in paragraph 39 of the report;

5. *Underscores* the importance of the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel, notes that the Government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Leone have agreed in the Peace Agreement to provide guarantees in this regard, and urges all parties in Sierra Leone to respect fully the status of United Nations and associated personnel;

6. *Authorizes* the strengthening of the political, civil affairs, information, human rights and child protection elements of the Mission as set out in paragraphs 40 to 52 of the report of the Secretary-General, including through the appointment of a deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the expansion of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General;

7. *Encourages* the ongoing consultations among the parties concerned on future peacekeeping arrangements in Sierra Leone including the respective tasks, strength and mandates of the Monitoring Group and the United Nations, and welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to revert to the Council with comprehensive proposals concerning a new mandate and concept of operations for the Mission;

8. *Calls upon* the Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Leone and all other armed groups in Sierra Leone to begin immediately to disband and give up their arms in accordance with the provisions of the Peace Agreement, and to participate fully in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme in Sierra Leone;

9. *Urges* all States and international organizations to provide resources to help ensure the successful conduct of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, in particular through the Trust Fund established by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for this purpose;

10. *Stresses* the urgent need to promote peace and national reconciliation and to foster accountability and respect for human rights in Sierra Leone and, in this context, takes note of the views contained in paragraph 54 of the report of the Secretary-General, welcomes the provisions in the Peace Agreement on the establishment of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the Human Rights Commission in Sierra Leone, and calls upon the Government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Leone to ensure that those Commissions will be established promptly within the time-frame provided for in the Peace Agreement;

11. *Welcomes* the adoption of the Human Rights Manifesto by the parties concerned in Sierra Leone and stresses the need for international assistance to address the human rights issues in Sierra Leone as a step towards accountability in the country, as referred to in paragraph 20 of the report of the Secretary-General;

12. *Stresses* the need for the international community and the Government of Sierra Leone to design and implement programmes to address the special needs of war victims, in particular those who have suffered maiming mutilation, and, in this regard, welcomes the commitment of the Government of Sierra Leone as set out in the Peace Agreement to establish a special fund for this purpose;

13. *Stresses* the urgent and substantial need for humanitarian assistance to the people of Sierra Leone, in particular in the large proportion of the country hitherto inaccessible to relief agencies, and urges all States and international organizations to provide such assistance as a priority, in response to the revised consolidated inter-agency appeal issued in July 1999;

14. *Calls upon* all parties to ensure the safe and unhindered access of humanitarian assistance to those in need in Sierra Leone, to guarantee the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and to respect strictly the relevant provisions of international humanitarian law;

15. *Stresses* the need for sustained and generous assistance for the longer-term tasks of reconstruction, economic and social recovery and development in Sierra Leone, and urges all States and international organizations to participate in and contribute actively to these efforts;

16. *Welcomes* the commitment of the Government of Sierra Leone to work with the United Nations Children's Fund and the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and other international agencies to give particular attention to the long-term rehabilitation of child combatants in Sierra Leone, and encourages those involved also to address the special needs of all children affected by the conflict in Sierra Leone, including through the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and through support to child victims of mutilation, sexual exploitation and abduction, to the rehabilitation of health and education services, and to the recovery of traumatized children and the protection of unaccompanied children;

17. *Welcomes* the decision of the Secretary-General that the United Nations develop a strategic framework approach for Sierra Leone in consultation with national and international partners, as indicated in paragraph 44 of his report;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council closely informed on the situation in Sierra Leone and to submit an additional report to the Council as soon as possible including recommendations for the mandate and structure of the enhanced United Nations peacekeeping presence that may be required in the country;

19. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1261 (1999) of 25 August 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling the statements of its President of 29 June 1998 (S/PRST/1998/18), 12 February 1999 (S/PRST/1999/6) and 8 July 1999 (S/PRST/1999/21),

Noting recent efforts to bring to an end the use of children as soldiers in violation of international law, in International Labour Organization Convention No. 182 on the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour which prohibits forced or compulsory labour, including the forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict, and in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court in which conscripting or enlisting children under the age of fifteen into national armed forces or using them to participate actively in hostilities is characterized as a war crime,

1. *Expresses its grave concern* at the harmful and widespread impact of armed conflict on children and the long-term consequences this has for durable peace, security and development;

2. *Strongly condemns* the targeting of children in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual violence, abduction and forced displacement, recruitment and use of children in armed conflict in violation of international law, and attacks on objects protected under international law, including places that usually have a significant presence of children such as schools and hospitals, and calls on all parties concerned to put an end to such practices;

3. *Calls upon* all parties concerned to comply strictly with their obligations under international law, in particular the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the obligations applicable to them under the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977 and the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989, and stresses the responsibility of all States to bring an end to impunity and their obligation to prosecute those responsible for grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949;

4. *Expresses its support* for the ongoing work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, other parts of the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations dealing with children affected by armed conflict, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to develop coordination and coherence among them;

5. *Welcomes and encourages* efforts by all relevant actors at the national and international level to develop more coherent and effective approaches to the issue of children and armed conflict;

6. *Supports* the work of the open-ended inter-sessional working group of the Commission on Human Rights on a draft optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, and expresses the hope that it will make further progress with a view to finalizing its work;

7. *Urges* all parties to armed conflicts to ensure that the protection, welfare and rights of children are taken into account during peace negotiations and throughout the process of consolidating peace in the aftermath of conflict;

8. *Calls upon* parties to armed conflicts to take feasible measures during armed conflicts to minimize the harm suffered by children, such as "days of tranquillity" to allow the delivery of basic necessary services, and further calls upon all parties to armed conflicts to promote, implement and respect such measures;

9. *Urges* all parties to armed conflicts to abide by concrete commitments made to ensure the protection of children in situations of armed conflict;

10. *Urges* all parties to armed conflicts to take special measures to protect children, in particular girls, from rape and other forms of sexual abuse and gender-based violence in situations of armed conflict and to take into account the special needs of the girl child throughout armed conflicts and their aftermath, including in the delivery of humanitarian assistance;

11. *Calls upon* all parties to armed conflicts to ensure the full, safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel and the delivery of humanitarian assistance to all children affected by armed conflict;

12. *Underscores* the importance of the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel to the alleviation of the impact of armed conflict on children, and urges all parties to armed conflicts to respect fully the status of United Nations and associated personnel;

13. *Urges* States and all relevant parts of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts to ensure an end to the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict in violation of international law through political and other efforts, including promotion of the availability of alternatives for children to their participation in armed conflict;

14. *Recognizes* the deleterious impact of the proliferation of arms, in particular small arms, on the security of civilians, including refugees and other vulnerable populations, particularly children, and, in this regard, recalls resolution 1209 (1998) of 19 November 1998 which, *inter alia,* stresses the importance of all Member States, and in particular States involved in manufacturing and marketing of weapons, restricting arms transfers which could

provoke or prolong armed conflicts or aggravate existing tensions or armed conflicts, and which urges international collaboration in combating illegal arms flows;

15. *Urges* States and the United Nations system to facilitate the disarmament, demobilization, rehabilitation and reintegration of children used as soldiers in violation of international law, and calls upon, in particular, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant agencies of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts in this regard;

16. *Undertakes*, when taking action aimed at promoting peace and security, to give special attention to the protection, welfare and rights of children, and requests the Secretary-General to include in his reports recommendations in this regard;

17. *Reaffirms* its readiness when dealing with situations of armed conflict:

(a) To continue to support the provision of humanitarian assistance to civilian populations in distress, taking into account the particular needs of children including, *inter alia*, the provision and rehabilitation of medical and educational services to respond to the needs of children, the rehabilitation of children who have been maimed or psychologically traumatized, and child-focused mine-clearance and mine-awareness programmes;

(b) To continue to support the protection of displaced children including their resettlement by UNHCR and others as appropriate;

(c) Whenever adopting measures under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, to give consideration to their impact on children, in order to consider appropriate humanitarian exemptions;

18. *Reaffirms also* its readiness to consider appropriate responses whenever buildings or sites which usually have a significant presence of children are specifically targeted in situations of armed conflict, in violation of international law;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that personnel involved in United Nations peacemaking, peacekeeping and peace-building activities have appropriate training on the protection, rights and welfare of children, and urges States and relevant international and regional organizations to ensure that appropriate training is included in their programmes for personnel involved in similar activities;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council by 31 July 2000 a report on the implementation of the present resolution, consulting all relevant parts of the United Nations system and taking into account other relevant work;

21. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1262 (1999) of 27 August 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the situation in East Timor, in particular resolution 1246 (1999) of 11 June 1999 and resolution 1257 (1999) of 3 August 1999,

Recalling the Agreement between Indonesia and Portugal on the question of East Timor of 5 May 1999 and the agreements between the United Nations and the Governments of Indonesia and Portugal of the same date regarding the modalities for the popular consultation of the East Timorese through a direct ballot and security arrangements (S/1999/513, annexes I-III),

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 9 August 1999 (S/1999/862),

Taking note of the need for the United Nations to pursue its efforts in East Timor in the period following the ballot to build confidence and support stability and to reassure all groups, in particular those in the minority in the ballot, that they have a role to play in the future political life of East Timor,

Welcoming the proposal of the Secretary-General that the United Nations Mission in East Timor continue its operations in the interim phase between the conclusion of the popular consultation and the start of the implementation of its result and that its tasks and structure be adjusted accordingly,

Commending the Mission for the impartial and effective implementation of its mandate, and welcoming the confirmation in the report of the Secretary-General that the Mission will continue to do its utmost to fulfil its responsibility in this manner, *Welcoming* the fruitful cooperation of the Government of Indonesia in East Timor with the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission in East Timor until 30 November 1999, and endorses the proposal of the Secretary-General that in the interim phase the Mission should incorporate the following components:

(a) An electoral unit as set out in the report of the Secretary-General;

(b) A civilian police component of up to 460 personnel to continue to advise the Indonesian police and to prepare for the recruitment and training of the new East Timorese police force;

(c) A military liaison component of up to 300 personnel as set out in the report of the Secretary-General to undertake the necessary military liaison functions, to continue to be involved in the work of the East Timorese bodies established to promote peace, stability and reconciliation, and to provide advice to the Special Representative for the East Timor popular consultation on security matters as required, pursuant to the implementation of the agreements of 5 May 1999;

(d) A civil affairs component to advise the Special Representative for the East Timor popular consultation in monitoring the implementation of the agreements of 5 May 1999 as set out in the report of the Secretary-General;

(e) A public information component to provide information on progress made towards implementation of the outcome of the ballot, and to disseminate a message promoting reconciliation, confidence, peace and stability;

2. *Calls upon* all parties to cooperate with the Mission in the implementation of its mandate, and to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its staff in carrying out that mandate in all areas of East Timor;

3. *Recalls* the continuing responsibility of Indonesia to maintain peace and security in East Timor in the interim phase;

4. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1263 (1999) of 13 September 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on Western Sahara,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 8 September 1999 (S/1999/954) and the observations and recommendations contained therein,

Welcoming also the resumption of the identification of voters and the commencement of the appeals process,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara until 14 December 1999 in order to complete the identification of voters as envisaged in paragraph 21 of the report of the Secretary-General, to implement confidence-building measures and conclude all outstanding agreements needed to implement the settlement plan, and to continue with the appeals process, and reaffirms the rights of the applicants, with an expectation that the appeals process will not be turned into a second round of identification;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report every 45 days on significant developments in the implementation of the settlement plan;

3. *Requests also* the Secretary-General to submit to the Security Council before the end of the current mandate a comprehensive assessment of steps taken towards the completion of the appeals process, and of staffing requirements as outlined in the report, as well as preparations for the repatriation of refugees and the start of the transitional period;

4. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1264 (1999) of 15 September 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and the statements of its President on the situation in East Timor,

Recalling also the Agreement between Indonesia and Portugal on the question of East Timor of 5 May 1999 and the agreements between the United Nations and the Governments of Indonesia and Portugal of the same date regarding the modalities for the popular consultation of the East Timorese through a direct ballot and security arrangements (S/1999/513, annexes I-III),

Reiterating its welcome for the successful conduct of the popular consultation of the East Timorese people of 30 August 1999 and taking note of its outcome, which it regards as an accurate reflection of the views of the East Timorese people,

Deeply concerned by the deterioration in the security situation in East Timor, and in particular by the continuing violence against and large-scale displacement and relocation of East Timorese civilians,

Deeply concerned also at the attacks on the staff and premises of the United Nations Mission in East Timor, on other officials and on international and national humanitarian personnel,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted on 9 December 1994,

Appalled by the worsening humanitarian situation in East Timor, particularly as it affects women, children and other vulnerable groups,

Reaffirming the right of refugees and displaced persons to return in safety and security to their homes,

Endorsing the report of the Security Council Mission to Jakarta and Dili (S/1999/976),

Welcoming the statement by the President of Indonesia on 12 September 1999 in which he expressed the readiness of Indonesia to accept an international peacekeeping force through the United Nations in East Timor,

Welcoming the letter dated 14 September 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia to the Secretary-General (S/1999/975),

Reaffirming respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Indonesia,

Expressing its concern at reports indicating that systematic, widespread and flagrant violations of international humanitarian and human rights law have been committed in East Timor, and stressing that persons committing such violations bear individual responsibility,

Determining that the present situation in East Timor constitutes a threat to peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Condemns* all acts of violence in East Timor, calls for their immediate end and demands that those responsible for such acts be brought to justice;

2. *Emphasizes* the urgent need for coordinated humanitarian assistance and the importance of allowing full, safe and unimpeded access by humanitarian organizations, and calls upon all parties to cooperate with such organizations so as to ensure the protection of civilians at risk, the safe return of refugees and displaced persons and the effective delivery of humanitarian aid;

3. *Authorizes* the establishment of a multinational force under a unified command structure, pursuant to the request of the Government of Indonesia conveyed to the Secretary-General on 12 September 1999, with the following tasks: to restore peace and security in East Timor, to protect and support the United Nations Mission in East Timor in carrying out its tasks and, within force capabilities, to facilitate humanitarian assistance operations, and authorizes the States participating in the multinational force to take all necessary measures to fulfil this mandate;

4. *Welcomes* the expressed commitment of the Government of Indonesia to cooperate with the multinational force in all aspects of the implementation of its mandate and looks forward to close coordination between the multinational force and the Government of Indonesia;

5. *Underlines* the Government of Indonesia's continuing responsibility under the agreements of 5 May 1999, taking into account the mandate of the multinational force set out in paragraph 3 above, to maintain peace and security in East Timor in the interim phase between the conclusion of the popular consultation and the start of the implementation of its result and to guarantee the security of the personnel and premises of the Mission;

6. *Welcomes* the offers by Member States to organize, lead and contribute to the multinational force in East Timor, calls on Member States to make further contributions of personnel, equipment and other resources and invites Member States in a position to contribute to inform the leadership of the multinational force and the Secretary-General;

7. *Stresses* that it is the responsibility of the Indonesian authorities to take immediate and effective measures to ensure the safe return of refugees to East Timor;

8. *Notes* that article 6 of the agreement of 5 May 1999 states that the Governments of Indonesia and Portugal and the Secretary-General shall agree on arrangements for a peaceful and orderly transfer of authority in East Timor to the United Nations, and requests the leadership of the multinational force to cooperate closely with the United Nations to assist and support those arrangements;

9. *Stresses* that the expenses for the force will be borne by the participating Member States concerned and requests the Secretary-General to establish a trust fund through which contributions could be channelled to the States or operations concerned;

10. *Agrees* that the multinational force should collectively be deployed in East Timor until replaced as soon as possible by a United Nations peacekeeping operation, and invites the Secretary-General to make prompt recommendations on a peacekeeping operation to the Security Council;

11. *Invites* the Secretary-General to plan and prepare for a United Nations transitional administration in East Timor, incorporating a United Nations peacekeeping operation, to be deployed in the implementation phase of the popular consultation (phase III) and to make recommendations as soon as possible to the Security Council;

12. *Requests* the leadership of the multinational force to provide periodic reports on progress towards the implementation of its mandate through the Secretary-General to the Council, the first such report to be made within 14 days of the adoption of the present resolution;

13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling the statement of its President of 12 February 1999 (S/PRST/1999/6),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 8 September 1999 (S/1999/957) submitted to the Security Council in accordance with the above-mentioned statement,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 13 April 1998 on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (S/1998/318) and 22 September 1998 on protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations (S/1998/883), in particular their analysis related to the protection of civilians,

Noting that civilians account for the vast majority of casualties in armed conflicts and are increasingly targeted by combatants and armed elements, gravely concerned by the hardships borne by civilians during armed conflict, in particular as a result of acts of violence directed against them, especially women, children and other vulnerable groups, including refugees and internally displaced persons, and recognizing the consequent impact this will have on durable peace, reconciliation and development,

Bearing in mind its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security, and underlining the importance of taking measures aimed at conflict prevention and resolution,

Stressing the need to address the causes of armed conflict in a comprehensive manner in order to enhance the protection of civilians on a long-term basis, including by promoting economic growth, poverty eradication, sustainable development, national reconciliation, good governance, democracy, the rule of law and respect for and protection of human rights,

Expressing its deep concern at the erosion in respect for international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law and principles during armed conflict, in particular deliberate acts of violence against all those protected under such law, and expressing also its concern at the denial of safe and unimpeded access to people in need,

Underlining the importance of the widest possible dissemination of international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law and of relevant training for, *inter alia*, civilian police, armed forces, members of the judicial and legal professions, civil society and personnel of international and regional organizations,

Recalling the statement of its President of 8 July 1999 (S/PRST/1999/21), and emphasizing its call for the inclusion, as appropriate, within specific peace agreements and, on a case-by-case basis, within United Nations peacekeeping mandates of clear terms for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, including the safe and timely disposal of arms and ammunition,

Mindful of the particular vulnerability of refugees and internally displaced persons, and reaffirming the primary responsibility of States to ensure their protection, in particular by maintaining the security and civilian character of refugee and internally displaced person camps,

Underlining the special rights and needs of children in situations of armed conflict, including those of the girl-child,

Recognizing the direct and particular impact of armed conflict on women as referred to in paragraph 18 of the report of the Secretary-General and, in this regard, welcoming the ongoing work within the United Nations system on the implementation of a gender perspective in humanitarian assistance and on violence against women,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 8 September 1999, and takes note of the comprehensive recommendations contained therein;

2. *Strongly condemns* the deliberate targeting of civilians in situations of armed conflict as well as attacks on objects protected under international law, and calls on all parties to put an end to such practices;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of preventing conflicts which could endanger international peace and security and, in this context, highlights the importance of implementing appropriate preventive measures to resolve conflicts, including the use of United Nations and other dispute settlement mechanisms and of preventive military and civilian deployments, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, resolutions of the Security Council and relevant international instruments;

4. *Urges* all parties concerned to comply strictly with their obligations under international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, in particular those contained in the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 and in the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols of 1977, as well as with the decisions of the Security Council;

5. *Calls upon* States which have not already done so to consider ratifying the major instruments of international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, and to take appropriate legislative, judicial and administrative measures to implement these instruments domestically, drawing on technical assistance, as appropriate, from relevant international organizations including the International Committee of the Red Cross and United Nations bodies;

6. *Emphasizes* the responsibility of States to end impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity and serious violations of international humanitarian law, affirms the possibility, to this end, of using the International Fact-Finding Commission established by article 90 of the First Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions, reaffirms the importance of the work being done by the ad hoc Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, stresses the obligation of all States to cooperate fully with the Tribunals, and acknowledges the historic significance of the adoption of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court which is open for signature and ratification by States;

7. *Underlines* the importance of safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel to civilians in armed conflict, including refugees and internally displaced persons, and the protection of humanitarian assistance to them, and recalls in this regard the statements of its President of 19 June 1997 (S/PRST/1997/34) and 29 September 1998 (S/PRST/1998/30);

8. *Emphasizes* the need for combatants to ensure the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel, as well as personnel of international humanitarian organizations, and recalls in this regard the statements of its President of 12 March 1997 (S/PRST/1997/13) and 29 September 1998;

9. *Takes note* of the entry into force of the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 1994, recalls the relevant principles contained therein, urges all parties to armed conflicts to respect fully the status of United Nations and associated personnel and, in this regard, condemns attacks and the use of force against United Nations and associated personnel, as well as personnel of international humanitarian organizations, and affirms

the need to hold accountable those who commit such acts;

10. *Expresses its willingness* to respond to situations of armed conflict where civilians are being targeted or humanitarian assistance to civilians is being deliberately obstructed, including through the consideration of appropriate measures at the Council's disposal in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and notes, in that regard, the relevant recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General;

11. *Expresses its willingness* to consider how peacekeeping mandates might better address the negative impact of armed conflict on civilians;

12. *Expresses its support* for the inclusion, where appropriate, in peace agreements and mandates of United Nations peacekeeping missions of specific and adequate measures for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, with special attention given to the demobilization and reintegration of child soldiers, as well as clear and detailed arrangements for the destruction of surplus arms and ammunition and, in this regard, recalls the statement of its President of 8 July 1999;

13. *Notes* the importance of including in the mandates of peacemaking, peacekeeping and peace-building operations special protection and assistance provisions for groups requiring particular attention, including women and children;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that United Nations personnel involved in peacemaking, peacekeeping and peace-building activities have appropriate training in international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, including child and gender-related provisions, negotiation and communication skills, cultural awareness and civilian-military coordination, and urges States and relevant international and regional organizations to ensure that appropriate training is included in their programmes for personnel involved in similar activities;

15. *Underlines* the importance of civilian police as a component of peacekeeping operations, recognizes the role of police in assuring the safety and well-being of civilians and, in this regard, acknowledges the need to enhance the capacity of the United Nations for the rapid deployment of qualified and well-trained civilian police;

16. *Reaffirms* its readiness, whenever measures are adopted under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, to give consideration to their impact on the civilian population, bearing in mind the needs of children, in order to consider appropriate humanitarian exemptions;

17. *Notes* that the excessive accumulation and destabilizing effect of small arms and light weapons pose a considerable impediment to the provision of humanitarian assistance and have a potential to exacerbate and prolong conflicts, endanger the lives of civilians and undermine security and the confidence required for a return to peace and stability;

18. *Takes note* of the entry into force of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction of 1997 and the amended Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects of 1980, recalls the relevant provisions contained therein, and notes the beneficial effect that their implementation will have on the safety of civilians;

19. *Reiterates its grave concern* at the harmful and widespread impact of armed conflict on children, recalls its resolution 1261 (1999) of 25 August 1999, and reaffirms the recommendations contained therein;

20. *Stresses* the importance of consultation and cooperation between the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and other relevant organizations, including regional organizations, on follow-up to the report of the Secretary-General and encourages the Secretary-General to continue consultations on this subject and to take concrete actions aimed at enhancing the capacity of the United Nations to improve the protection of civilians in armed conflict;

21. *Expresses its willingness also* to work in cooperation with regional organizations to examine how these bodies might better enhance the protection of civilians in armed conflict;

22. *Decides* to establish immediately an appropriate mechanism to review further the recommendations contained in the report of the

Secretary-General and to consider appropriate steps by April 2000 in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations;

23. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1266 (1999) of 4 October 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions and in particular its resolutions 986 (1995) of 14 April 1995, 1111 (1997) of 4 June 1997, 1129 (1997) of 12 September 1997, 1143 (1997) of 4 December 1997, 1153 (1998) of 20 February 1998, 1175 (1998) of 19 June 1998, 1210 (1998) of 24 November 1998 and 1242 (1999) of 21 May 1999,

Recalling also the report of the Secretary-General of 19 August 1999 (S/1999/896 and Corr.1), in particular, paragraphs 4 and 94,

Determined to improve the humanitarian situation in Iraq,

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that paragraph 2 of resolution 1153 (1998), as extended by resolution 1242 (1999), shall be modified to the extent necessary to authorize States to permit the import of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq, including financial and other essential transactions directly related thereto, sufficient to produce an additional sum, beyond that provided for by resolution 1242 (1999), equivalent to the total shortfall of revenues authorized but not generated under resolutions 1210 (1998) and 1153 (1998), 3.04 billion United States dollars, within the period of 180 days from 0001 hours Eastern Standard Time on 25 May 1999;

2. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1267 (1999) of 15 October 1999

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 1189 (1998) of 13 August 1998, 1193 (1998) of 28 August 1998 and 1214 (1998) of 8 December 1998, and the statements of its President on the situation in Afghanistan,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan, and its respect for Afghanistan's cultural and historical heritage,

Reiterating its deep concern over the continuing violations of international humanitarian law and of human rights, particularly discrimination against women and girls, and over the significant rise in the illicit production of opium, and stressing that the capture by the Taliban of the Consulate General of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the murder of Iranian diplomats and a journalist in Mazar-e-Sharif constituted flagrant violations of established international law,

Recalling the relevant international counter-terrorism conventions and in particular the obligations of parties to those conventions to extradite or prosecute terrorists,

Strongly condemning the continuing use of Afghan territory, especially areas controlled by the Taliban, for the sheltering and training of terrorists and planning of terrorist acts, and reaffirming its conviction that the suppression of international terrorism is essential for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Deploring the fact that the Taliban continues to provide safe haven to Usama bin Laden and to allow him and others associated with him to operate a network of terrorist training camps from Taliban-controlled territory and to use Afghanistan as a base from which to sponsor international terrorist operations,

Noting the indictment of Usama bin Laden and his associates by the United States of America for, *inter alia*, the 7 August 1998 bombings of the United States embassies in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam and for conspiring to kill American nationals outside the United States, and noting also the request of the United States of America to the Taliban to surrender them for trial (S/1999/1021),

Determining that the failure of the Taliban authorities to respond to the demands in paragraph 13 of resolution 1214 (1998) constitutes a threat to international peace and security, *Stressing* its determination to ensure respect for its resolutions,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Insists* that the Afghan faction known as the Taliban, which also calls itself the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, comply promptly with its previous resolutions and in particular cease the provision of sanctuary and training for international terrorists and their organizations, take appropriate effective measures to ensure that the territory under its control is not used for terrorist installations and camps, or for the preparation or organization of terrorist acts against other States or their citizens, and cooperate with efforts to bring indicted terrorists to justice;

2. *Demands* that the Taliban turn over Usama bin Laden without further delay to appropriate authorities in a country where he has been indicted, or to appropriate authorities in a country where he will be returned to such a country, or to appropriate authorities in a country where he will be arrested and effectively brought to justice;

3. *Decides* that on 14 November 1999 all States shall impose the measures set out in paragraph 4 below, unless the Council has previously decided, on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General, that the Taliban has fully complied with the obligation set out in paragraph 2 above;

4. *Decides further* that, in order to enforce paragraph 2 above, all States shall:

(a) Deny permission for any aircraft to take off from or land in their territory if it is owned, leased or operated by or on behalf of the Taliban as designated by the Committee established by paragraph 6 below, unless the particular flight has been approved in advance by the Committee on the grounds of humanitarian need, including religious obligation such as the performance of the Hajj;

(b) Freeze funds and other financial resources, including funds derived or generated from property owned or controlled directly or indirectly by the Taliban, or by any undertaking owned or controlled by the Taliban, as designated by the Committee established by paragraph 6 below, and ensure that neither they nor any other funds or financial resources so designated are made available, by their nationals or by any persons within their territory, to or for the benefit of the Taliban or any undertaking owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the Taliban, except as may be authorized by the Committee on a case-by-case basis on the grounds of humanitarian need;

5. *Urges* all States to cooperate with efforts to fulfil the demand in paragraph 2 above, and to consider further measures against Usama bin Laden and his associates;

6. *Decides* to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

(a) To seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them with a view to effectively implementing the measures imposed by paragraph 4 above;

(b) To consider information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 4 above and to recommend appropriate measures in response thereto;

(c) To make periodic reports to the Council on the impact, including the humanitarian implications, of the measures imposed by paragraph 4 above;

(d) To make periodic reports to the Council on information submitted to it regarding alleged violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 4 above, identifying where possible persons or entities reported to be engaged in such violations;

(e) To designate the aircraft and funds or other financial resources referred to in paragraph 4 above in order to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed by that paragraph;

(f) To consider requests for exemptions from the measures imposed by paragraph 4 above as provided in that paragraph, and to decide on the granting of an exemption to these measures in respect of the payment by the International Air Transport Association to the aeronautical authority of Afghanistan on behalf of international airlines for air traffic control services;

(g) To examine the reports submitted pursuant to paragraph 9 below;

7. *Calls upon* all States to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted prior to the date of coming into force of the measures imposed by paragraph 4 above;

8. *Calls upon* States to bring proceedings against persons and entities within their jurisdiction that violate the measures imposed by paragraph 4 above and to impose appropriate penalties;

9. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate fully with the Committee established by paragraph 6 above in the fulfilment of its tasks, including supplying such information as may be required by the Committee in pursuance of the present resolution;

10. *Requests* all States to report to the Committee established by paragraph 6 above within 30 days of the coming into force of the measures imposed by paragraph 4 above on the steps they have taken with a view to effectively implementing paragraph 4 above;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Committee established by paragraph 6 above and to make the necessary arrangements in the Secretariat for this purpose;

12. *Requests* the Committee established by paragraph 6 above to determine appropriate arrangements, on the basis of recommendations of the Secretariat, with competent international organizations, neighbouring and other States, and parties concerned with a view to improving the monitoring of the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 4 above;

13. *Requests* the Secretariat to submit for consideration by the Committee established by paragraph 6 above information received from Governments and public sources on possible violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 4 above;

14. *Decides* to terminate the measures imposed by paragraph 4 above once the Secretary-General reports to the Security Council that the Taliban has fulfilled the obligation set out in paragraph 2 above;

15. *Expresses its readiness* to consider the imposition of further measures, in accordance with its responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations, with the aim of achieving the full implementation of the present resolution;

16. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1268 (1999) of 15 October 1999

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 1229 (1999) of 26 February 1999 and 1237 (1999) of 7 May 1999,

Recalling the statements of its President of 21 January 1999 (S/PRST/1999/3) and 24 August 1999 (S/PRST/1999/26),

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola,

Reiterating that the primary cause of the present situation in Angola is the failure of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola under the leadership of Mr. Jonas Savimbi to comply with its obligations under the "Acordos de Paz" (S/22609, annex), the Lusaka Protocol (S/1994/1441, annex) and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Reiterating also that lasting peace and national reconciliation can only be achieved through peaceful means, and in this regard reaffirming the importance of the "Acordos de Paz", the Lusaka Protocol and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Expressing its concern at the humanitarian effects of the present situation on the civilian population in Angola,

Welcoming the letter dated 11 August 1999 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/871), and the letters referred to therein from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Angola to the Secretary-General of 26 July 1999 (S/1999/871, annex I) and from the Secretary-General to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Angola of 2 August 1999 (S/1999/871, annex II),

Reaffirming its view that a continued presence of the United Nations in Angola can contribute greatly to the promotion of peace, national reconciliation, human rights and regional security,

1. *Authorizes* the establishment, for an initial period of six months until 15 April 2000, of the United

Nations Office in Angola staffed with the personnel necessary to liaise with the political, military, police and other civilian authorities, with a view to exploring effective measures for restoring peace, assisting the Angolan people in the area of capacity-building, humanitarian assistance, the promotion of human rights, and coordinating other activities;

2. *Decides* that, pending further consultations between the United Nations and the Government of Angola, the United Nations Office in Angola will consist of up to 30 substantive Professional staff, as well as the necessary administrative and other support personnel;

3. *Stresses* that the United Nations Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit will continue to operate and to be funded in its present configuration;

4. *Calls upon* all parties concerned and in particular the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to ensure the safety, security and freedom of movement of the United Nations and associated personnel and to respect fully their status;

5. *Calls upon* the Government of Angola and the Secretary-General to conclude as soon as possible a status-of-mission agreement;

6. *Expresses its readiness* to review the configuration and mandate of the United Nations presence in Angola upon the recommendation of the Secretary-General in consultation with the Government of Angola;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide every three months a report on developments in Angola including his recommendations about additional measures the Council might consider to promote the peace process in Angola;

8. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1269 (1999) of 19 October 1999

The Security Council,

Deeply concerned by the increase in acts of international terrorism which endangers the lives and well-being of individuals worldwide as well as the peace and security of all States,

Condemning all acts of terrorism, irrespective of motive, wherever and by whomever committed,

Mindful of all relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, including resolution 49/60 of 9 December 1994, by which it adopted the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism,

Emphasizing the necessity to intensify the fight against terrorism at the national level and to strengthen, under the auspices of the United Nations, effective international cooperation in this field on the basis of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and norms of international law, including respect for international humanitarian law and human rights,

Supporting the efforts to promote universal participation in and implementation of the existing international anti-terrorist conventions, as well as to develop new international instruments to counter the terrorist threat,

Commending the work done by the General Assembly, relevant United Nations organs and specialized agencies and regional and other organizations to combat international terrorism,

Determined to contribute, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to the efforts to combat terrorism in all its forms,

Reaffirming that the suppression of acts of international terrorism, including those in which States are involved, is an essential contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security,

1. *Unequivocally condemns* all acts, methods and practices of terrorism as criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of their motivation, in all their forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomever committed, in particular those which could threaten international peace and security;

2. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully the international anti-terrorist conventions to which they are parties, encourages all States to consider as a matter of priority adhering to those to which they are not parties, and encourages also the speedy adoption of the pending conventions;

3. *Stresses* the vital role of the United Nations in strengthening international cooperation in combating terrorism, and emphasizes the importance of enhanced coordination among States and international and regional organizations;

4. *Calls upon* all States to take, *inter alia*, in the context of such cooperation and coordination, appropriate steps:

- To cooperate with each other, particularly through bilateral and multilateral agreements and arrangements, to prevent and suppress terrorist acts, protect their nationals and other persons against terrorist attacks and bring to justice the perpetrators of such acts;
- To prevent and suppress in their territories through all lawful means the preparation and financing of any acts of terrorism;
- To deny those who plan, finance or commit terrorist acts safe havens by ensuring their apprehension and prosecution or extradition;
- To take appropriate measures in conformity with the relevant provisions of national and international law, including international standards of human rights, before granting refugee status, for the purpose of ensuring that the asylum-seeker has not participated in terrorist acts;
- To exchange information in accordance with international and domestic law, and cooperate on administrative and judicial matters in order to prevent the commission of terrorist acts;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in his reports to the General Assembly, in particular submitted in accordance with its resolution 50/53 on measures to eliminate international terrorism, to pay special attention to the need to prevent and fight the threat to international peace and security as a result of terrorist activities;

6. *Expresses its readiness* to consider relevant provisions of the reports mentioned in paragraph 5 above and to take necessary steps in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations in order to counter terrorist threats to international peace and security;

7. *Decides* to remain seized of this matter.

Resolution 1270 (1999) of 22 October 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1171 (1998) of 5 June 1998, 1181 (1998) of 13 July 1998, 1231 (1999) of 11 March 1999 and 1260 (1999) of 20 August 1999 and other relevant resolutions and the statement of its President of 15 May 1999 (S/PRST/1999/13),

Recalling also the report of the Secretary-General of 8 September 1999 (S/1999/957) and its resolution 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict,

Affirming the commitment of all States to respect the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of Sierra Leone,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 28 September 1999 (S/1999/1003),

Determining that the situation in Sierra Leone continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

1. *Welcomes* the important steps taken by the Government of Sierra Leone, the leadership of the Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Leone, the Monitoring Group of the Economic Community of West African States and the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone towards implementation of the Peace Agreement (S/1999/777) since its signing in Lomé on 7 July 1999, and recognizes the important role of the Joint Implementation Committee established by the Peace Agreement under the chairmanship of the President of Togo;

2. *Calls upon* the parties to fulfil all their commitments under the Peace Agreement to facilitate the restoration of peace, stability, national reconciliation and development in Sierra Leone;

3. *Takes note* of the preparations made for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, including child soldiers, by the Government of Sierra Leone through the National Committee for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration, and urges all concerned to make every effort to ensure that all designated centres begin to function as soon as possible;

4. *Calls upon* the Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Leone, the Civil Defence Forces, the former Sierra Leone Armed Forces/Armed Forces Revolutionary Council and all other armed groups in Sierra Leone to begin immediately to disband and give up their arms in accordance with the provisions of the Peace Agreement, and to participate fully in the

disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme;

5. *Welcomes* the return to Freetown of the leaders of the Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Lone and the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council, and calls upon them to engage fully and responsibly in the implementation of the Peace Agreement and to direct the participation of all rebel groups in the disarmament and demobilization process without delay;

6. *Deplores* the recent taking of hostages, including Observer Mission and Monitoring Group personnel, by rebel groups and calls upon those responsible to put an end to such practices immediately and to address their concerns about the terms of the Peace Agreement peacefully through dialogue with the parties concerned;

7. *Reiterates* its appreciation for the indispensable role which Monitoring Group forces continue to play in the maintenance of security and stability in and the protection of the people of Sierra Leone, and approves the new mandate for the Monitoring Group (S/1999/1073, annex) adopted by the Economic Community of West African States on 25 August 1999;

8. *Decides* to establish the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone with immediate effect for an initial period of six months and with the following mandate:

(a) To cooperate with the Government of Sierra Leone and the other parties to the Peace Agreement in the implementation of the Agreement;

(b) To assist the Government of Sierra Leone in the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan;

(c) To that end, to establish a presence at key locations throughout the territory of Sierra Leone, including at disarmament/reception centres and demobilization centres;

(d) To ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel;

(e) To monitor adherence to the ceasefire in accordance with the ceasefire agreement of 18 May 1999 (S/1999/585, annex) through the structures provided for therein;

(f) To encourage the parties to create confidence-building mechanisms and support their functioning;

(g) To facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance;

(h) To support the operations of United Nations civilian officials, including the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and his staff, human rights officers and civil affairs officers;

(i) To provide support, as requested, to the elections, which are to be held in accordance with the present constitution of Sierra Leone;

9. *Decides also* that the military component of the Mission shall comprise a maximum of 6,000 military personnel, including 260 military observers, subject to periodic review in the light of conditions on the ground and the progress made in the peace process, in particular in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, and takes note of paragraph 43 of the report of the Secretary-General of 28 September 1999;

10. *Decides further* that the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone will take over the substantive civilian and military components and functions of the Observer Mission as well as its assets, and to that end decides that the mandate of the Observer Mission shall terminate immediately on the establishment of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone;

11. *Commends* the readiness of the Monitoring Group to continue to provide security for the areas where it is currently located, in particular around Freetown and Lungi, to provide protection for the Government of Sierra Leone, to conduct other operations in accordance with their mandate to ensure the implementation of the Peace Agreement, and to initiate and proceed with disarmament and demobilization in conjunction and full coordination with the Mission;

12. *Stresses* the need for close cooperation and coordination between the Monitoring Group and the Mission in carrying out their respective tasks, and welcomes the intended establishment of joint operations centres at headquarters and, if necessary, also at subordinate levels in the field;

13. *Reiterates* the importance of the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations

and associated personnel, notes that the Government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Leone have agreed in the Peace Agreement to provide guarantees in this regard, and calls upon all parties in Sierra Leone to respect fully the status of United Nations and associated personnel;

14. *Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decides that in the discharge of its mandate the Mission may take the necessary action to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel and, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, to afford protection to civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, taking into account the responsibilities of the Government of Sierra Leone and the Monitoring Group;

15. *Underlines* the importance of including in the Mission personnel with appropriate training in international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, including child and gender-related provisions, negotiation and communication skills, cultural awareness and civilian-military coordination;

16. *Requests* the Government of Sierra Leone to conclude a status-of-forces agreement with the Secretary-General within 30 days of the adoption of the present resolution, and recalls that pending the conclusion of such an agreement the model status-of-forces agreement dated 9 October 1990 (A/45/594) should apply provisionally;

17. *Stresses* the urgent need to promote peace and national reconciliation and to foster accountability and respect for human rights in Sierra Leone, underlines in this context the key role of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, the Human Rights Commission and the Commission for the Consolidation of Peace established under the Peace Agreement, and urges the Government of Sierra Leone to ensure the prompt establishment and effective functioning of these bodies with the full participation of all parties and drawing on the relevant experience and support of Member States, specialized bodies, other multilateral organizations and civil society;

18. *Emphasizes* that the plight of children is among the most pressing challenges facing Sierra Leone, welcomes the continued commitment of the Government of Sierra Leone to work with the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and other international agencies to give particular attention to the long-term rehabilitation of child combatants in Sierra Leone, and reiterates its encouragement of those involved to address the special needs of all children affected by the conflict;

19. *Urges* all parties concerned to ensure that refugees and internally displaced persons are protected and are enabled to return voluntarily and in safety to their homes, and encourages States and international organizations to provide urgent assistance to that end;

20. *Stresses* the urgent need for substantial additional resources to finance the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, and calls upon all States, international and other organizations to contribute generously to the multidonor trust fund established by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for this purpose;

21. *Stresses also* the continued need for urgent and substantial humanitarian assistance to the people of Sierra Leone, as well as for sustained and generous assistance for the longer-term tasks of peace-building, reconstruction, economic and social recovery and development in Sierra Leone, and urges all States and international and other organizations to provide such assistance as a priority;

22. *Calls upon* all parties to ensure safe and unhindered access of humanitarian assistance to those in need in Sierra Leone, to guarantee the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and to respect strictly the relevant provisions of international humanitarian and human rights law;

23. *Urges* the Government of Sierra Leone to expedite the formation of professional and accountable national police and armed forces, including through their restructuring and training, without which it will not be possible to achieve long-term stability, national reconciliation and the reconstruction of the country, and underlines the importance of support and assistance from the international community in this regard;

24. *Welcomes* the continued work by the United Nations on the development of the strategic framework for Sierra Leone aimed at enhancing effective collaboration and coordination within the United Nations system and between the United Nations and its national and international partners in Sierra Leone;

25. *Notes* the intention of the Secretary-General to keep the situation in Sierra Leone under close

review and to revert to the Council with additional proposals if required;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council every 45 days to provide updates on the status of the peace process, on security conditions on the ground and on the continued level of deployment of Monitoring Group personnel, so that troop levels and the tasks to be performed can be evaluated as outlined in paragraphs 49 and 50 of the report of the Secretary-General of 28 September 1999;

27. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1271 (1999) of 22 October 1999

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 1159 (1998) of 27 March 1998, 1201 (1998) of 15 October 1998 and 1230 (1999) of 26 February 1999,

Noting with satisfaction the successful conclusion of the presidential elections held on 19 September 1999,

Commending the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the support provided to the electoral process,

Affirming the commitment of all States to respect the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of the Central African Republic,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 7 October 1999 (S/1999/1038), and noting with approval the recommendations contained therein,

Recalling the importance of the process of national reconciliation, and urging all the political forces of the Central African Republic to continue their efforts towards cooperation and understanding,

Emphasizing the necessity of proceeding speedily to the restructuring of the Central African armed forces,

Reaffirming the importance of regional stability and of the consolidation of the climate of peace in the Central African Republic, which constitute essential elements for the restoration of peace in the region,

Reaffirming also the link between socio-economic progress and the consolidation of the stability of the Central African Republic,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, adopted on 9 December 1994,

Taking note of the desire expressed by the Government of the Central African Republic for an extension of the presence of the Mission beyond 15 November 1999,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic until 15 February 2000 with a view to ensuring a short and gradual transition from United Nations peacekeeping involvement in the Central African Republic to a post-conflict peace-building presence with the aid of the relevant United Nations agencies and programmes and of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development;

2. *Welcomes* the proposal of the Secretary-General in paragraph 58 of his report of 7 October 1999 recommending that the reduction of the military and civilian strength of the Mission be conducted in three stages;

3. *Calls once again upon* the Government of the Central African Republic to continue to take tangible measures to implement the political, economic, social and security reforms mentioned in the report of the Secretary-General of 23 February 1998 (S/1998/148) and to honour the commitments set forth, *inter alia*, in the letter dated 23 January 1999 (S/1999/98, annex) from the President of the Central African Republic addressed to the Secretary-General, and reaffirms the role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Central African Republic in assisting the promotion of reforms and national reconciliation;

4. *Strongly encourages* the Government of the Central African Republic to coordinate closely with the Mission in the progressive transfer of the functions of the Mission in the security field to the local security and police forces;

5. *Calls upon* the Government of the Central African Republic to complete, with the advice and technical support of the Mission, the initial steps of the restructuring programme of the Central African armed

forces and of the demobilization and reintegration programme of the Central African armed forces retired military personnel, appeals to the international community to give its support to these programmes, and welcomes the proposal of the Secretary-General to convene a meeting in New York in the coming months to solicit funds in order to finance these programmes;

6. *Welcomes* the proposal of the Secretary-General to dispatch a small multidisciplinary mission to Bangui in order to examine, in accordance with the wishes expressed by the Government of the Central African Republic, the conditions for the maintenance of the United Nations presence beyond 15 February 2000 in accordance with the recommendations made by the Secretary-General and contained in his reports of 28 May 1999 (S/1999/621) and 7 October 1999, and requests the Secretary-General to inform the Council as soon as possible concerning his detailed proposals in this regard;

7. *Reaffirms* the importance of the role of the Mission in supervising the destruction of confiscated weapons and ammunition under its control;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit by 15 January 2000 a report on the implementation of the mandate of the Mission and, in particular, on the progressive transfer of the functions of the Mission in the security field to the local security and police forces, on the evolution of the situation in the Central African Republic, on the progress achieved in the implementation of the commitments set forth in the letters dated 8 December 1998 (S/1999/116, annex) and 23 January 1999 from the President of the Central African Republic addressed to the Secretary-General, and on the implementation of the Bangui Agreements and the National Reconciliation Pact, including the commitments relating to economic recovery, the restructuring of the security forces and the functioning of the Special Force for the Defence of the Republican Institutions;

9. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1272 (1999) on 25 October 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and the statements of its President on the situation in East Timor, in particular resolutions 384 (1975) of 22 December 1975, 389 (1976) of 22 April 1976, 1236 (1999) of 7 May 1999, 1246 (1999) of 11 June 1999, 1262 (1999) of 27 August 1999 and 1264 (1999) of 15 September 1999,

Recalling also the Agreement between Indonesia and Portugal on the question of East Timor of 5 May 1999 and the agreements between the United Nations and the Governments of Indonesia and Portugal of the same date regarding the modalities for the popular consultation of the East Timorese through a direct ballot and security arrangements (S/1999/513, annexes I-III),

Reiterating its welcome for the successful conduct of the popular consultation of the East Timorese people of 30 August 1999, and taking note of its outcome through which the East Timorese people expressed their clear wish to begin a process of transition under the authority of the United Nations towards independence, which it regards as an accurate reflection of the views of the East Timorese people,

Welcoming the decision of the Indonesian People's Consultative Assembly on 19 October 1999 concerning East Timor,

Stressing the importance of reconciliation among the East Timorese people,

Commending the United Nations Mission in East Timor for the admirable courage and determination shown in the implementation of its mandate,

Welcoming the deployment of a multinational force to East Timor pursuant to resolution 1264 (1999), and recognizing the importance of continued cooperation between the Government of Indonesia and the multinational force in this regard,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 4 October 1999 (S/1999/1024),

Noting with satisfaction the successful outcome of the trilateral meeting held on 28 September 1999, as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General,

Deeply concerned by the grave humanitarian situation resulting from violence in East Timor and the large-scale displacement and relocation of East Timorese civilians, including large numbers of women and children,

Reaffirming the need for all parties to ensure that the rights of refugees and displaced persons are protected, and that they are able to return voluntarily in safety and security to their homes,

Reaffirming respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Indonesia,

Noting the importance of ensuring the security of the boundaries of East Timor, and noting in this regard the expressed intention of the Indonesian authorities to cooperate with the multinational force deployed pursuant to resolution 1264 (1999) and with the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor,

Expressing its concern at reports indicating that systematic, widespread and flagrant violations of international humanitarian and human rights law have been committed in East Timor, stressing that persons committing such violations bear individual responsibility, and calling on all parties to cooperate with investigations into these reports,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted on 9 December 1994,

Determining that the continuing situation in East Timor constitutes a threat to peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to establish, in accordance with the report of the Secretary-General, a United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor, which will be endowed with overall responsibility for the administration of East Timor and will be empowered to exercise all legislative and executive authority, including the administration of justice;

2. *Decides also* that the mandate of the Transitional Administration shall consist of the following elements:

(a) To provide security and maintain law and order throughout the territory of East Timor;

(b) To establish an effective administration;

(c) To assist in the development of civil and social services;

(d) To ensure the coordination and delivery of humanitarian assistance, rehabilitation and development assistance;

(e) To support capacity-building for self-government;

(f) To assist in the establishment of conditions for sustainable development;

3. *Decides further* that the Transitional Administration will have objectives and a structure along the lines set out in section IV of the report of the Secretary-General, and in particular that its main components will be:

(a) A governance and public administration component, including an international police element with a strength of up to 1,640 officers;

(b) A humanitarian assistance and emergency rehabilitation component;

(c) A military component, with a strength of up to 8,950 troops and up to 200 military observers;

4. *Authorizes* the Transitional Administration to take all necessary measures to fulfil its mandate;

5. *Recognizes* that, in developing and performing its functions under its mandate, the Transitional Administration will need to draw on the expertise and capacity of Member States, United Nations agencies and other international organizations, including the international financial institutions;

6. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Representative who, as the Transitional Administrator, will be responsible for all aspects of the United Nations work in East Timor and will have the power to enact new laws and regulations and to amend, suspend or repeal existing ones;

7. *Stresses* the importance of cooperation between Indonesia, Portugal and the Transitional Administration in the implementation of the present resolution;

8. *Stresses* the need for the Transitional Administration to consult and cooperate closely with the East Timorese people in order to carry out its mandate effectively with a view to the development of local democratic institutions, including an independent East Timorese human rights institution, and the transfer to these institutions of its administrative and public service functions;

9. *Requests* the Transitional Administration and the multinational force deployed pursuant to resolution 1264 (1999) to cooperate closely with each other, with a view also to the replacement as soon as possible of the multinational force by the military

component of the Transitional Administration, as notified by the Secretary-General having consulted the leadership of the multinational force, taking into account conditions on the ground;

10. *Reiterates* the urgent need for coordinated humanitarian and reconstruction assistance, and calls upon all parties to cooperate with humanitarian and human rights organizations so as to ensure their safety, the protection of civilians, in particular children, the safe return of refugees and displaced persons and the effective delivery of humanitarian aid;

11. *Welcomes* the commitment of the Indonesian authorities to allowing the refugees and displaced persons in West Timor and elsewhere in Indonesia to choose whether to return to East Timor, remain where they are or be resettled in other parts of Indonesia, and stresses the importance of allowing full, safe and unimpeded access by humanitarian organizations in carrying out their work;

12. *Stresses* that it is the responsibility of the Indonesian authorities to take immediate and effective measures to ensure the safe return of refugees in West Timor and other parts of Indonesia to East Timor, the security of refugees, and the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, in particular by curbing the violent and intimidatory activities of the militias there;

13. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General to establish a Trust Fund available for, *inter alia*, the rehabilitation of essential infrastructure, including the building of basic institutions, the functioning of public services and utilities, and the salaries of local civil servants;

14. *Encourages* Member States and international agencies and organizations to provide personnel, equipment and other resources to the Transitional Administration as requested by the Secretary-General, including for the building of basic institutions and capacity, and stresses the need for the closest possible coordination of these efforts;

15. *Underlines* the importance of including in the Transitional Administration personnel with appropriate training in international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, including child- and gender-related provisions, negotiation and communication skills, cultural awareness and civilian-military coordination;

16. *Condemns* all violence and acts in support of violence in East Timor, calls for their immediate end, and demands that those responsible for such violence be brought to justice;

17. *Decides* to establish the Transitional Administration for an initial period until 31 January 2001;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council closely and regularly informed of progress towards the implementation of the present resolution, including, in particular, with regard to the deployment of the Transitional Administration and possible future reductions of its military component if the situation in East Timor improves, and to submit a report within three months of the date of adoption of the present resolution and every six months thereafter;

19. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1273 (1999) of 5 November 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1234 (1999) of 9 April 1999 and 1258 (1999) of 6 August 1999 and the statements of its President of 31 August 1998 (S/PRST/1998/26), 11 December 1998 (S/PRST/1998/36) and 24 June 1999 (S/PRST/1999/17),

Reaffirming the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and all States in the region,

Reaffirming also that the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement (S/1999/815) represents a viable basis for a resolution of the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 1 November 1999 (S/1999/1116) and Corr.1,

Noting with satisfaction the deployment of United Nations military liaison personnel to the capitals of the States signatories to the Ceasefire Agreement and to the Joint Military Commission established by them, and underlining the importance of their full deployment as provided for in its resolution 1258 (1999),

Noting also that the Joint Military Commission and the Political Committee have held meetings as mandated under the Ceasefire Agreement, *Urging* all parties to the Ceasefire Agreement to cooperate fully with the technical survey team dispatched to the Democratic Republic of the Congo by the Secretary-General as indicated in his report of 15 July 1999 (S/1999/790), in order to allow it to assess conditions and to prepare for subsequent United Nations deployments in the country,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations military liaison personnel deployed under paragraph 8 of resolution 1258 (1999) until 15 January 2000;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to report to it regularly on developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo including on the future presence of the United Nations in the country in support of the peace process;

3. *Calls upon* all parties to the Ceasefire Agreement to continue to abide by its provisions;

4. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1274 (1999) of 12 November 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions and the statements of its President,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 4 November 1999 on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1999/1127),

Reaffirming its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Tajikistan and to the inviolability of its borders,

Welcoming significant progress in the peace process in Tajikistan, particularly the holding of the constitutional referendum which followed the official declaration by the United Tajik Opposition of the disbandment of its armed units and the decision by the Supreme Court of Tajikistan lifting the bans and restrictions on activities by the political parties and movements of the United Tajik Opposition, and noting with satisfaction that these developments have set Tajikistan on the course of national reconciliation and democratization,

Welcoming also the renewed efforts of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan and the leadership of the Commission on National Reconciliation to advance and to expedite the implementation of the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan (S/1997/510, annex I), which have helped to contain emerging controversies and to reach the important milestones envisaged in the General Agreement,

Acknowledging the holding of the presidential elections on 6 November 1999 as a necessary and important step towards durable peace in Tajikistan,

Welcoming further the maintenance of close contact by the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan with the parties, as well as its cooperative liaison with the collective peacekeeping forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Russian border forces and the Mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe,

Noting with appreciation the continued contribution of the Contact Group of guarantor States and international organizations to the peace process, in particular through periodic joint plenary meetings with the Commission on National Reconciliation to review progress and to help to overcome difficulties in the implementation of the General Agreement,

Welcoming the fact that the general situation in Tajikistan has remained relatively calm with better security than in earlier periods, while noting that the situation in some parts of the country remained tense,

Recognizing that comprehensive international support remains crucial for achieving a positive outcome of the peace process in Tajikistan,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 4 November 1999;

2. *Calls upon* the parties to undertake further concerted measures to implement fully the General Agreement, especially all the provisions of the Protocol on military issues (S/1997/209, annex II), and to create conditions for the timely holding of parliamentary elections, underlines the necessity of the full resumption of the work of the Commission on National Reconciliation, and reiterates its encouragement to the Commission to intensify its efforts to broaden a dialogue among the various political forces in the country in the interests of the restoration and strengthening of civil accord in Tajikistan;

3. *Welcomes* the signing on 5 November 1999 by the President of Tajikistan and the Chairman of the Commission on National Reconciliation of the Protocol on political guarantees during the preparation for and holding of the elections to the Majlis-i Oli (Parliament) of the Republic of Tajikistan (S/1999/1159, annex) and, bearing in mind concerns expressed by the Secretary-General in his report, regards the strict implementation of this Protocol as essential for the successful holding of free, fair and democratic parliamentary elections under international monitoring as foreseen in the General Agreement;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the work of the new Special Representative of the Secretary-General and of all the personnel of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan, encourages them to continue assisting the parties in the implementation of the General Agreement, reiterates the need for the Mission to operate throughout Tajikistan and to have the necessary personnel and financial support, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to consider means of ensuring a full and active role for the Mission in the implementation of the General Agreement;

5. *Reiterates* the importance of the involvement of the United Nations, in continued close cooperation with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, in the preparations for and monitoring of the parliamentary elections in Tajikistan, which will be the last major event of the transitional period envisaged in the General Agreement;

6. *Supports* the continued active involvement of the Contact Group in the peace process;

7. *Welcomes* the continued contribution made by the Commonwealth of Independent States peacekeeping forces in assisting the parties in the implementation of the General Agreement in coordination with all concerned;

8. *Calls upon* the parties to cooperate further in ensuring the security and freedom of movement of the personnel of the United Nations, the peacekeeping forces and other international personnel, and reminds the parties that the ability of the international community to mobilize and to continue assistance for Tajikistan is linked to the security of those personnel;

9. *Expresses its deep concern* at the precarious humanitarian situation in Tajikistan, and welcomes the assistance provided by Member States, international organizations and humanitarian workers towards the implementation of the General Agreement and addressing the humanitarian, rehabilitation and development needs of Tajikistan;

10. *Calls upon* Member States and others concerned to make voluntary contributions to launch projects for demobilization and reintegration and to provide support for the elections, and to continue to respond promptly and generously to the consolidated inter-agency appeal for Tajikistan for 1999, and welcomes the preparation of a new appeal for 2000 as a strategic document that will guide a gradual transition to a more development-oriented focus;

11. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Mission for a period of six months until 15 May 2000;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed of all significant developments, also requests him to submit after the parliamentary elections and within four months of the adoption of the present resolution an interim report on its implementation, and supports his intention to outline in the above-mentioned report the future political role for the United Nations in assisting Tajikistan to continue on the path of peace and national reconciliation and contributing to the democratic development of Tajik society after the mandate of the Mission is concluded;

13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1275 (1999) of 19 November 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1242 (1999) of 21 May 1999 and 1266 (1999) of 4 October 1999,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to extend the period referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 8 of resolution 1242 (1999) and in paragraph 1 of resolution 1266 (1999) until 4 December 1999;

2. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1276 (1999) of 24 November 1999

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 15 November 1999 on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/1999/1175),

Decides:

(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 31 May 2000;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the development in the situation and the measures taken to implement Security Council resolution 338 (1973).

Resolution 1277 (1999) of 30 November 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 1212 (1998) of 25 November 1998, and those adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the letter of 8 November 1999 from the President of the Republic of Haiti to the Secretary-General (A/54/629), requesting the establishment of an International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 24 August 1999 (S/1999/908) and 18 November 1999 (S/1999/1184),

Commending the valuable contributions of the Representative of the Secretary-General, the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti, the International Civilian Mission in Haiti and the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations Development Programme and bilateral donors, in assisting the Government of Haiti by supporting and contributing to the professionalization of the Haitian National Police force as an integral element of the consolidation of Haiti's system of justice, as well as by their efforts in developing national institutions,

Recognizing that the people and Government of Haiti bear the ultimate responsibility for national reconciliation, the maintenance of a secure and stable environment, the administration of justice and the reconstruction of their country, and that the Government of Haiti bears particular responsibility for the further strengthening and effective functioning of the Haitian National Police and the justice system,

1. *Decides* to continue the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti in order to ensure a phased transition to an International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti by 15 March 2000;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to coordinate and expedite the transition from the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti and the United Nations International Civilian Mission in Haiti to the International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti and to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution by 1 March 2000;

3. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1278 (1999) of 30 November 1999

The Security Council,

Noting with regret the resignation of Judge Stephen Schwebel, taking effect on 29 February 2000,

Noting further that a vacancy in the International Court of Justice for the remainder of the term of office of Judge Stephen Schwebel will thus occur and must be filled in accordance with the terms of the Statute of the Court,

Noting that, in accordance with Article 14 of the Statute, the date of the election to fill the vacancy shall be fixed by the Security Council,

Decides that the election to fill the vacancy shall take place on 2 March 2000 at a meeting of the Security Council and at a meeting of the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session.

Resolution 1279 (1999) of 30 November 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1234 (1999) of 9 April 1999, 1258 (1999) of 6 August 1999 and 1273 (1999) of 5 November 1999 and the statements of its President of 31 August 1998 (S/PRST/1998/26), 11 December 1998 (S/PRST/1998/36) and 24 June 1999 (S/PRST/1999/17), *Bearing in mind* the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Reaffirming the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and all States in the region,

Reaffirming also that the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement (S/1999/815) represents the most viable basis for a resolution of the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and noting the role it requests the United Nations to play in the implementation of the ceasefire,

Expressing its concern at the alleged violations of the Ceasefire Agreement and urging all parties to refrain from any declarations or action that could jeopardize the peace process,

Stressing the responsibilities of the signatories for the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement, and calling on them to permit and facilitate the full deployment of United Nations military liaison officers and other personnel necessary for the fulfilment of their mandate throughout the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

Welcoming the pledges of support made to the Joint Military Commission by States and organizations, and calling on others to contribute, together with the signatories to the Ceasefire Agreement, to the funding of the body,

Noting with concern the humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and calling on all Member States to contribute to current and future consolidated humanitarian appeals,

Expressing its concern at the severe consequences of the conflict for the security and well-being of the civilian population throughout the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

Expressing also its concern at the adverse impact of the conflict on the human rights situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, particularly in the eastern parts of the country, and the continuing violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed throughout the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

Having considered the recommendations of the Secretary-General contained in his report of 1 November 1999 (S/1999/1116 and Corr.1),

Reiterating the importance of the successful completion of the mission of the technical assessment team dispatched to the Democratic Republic of the Congo to assess conditions and to prepare for possible subsequent United Nations deployment in the country as well as to obtain firm guarantees from the parties to the conflict over the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted on 9 December 1994,

Underlining the importance of the full deployment of the United Nations military liaison personnel as provided for by resolution 1258 (1999),

1. *Calls upon* all parties to the conflict to cease hostilities, to implement fully the provisions of the Ceasefire Agreement, and to use the Joint Military Commission to resolve disputes over military issues;

2. *Stresses* the need for a continuing process of genuine national reconciliation, encourages all Congolese to participate in the national dialogue to be organized in coordination with the Organization of African Unity, and calls upon all Congolese parties and the Organization of African Unity to finalize agreement on the facilitator for the national dialogue;

3. *Welcomes* the appointment by the Secretary-General of his Special Representative for the Democratic Republic of the Congo to serve as the head of the United Nations presence in the subregion relating to the peace process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to provide assistance in the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement;

4. *Decides* that the personnel authorized under its resolutions 1258 (1999) and 1273 (1999), including a multidisciplinary staff of personnel in the fields of human rights, humanitarian affairs, public information, medical support, child protection, political affairs and administrative support, which will assist the Special Representative, shall constitute the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo until 1 March 2000;

5. *Decides also* that the Mission, led by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General,

consistent with resolutions 1258 (1999) and 1273 (1999), shall carry out the following ongoing tasks:

(a) To establish contacts with the signatories to the Ceasefire Agreement at their headquarters levels, as well as in the capitals of the States signatories;

(b) To liaise with the Joint Military Commission and provide technical assistance in the implementation of its functions under the Ceasefire Agreement, including in the investigation of ceasefire violations;

(c) To provide information on security conditions in all areas of its operation, with emphasis on local conditions affecting future decisions on the introduction of United Nations personnel;

(d) To plan for the observation of the ceasefire and disengagement of forces;

(e) To maintain liaison with all parties to the Ceasefire Agreement to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance to displaced persons, refugees, children, and other affected persons, and assist in the protection of human rights, including the rights of children;

6. *Underlines* that the phased deployment of United Nations military observers with the necessary support and protection elements in the Democratic Republic of the Congo will be subject to its further decision, and expresses its intention to take such a decision promptly on the basis of further recommendations of the Secretary-General, taking into account the findings of the technical assessment team;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to accelerate the development of a concept of operations based on assessed conditions of security, access and freedom of movement and cooperation on the part of the signatories to the Ceasefire Agreement;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep it regularly informed and to report to it as soon as possible on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and submit his recommendations on further deployment of United Nations personnel in the country and on their protection;

* * *

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with immediate effect, to take the administrative steps necessary for the equipping of up to 500 United Nations military observers with a view to facilitating future rapid United Nations deployments as authorized by the Council;

10. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1280 (1999) of 3 December 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1242 (1999) of 21 May 1999, 1266 (1999) of 4 October 1999 and 1275 (1999) of 19 November 1999,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to extend the period referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 8 of resolution 1242 (1999) and in paragraph 1 of resolution 1266 (1999) until 11 December 1999;

2. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1281 (1999) of 10 December 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions and in particular its resolutions 986 (1995) of 14 April 1995, 1111 (1997) of 4 June 1997, 1129 (1997) of 12 September 1997, 1143 (1997) of 4 December 1997, 1153 (1998) of 20 February 1998, 1175 (1998) of 19 June 1998, 1210 (1998) of 24 November 1998, 1242 (1999) of 21 May 1999, 1266 (1999) of 4 October 1999, 1275 (1999) of 19 November 1999 and 1280 (1999) of 3 December 1999,

Convinced of the need as a temporary measure to continue to provide for the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people until the fulfilment by the Government of Iraq of the relevant resolutions, including notably resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, allows the Council to take further action with regard to the prohibitions referred to in resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, in accordance with the provisions of those resolutions,

Convinced also of the need for equitable distribution of humanitarian supplies to all segments of the Iraqi population throughout the country,

Determined to improve the humanitarian situation in Iraq, *Reaffirming* the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that the provisions of resolution 986 (1995), except those contained in paragraphs 4, 11 and 12, shall remain in force for a new period of 180 days beginning at 0001 hours Eastern Standard Time on 12 December 1999;

2. *Further decides* that paragraph 2 of resolution 1153 (1998) shall remain in force and shall apply to the 180-day period referred to in paragraph 1 above;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take the actions necessary to ensure the effective and efficient implementation of the present resolution, and to continue to enhance as necessary the United Nations observation process in Iraq in such a way as to provide the required assurance to the Council that the goods produced in accordance with this resolution are distributed equitably and that all supplies authorized for procurement, including dual usage items and spare parts, are utilized for the purpose for which they have been authorized;

4. *Further decides* to conduct a thorough review of all aspects of the implementation of the present resolution 90 days after the entry into force of paragraph 1 above and again prior to the end of the 180-day period, on receipt of the reports referred to in paragraphs 5 and 10 below, and expresses its intention, prior to the end of the 180-day period, to consider favourably renewal of the provisions of this resolution as appropriate, provided that the said reports indicate that those provisions are being satisfactorily implemented;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council 90 days after the date of entry into force of paragraph 1 above and again prior to the end of the 180-day period, on the basis of observations of United Nations personnel in Iraq, and of consultations with the Government of Iraq, on whether Iraq has ensured the equitable distribution of medicine, health supplies, foodstuffs, and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs, financed in accordance with paragraph 8 (a) of resolution 986 (1995), including in his reports any observations which he may have on the adequacy of the revenues to meet Iraq's humanitarian needs, and on Iraq's capacity to export sufficient quantities of petroleum and petroleum products to produce the sum referred to in paragraph 2 of resolution 1153 (1998);

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council if Iraq is unable to export petroleum and petroleum products sufficient to produce the total sum provided for in paragraph 2 above and, following consultations with the relevant United Nations agencies and the Iraqi authorities, make recommendations for the expenditure of sums expected to be available, consistent with the priorities established in paragraph 2 of resolution 1153 (1998) and with the distribution plan referred to in paragraph 5 of resolution 1175 (1998);

7. *Decides* that paragraph 3 of resolution 1210 (1998) shall apply to the new 180-day period referred to in paragraph 1 above;

8. *Decides* that paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 of resolution 1175 (1998) shall remain in force and shall apply to the new 180-day period referred to in paragraph 1 above;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Government of Iraq, to submit to the Council no later than 15 January 2000 a detailed list of parts and equipment necessary for the purpose described in paragraph 1 of resolution 1175 (1998);

10. *Requests* the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), in close coordination with the Secretary-General, to report to the Council 90 days after the entry into force of paragraph 1 above and again prior to the end of the 180-day period on the implementation of the arrangements in paragraphs 1, 2, 6, 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 986 (1995);

11. *Urges* all States, and in particular the Government of Iraq, to provide their full cooperation in the effective implementation of the present resolution;

12. *Appeals* to all States to continue to cooperate in the timely submission of applications and the expeditious issue of export licences, facilitating the transit of humanitarian supplies authorized by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), and to take all other appropriate measures within their competence in order to ensure that urgently needed humanitarian supplies reach the Iraqi people as rapidly as possible;

13. *Stresses* the need to continue to ensure respect for the security and safety of all persons directly involved in the implementation of the present resolution in Iraq;

14. *Decides* to keep these arrangements under review including in particular those in paragraph 2 above, to ensure the uninterrupted flow of humanitarian supplies into Iraq, and expresses its determination to act without delay to address the recommendations of the report of the panel established to review humanitarian and other issues in Iraq (S/1999/356) in a further, comprehensive resolution;

15. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1282 (1999) of 14 December 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on Western Sahara, in particular resolutions 1238 (1999) of 14 May 1999 and 1263 (1999) of 13 September 1999,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 6 December 1999 (S/1999/1219) and the observations and recommendations contained therein,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara until 29 February 2000 in order to complete the identification of voters, issue a second provisional voters list, and initiate appeals for tribal groupings H41, H61 and J51/52;

2. *Welcomes* the reiteration by the parties of their agreement in principle to the draft plan of action for cross-border confidence-building measures, including person-to-person contacts, submitted pursuant to resolution 1238 (1999), and calls on them to cooperate with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Mission for the initiation of these measures without further delay;

3. *Takes note* of the concern that the problems posed by the current number of candidates who have exercised their right of appeal and the opposing positions taken by the parties on the issue of admissibility seem to allow little possibility of holding the referendum before 2002 or even beyond, and supports the intention of the Secretary-General to instruct his Special Representative to continue his consultations with the parties on these issues, seeking a reconciliation of their opposing views regarding the appeals process, the repatriation of refugees and other crucial aspects of the United Nations settlement plan;

4. *Takes note* of the assessment by the Secretary-General, however, that difficulties may be encountered in reconciling the opposing views of the parties, and therefore requests the Secretary-General to report before the end of the present mandate on prospects for progress in implementing the settlement plan within a reasonable period of time;

5. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1283 (1999) of 15 December 1999

The Security Council,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 29 November 1999 on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/1999/1203 and Corr.1 and Add.1), and in particular the call to the parties to assess and address the humanitarian issue of missing persons with due urgency and seriousness,

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus beyond 15 December 1999,

1. *Reaffirms* all its relevant resolutions on Cyprus, in particular resolution 1251 (1999) of 29 June 1999;

2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus for a further period ending on 15 June 2000;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report by 1 June 2000 on the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1284 (1999) of 17 December 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions, including its resolutions 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, 699 (1991) of 17 June 1991, 707 (1991) of 15 August 1991, 715 (1991) of 11 October 1991, 986 (1995) of 14 April 1995, 1051 (1996) of 27 March 1996, 1153 (1998) of 20 February 1998, 1175 (1998) of 19 June 1998, 1242 (1999) of 21 May 1999 and 1266 (1999) of 4 October 1999, *Recalling* the approval by the Council in its resolution 715 (1991) of the plans for future ongoing monitoring and verification submitted by the Secretary-General and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency in pursuance of paragraphs 10 and 13 of resolution 687 (1991),

Welcoming the reports of the three panels on Iraq (S/1999/356), and having held a comprehensive consideration of them and the recommendations contained in them,

Stressing the importance of a comprehensive approach to the full implementation of all relevant Security Council resolutions regarding Iraq and the need for Iraqi compliance with these resolutions,

Recalling the goal of establishing in the Middle East a zone free from weapons of mass destruction and all missiles for their delivery and the objective of a global ban on chemical weapons as referred to in paragraph 14 of resolution 687 (1991),

Concerned at the humanitarian situation in Iraq, and determined to improve that situation,

Recalling with concern that the repatriation and return of all Kuwaiti and third country nationals or their remains, present in Iraq on or after 2 August 1990, pursuant to paragraph 2 (c) of resolution 686 (1991) of 2 March 1991 and paragraph 30 of resolution 687 (1991), have not yet been fully carried out by Iraq,

Recalling that in its resolutions 686 (1991) and 687 (1991) the Council demanded that Iraq return in the shortest possible time all Kuwaiti property it had seized, and noting with regret that Iraq has still not complied fully with this demand,

Acknowledging the progress made by Iraq towards compliance with the provisions of resolution 687 (1991), but noting that, as a result of its failure to implement the relevant Council resolutions fully, the conditions do not exist which would enable the Council to take a decision pursuant to resolution 687 (1991) to lift the prohibitions referred to in that resolution,

Reiterating the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Kuwait, Iraq and the neighbouring States,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, and taking into account that operative provisions of the present resolution relate to previous resolutions adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter,

A

1. *Decides* to establish, as a subsidiary body of the Council, the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission, which replaces the Special Commission established pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) of resolution 687 (1991);

2. *Decides also* that the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission will undertake the responsibilities mandated to the Special Commission by the Council with regard to the verification of compliance by Iraq with its obligations under paragraphs 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 687 (1991) and other related resolutions, that the Commission will establish and operate, as was recommended by the panel on disarmament and current and future ongoing monitoring and verification issues, a reinforced system of ongoing monitoring and verification, which will implement the plan approved by the Council in resolution 715 (1991) and address unresolved disarmament issues, and that the Commission will identify, as necessary in accordance with its mandate, additional sites in Iraq to be covered by the reinforced system of ongoing monitoring and verification;

3. *Reaffirms* the provisions of the relevant resolutions with regard to the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in addressing compliance by Iraq with paragraphs 12 and 13 of resolution 687 (1991) and other related resolutions, and requests the Director General of the Agency to maintain this role with the assistance and cooperation of the Commission;

4. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 687 (1991), 699 (1991), 707 (1991), 715 (1991), 1051 (1996), 1154 (1998) and all other relevant resolutions and statements of its President, which establish the criteria for Iraqi compliance, affirms that the obligations of Iraq referred to in those resolutions and statements with regard to cooperation with the Special Commission, unrestricted access and provision of information will apply in respect of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission, and decides in particular that Iraq shall allow Commission teams immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to any and all areas, facilities, equipment, records and means of transport which they wish to inspect in accordance with the mandate of the Commission, as well as to all

officials and other persons under the authority of the Iraqi Government whom the Commission wishes to interview so that it may fully discharge its mandate;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, within 30 days of the adoption of the present resolution, to appoint, after consultation with and subject to the approval of the Council, an Executive Chairman of the Commission who will take up his mandated tasks as soon as possible, and, in consultation with the Executive Chairman and the Council members, to appoint suitably qualified experts as a College of Commissioners for the Commission which will meet regularly to review the implementation of this and other relevant resolutions and provide professional advice and guidance to the Executive Chairman, including on significant policy decisions and on written reports to be submitted to the Council through the Secretary-General;

6. *Requests* the Executive Chairman of the Commission, within 45 days of his appointment, to submit to the Council, in consultation with and through the Secretary-General, for its approval an organizational plan for the Commission, including its structure, staffing requirements, management guidelines, recruitment and training procedures, incorporating as appropriate the recommendations of the panel on disarmament and current and future ongoing monitoring and verification issues, and recognizing in particular the need for an effective, cooperative management structure for the new organization, for staffing with suitably qualified and experienced personnel, who would be regarded as international civil servants subject to Article 100 of the Charter of the United Nations, drawn from the broadest possible geographical base, including as he deems necessary from international arms control organizations, and for the provision of high quality technical and cultural training;

7. *Decides* that the Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency, not later than 60 days after they have both started work in Iraq, will each draw up, for approval by the Council, a work programme for the discharge of their mandates, which will include both the implementation of the reinforced system of ongoing monitoring and verification, and the key remaining disarmament tasks to be completed by Iraq pursuant to its obligations to comply with the disarmament requirements of resolution 687 (1991) and other related resolutions, which constitute the governing standard of Iraqi compliance, and further decides that what is required of Iraq for the implementation of each task shall be clearly defined and precise;

8. *Requests* the Executive Chairman of the Commission and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, drawing on the expertise of other international organizations as appropriate, to establish a unit which will have the responsibilities of the joint unit constituted by the Special Commission and the Director General of the Agency under paragraph 16 of the export/import mechanism approved by resolution 1051 (1996), and also requests the Executive Chairman of the Commission, in consultation with the Director General of the Agency, to resume the revision and updating of the lists of items and technology to which the mechanism applies;

9. *Decides* that the Government of Iraq shall be liable for the full costs of the Commission and the Agency in relation to their work under this and other related resolutions on Iraq;

10. *Requests* Member States to give full cooperation to the Commission and the Agency in the discharge of their mandates;

11. *Decides* that the Commission shall take over all assets, liabilities and archives of the Special Commission, and that it shall assume the Special Commission's part in agreements existing between the Special Commission and Iraq and between the United Nations and Iraq, and affirms that the Executive Chairman, the Commissioners and the personnel serving with the Commission shall have the rights, privileges, facilities and immunities of the Special Commission;

12. *Requests* the Executive Chairman of the Commission to report, through the Secretary-General, to the Council, following consultation with the Commissioners, every three months on the work of the Commission, pending submission of the first reports referred to in paragraph 33 below, and to report immediately when the reinforced system of ongoing monitoring and verification is fully operational in Iraq;

B

13. *Reiterates* the obligation of Iraq, in furtherance of its commitment to facilitate the

repatriation of all Kuwaiti and third country nationals referred to in paragraph 30 of resolution 687 (1991), to extend all necessary cooperation to the International Committee of the Red Cross, and calls upon the Government of Iraq to resume cooperation with the Tripartite Commission and Technical Subcommittee established to facilitate work on this issue;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council every four months on compliance by Iraq with its obligations regarding the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third country nationals or their remains, to report every six months on the return of all Kuwaiti property, including archives, seized by Iraq, and to appoint a high-level coordinator for these issues;

C

15. *Authorizes* States, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 3 (a), 3 (b) and 4 of resolution 661 (1990) and subsequent relevant resolutions, to permit the import of any volume of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq, including financial and other essential transactions directly relating thereto, as required for the purposes and on the conditions set out in paragraph 1 (a) and (b) and subsequent provisions of resolution 986 (1995) and related resolutions;

16. *Underlines*, in this context, its intention to take further action, including permitting the use of additional export routes for petroleum and petroleum products, under appropriate conditions otherwise consistent with the purpose and provisions of resolution 986 (1995) and related resolutions;

17. *Directs* the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to approve, on the basis of proposals from the Secretary-General, lists of humanitarian items, including foodstuffs, pharmaceutical and medical supplies, as well as basic or standard medical and agricultural equipment and basic or standard educational items, decides, notwithstanding paragraph 3 of resolution 661 (1990) and paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991), that supplies of these items will not be submitted for approval of that Committee, except for items subject to the provisions of resolution 1051 (1996), and will be notified to the Secretary-General and financed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 8 (a) and 8 (b) of resolution 986 (1995), and requests the Secretary-General to inform the Committee in a timely manner of all such notifications received and actions taken;

18. *Requests* the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to appoint, in accordance with resolutions 1175 (1998) and 1210 (1998), a group of experts, including independent inspection agents appointed by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 6 of resolution 986 (1995), decides that this group will be mandated to approve speedily contracts for the parts and the equipment necessary to enable Iraq to increase its exports of petroleum and petroleum products, according to lists of parts and equipment approved by that Committee for each individual project, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide for the monitoring of these parts and equipment inside Iraq;

19. *Encourages* Member States and international organizations to provide supplementary humanitarian assistance to Iraq and published material of an educational character to Iraq;

20. *Decides* to suspend, for an initial period of six months from the date of the adoption of the present resolution and subject to review, the implementation of paragraph 8 (g) of resolution 986 (1995);

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take steps to maximize, drawing as necessary on the advice of specialists, including representatives of international humanitarian organizations, the effectiveness of the arrangements set out in resolution 986 (1995) and related resolutions including the humanitarian benefit to the Iraqi population in all areas of the country, and further requests the Secretary-General to continue to enhance as necessary the United Nations observation process in Iraq, ensuring that all supplies under the humanitarian programme are utilized as authorized, to bring to the attention of the Council any circumstances preventing or impeding effective and equitable distribution and to keep the Council informed of the steps taken towards the implementation of this paragraph;

22. *Requests also* the Secretary-General to minimize the cost of the United Nations activities associated with the implementation of resolution 986 (1995) as well as the cost of the independent inspection agents and the certified public accountants appointed by him, in accordance with paragraphs 6 and 7 of resolution 986 (1995);

23. *Requests further* the Secretary-General to provide Iraq and the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) with a daily statement of the status of the escrow account established by paragraph 7 of resolution 986 (1995);

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements, subject to Security Council approval, to allow funds deposited in the escrow account established by resolution 986 (1995) to be used for the purchase of locally produced goods and to meet the local cost for essential civilian needs which have been funded in accordance with the provisions of resolution 986 (1995) and related resolutions, including, where appropriate, the cost of installation and training services;

25. *Directs* the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to take a decision on all applications in respect of humanitarian and essential civilian needs within a target of two working days of receipt of these applications from the Secretary-General, and to ensure that all approval and notification letters issued by the Committee stipulate delivery within a specified time, according to the nature of the items to be supplied, and requests the Secretary-General to notify the Committee of all applications for humanitarian items which are included in the list to which the export/import mechanism approved by resolution 1051 (1996) applies;

26. *Decides* that Hajj pilgrimage flights which do not transport cargo into or out of Iraq are exempt from the provisions of paragraph 3 of resolution 661 (1990) and resolution 670 (1990), provided timely notification of each flight is made to the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), and requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements, for approval by the Security Council, to provide for reasonable expenses related to the Hajj pilgrimage to be met by funds in the escrow account established by resolution 986 (1995);

27. *Calls upon* the Government of Iraq:

(a) To take all steps to ensure the timely and equitable distribution of all humanitarian goods, in particular medical supplies, and to remove and avoid delays at its warehouses;

(b) To address effectively the needs of vulnerable groups, including children, pregnant women, the disabled, the elderly and the mentally ill among others, and to allow freer access, without any discrimination, including on the basis of religion or nationality, by United Nations agencies and humanitarian organizations to all areas and sections of the population for evaluation of their nutritional and humanitarian condition;

(c) To prioritize applications for humanitarian goods under the arrangements set out in resolution 986 (1995) and related resolutions;

(d) To ensure that those involuntarily displaced receive humanitarian assistance without the need to demonstrate that they have resided for six months in their places of temporary residence;

(e) To extend full cooperation to the United Nations Office for Project Services mine-clearance programme in the three northern Governorates of Iraq and to consider the initiation of the demining efforts in other Governorates;

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the progress made in meeting the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people and on the revenues necessary to meet those needs, including recommendations on necessary additions to the current allocation for oil spare parts and equipment, on the basis of a comprehensive survey of the condition of the Iraqi oil production sector, not later than 60 days from the date of the adoption of the present resolution and updated thereafter as necessary;

29. *Expresses its readiness* to authorize additions to the current allocation for oil spare parts and equipment, on the basis of the report and recommendations requested in paragraph 28 above, in order to meet the humanitarian purposes set out in resolution 986 (1995) and related resolutions;

30. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish a group of experts, including oil industry experts, to report within 100 days of the date of adoption of the present resolution on Iraq's existing petroleum production and export capacity and to make recommendations, to be updated as necessary, on alternatives for increasing Iraq's petroleum production and export capacity in a manner consistent with the purposes of relevant resolutions, and on the options for involving foreign oil companies in Iraq's oil sector, including investments, subject to appropriate monitoring and controls;

31. *Notes* that in the event of the Council acting as provided for in paragraph 33 of the present resolution to suspend the prohibitions referred to in that paragraph, appropriate arrangements and procedures will need, subject to paragraph 35 below, to be agreed by the Council in good time beforehand, including suspension of provisions of resolution 986 (1995) and related resolutions;

32. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the implementation of paragraphs 15 to 30 of the present resolution within 30 days of the adoption of this resolution;

D

33. *Expresses its intention*, upon receipt of reports from the Executive Chairman of the Commission and from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency that Iraq has cooperated in all respects with the Commission and the Agency in particular in fulfilling the work programmes in all the aspects referred to in paragraph 7 above, for a period of 120 days after the date on which the Council is in receipt of reports from both the Commission and the Agency that the reinforced system of ongoing monitoring and verification is fully operational, to suspend with the fundamental objective of improving the humanitarian situation in Iraq and securing the implementation of the Council's resolutions, for a period of 120 days renewable by the Council, and subject to the elaboration of effective financial and other operational measures to ensure that Iraq does not acquire prohibited items, prohibitions against the import of commodities and products originating in Iraq, and prohibitions against the sale, supply and delivery to Iraq of civilian commodities and products other than those referred to in paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991) or those to which the mechanism established by resolution 1051 (1996) applies;

34. *Decides* that in reporting to the Council for the purposes of paragraph 33 above, the Executive Chairman of the Commission will include as a basis for his assessment the progress made in completing the tasks referred to in paragraph 7 above;

35. *Decides* that if at any time the Executive Chairman of the Commission or the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency reports that Iraq is not cooperating in all respects with the Commission or the Agency or if Iraq is in the process of acquiring any prohibited items, the suspension of the prohibitions referred to in paragraph 33 above shall terminate on the fifth working day following the report, unless the Council decides to the contrary;

36. *Expresses its intention* to approve arrangements for effective financial and other operational measures, including on the delivery of and payment for authorized civilian commodities and products to be sold or supplied to Iraq, in order to ensure that Iraq does not acquire prohibited items in the event of suspension of the prohibitions referred to in paragraph 33 above, to begin the elaboration of such measures not later than the date of the receipt of the initial reports referred to in paragraph 33 above, and to approve such arrangements before the Council decision in accordance with that paragraph;

37. *Further expresses its intention* to take steps, based on the report and recommendations requested in paragraph 30 above, and consistent with the purpose of resolution 986 (1995) and related resolutions, to enable Iraq to increase its petroleum production and export capacity, upon receipt of the reports relating to the cooperation in all respects with the Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency referred to in paragraph 33 above;

38. *Reaffirms* its intention to act in accordance with the relevant provisions of resolution 687 (1991) on the termination of prohibitions referred to in that resolution;

39. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter and expresses its intention to consider action in accordance with paragraph 33 above no later than 12 months from the date of the adoption of the present resolution provided the conditions set out in paragraph 33 above have been satisfied by Iraq.

Resolution 1285 (2000) of 13 January 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling all its earlier relevant resolutions, in particular its resolutions 779 (1992) of 6 October 1992, 981 (1995) of 31 March 1995, 1147 (1998) of 13 January 1998, 1183 (1998) of 15 July 1998, 1222 (1999) of 15 January 1999 and 1252 (1999) of 15 July 1999,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 31 December 1999 on the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (S/1999/1302), *Recalling also* the letters to its President from the Chargé d'affaires of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of 24 December 1999 (S/1999/1278) and from the Permanent Representative of Croatia of 10 January 2000 (S/2000/8), concerning the disputed issue of Prevlaka,

Reaffirming once again its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia within its internationally recognized borders,

Noting once again the Joint Declaration signed at Geneva on 30 September 1992 by the Presidents of the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in particular articles 1 and 3, the latter reaffirming their agreement concerning the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula,

Reiterating its concern about violations of the demilitarization regime, including limitations placed on the free movement of United Nations military observers, while noting some positive development in those fields as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General,

Noting with satisfaction that the opening of crossing points between Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Montenegro) in the demilitarized zone continues to facilitate civilian and commercial traffic in both directions without security incidents and continues to represent a significant confidence-building measure in the normalization of relations between the two parties, and urging the parties to utilize these openings as a basis for further confidence-building measures to achieve the normalization of relations between them,

Reiterating its serious concerns about the lack of substantive progress towards a settlement of the disputed issue of Prevlaka in the continuing bilateral negotiations between the parties pursuant to the Agreement on Normalization of Relations between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of 23 August 1996 (S/1996/706, annex), and calling for the resumption of discussions,

Reiterating its call upon the parties urgently to put in place a comprehensive demining programme,

Commending the role played by the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka, and noting also that the presence of the United Nations military observers continues to be essential to maintain conditions that are conducive to a negotiated settlement of the disputed issue of Prevlaka,

1. *Authorizes* the United Nations military observers to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula, in accordance with resolutions 779 (1992) and 981 (1995) and paragraphs 19 and 20 of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 December 1995 (S/1995/1028), until 15 July 2000;

2. *Reiterates its calls* upon the parties to cease all violations of the demilitarization regime in the United Nations designated zones, to take steps further to reduce tension and to improve safety and security in the area, to cooperate fully with the United Nations military observers and to ensure their safety and full and unrestricted freedom of movement;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* that, pursuant to its request in resolution 1252 (1999), the parties have been provided with recommendations and options to develop confidence-building measures, encourages the parties to take concrete steps to implement such recommendations and options with a view to, *inter alia*, further facilitating the freedom of movement of the civilian population, and requests the Secretary-General to report on the matter by 15 April 2000;

4. *Urges* once again that the parties abide by their mutual commitments and implement fully the Agreement on Normalization of Relations, and stresses in particular the urgent need for them to fulfil rapidly and in good faith their commitment to reach a negotiated resolution of the disputed issue of Prevlaka in accordance with article 4 of the Agreement;

5. *Requests* the parties to continue to report at least bimonthly to the Secretary-General on the status of their bilateral negotiations;

6. *Requests* the United Nations military observers and the multinational stabilization force authorized by the Council in resolution 1088 (1996) of 12 December 1996 and extended by resolution 1247 (1999) of 18 June 1999 to cooperate fully with each other;

7. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1286 (2000) of 19 January 2000

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions and statements by its President on the situation in Burundi, *Expressing concern* at the dire economic, humanitarian and social conditions in Burundi,

Expressing deep concern at the ongoing violence and insecurity in Burundi marked by increased attacks by armed groups on the civilian population in and around the capital,

Noting with concern the implications of the situation in Burundi for the region as well as the consequences for Burundi of continued regional instability,

Recognizing the important role of the States of the region, in particular the United Republic of Tanzania, which is host to hundreds of thousands of Burundian refugees and home to the Julius Nyerere Foundation, which has provided outstanding support to the talks,

Noting that the United Nations agencies, regional and non-governmental organizations, in cooperation with host Governments, are making use of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2, annex), *inter alia*, in Africa,

Welcoming the human rights programme undertaken by the United Nations and the cooperation afforded to it by the Government of Burundi and political parties in Burundi,

Reaffirming that the renewed Arusha peace process represents the most viable basis for a resolution of the conflict together with the continued efforts to build an internal political partnership in Burundi,

1. *Warmly endorses and strongly supports* the designation by the Eighth Arusha Regional Summit on 1 December 1999 of Nelson Mandela, former President of the Republic of South Africa, as the new facilitator of the Arusha peace process, successor to the late Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, expresses its strongest support for his efforts to achieve a peaceful solution to the conflict in Burundi, and welcomes the successful meeting in Arusha on 16 January 2000 launching his initiative;

2. *Reiterates* its strong support for the renewed Arusha peace process, endorses the call at the Eighth Arusha Regional Summit for all parties to the conflict in Burundi to extend maximum cooperation to the new peace process facilitator, and calls for increased efforts to build an internal political partnership in Burundi;

3. *Endorses* efforts by the Secretary-General to enhance the role of the United Nations in Burundi, and in particular the continued work of his Special Representative for the Great Lakes region;

4. *Commends* those Burundian parties, including the Government, that have demonstrated their commitment to continue negotiations, and calls on all parties that remain outside the Arusha peace process to cease hostilities and to participate fully in that process;

5. *Expresses appreciation* for international donor support, and appeals for increased assistance for the Arusha peace process;

6. *Condemns* continuing violence perpetrated by all parties, and in particular by those non-State actors who refuse to participate in the Arusha peace process, and strongly urges all parties to end the ongoing armed conflict and to resolve their differences peacefully;

7. *Condemns* attacks against civilians in Burundi, and calls for an immediate end to these criminal acts;

8. *Strongly condemns* the murder of United Nations Children's Fund and World Food Programme personnel and Burundian civilians in Rutana Province in October 1999, and urges that the perpetrators be effectively brought to justice;

9. *Calls* for all parties to ensure the safe and unhindered access of humanitarian assistance to those in need in Burundi, and to guarantee fully the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel;

10. *Calls* for the immediate, full, safe and unhindered access of humanitarian workers and human rights observers to all regroupment camps, and calls for internees to have access to their livelihoods outside these camps;

11. *Encourages* further progress between the United Nations and the Government of Burundi and political parties in Burundi in establishing appropriate security guarantees for United Nations humanitarian agencies to resume field operations;

12. *Calls upon* neighbouring States, where appropriate, to take measures to halt cross-border insurgent activity, and the illicit flow of arms and

ammunition, and to ensure the neutrality, security and civilian character of refugee camps;

13. *Calls* for donors to provide humanitarian and human rights assistance to Burundi and to resume substantial economic and development assistance with due regard to security conditions;

14. *Urges* the international community to examine the economic development needs of Burundi with a view to establishing stable long-term conditions for the well-being of the Burundian people and for the return of refugees;

15. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1287 (2000) of 31 January 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 1255 (1999) of 30 July 1999, and the statement of its President of 12 November 1999 (S/PRST/1999/30),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 19 January 2000 (S/2000/39),

Recalling the conclusions of the Lisbon (S/1997/57, annex) and Istanbul summits of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe regarding the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia,

Stressing that the lack of progress on key issues of a comprehensive settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia, is unacceptable,

Welcoming the results of the ninth session of the Coordinating Council of the Georgian and Abkhaz sides held under the chairmanship of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, with the participation of the Russian Federation in its capacity as facilitator and of the group of Friends of the Secretary-General and of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, in Tbilisi on 18 and 19 January 2000, in particular the signing by the parties of the protocol establishing a mechanism for joint investigation of violations of the Moscow Agreement of 14 May 1994 on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces (S/1994/583, annex I) and other violent incidents in the zone of conflict, and their decision to renew negotiations under United Nations auspices and with the facilitation of the Russian Federation on the draft agreement on peace and guarantees for the prevention of armed confrontations and on the preparation of a draft of a new protocol on the return of refugees to the Gali region and measures to restore the economy,

Welcoming the decision on further measures for the settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia, adopted by the Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States on 30 December 1999 (S/2000/52),

Deeply concerned that, although currently calm, the general situation in the conflict zone remains volatile,

Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted on 9 December 1994,

Welcoming the important contributions that the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia and the collective peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States continue to make in stabilizing the situation in the zone of conflict, noting that the working relationship between the Mission and the peacekeeping force has been good at all levels, and stressing the importance of continuing and increasing close cooperation and coordination between them in the performance of their respective mandates,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 19 January 2000;

2. *Encourages* the parties to seize the opportunity of the appointment of a new Special Representative of the Secretary-General to renew their commitment to the peace process;

3. *Strongly supports* the sustained efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, with the assistance of the Russian Federation in its capacity as facilitator as well as of the group of Friends of the Secretary-General and of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, to promote the stabilization of the situation and the achievement of a comprehensive political settlement, which includes a settlement on the political status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia;

4. *Reiterates* its call for the parties to the conflict to deepen their commitment to the United Nations-led peace process, continue to expand their dialogue, and display without delay the necessary will to achieve substantial results on the key issues of the negotiations, in particular on the distribution of constitutional competences between Tbilisi and Sukhumi as part of a comprehensive settlement, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia within its internationally recognized borders;

5. *Reiterates also* that it considers unacceptable and illegitimate the holding of self-styled elections and referendum in Abkhazia, Georgia;

6. *Calls upon* the parties to continue to enhance their efforts to implement fully the confidence-building measures on which they agreed at the Athens and Istanbul meetings of 16 to 18 October 1998 and 7 to 9 June 1999 respectively, and recalls the invitation of the Government of Ukraine to host a third meeting aimed at building confidence, improving security and developing cooperation between the parties;

7. *Reaffirms* the necessity for the parties strictly to respect human rights, and supports the efforts of the Secretary-General to find ways to improve their observance as an integral part of the work towards a comprehensive political settlement;

8. *Reaffirms* the unacceptability of the demographic changes resulting from the conflict and the imprescriptible right of all refugees and displaced persons affected by the conflict to return to their homes in secure conditions, in accordance with international law and as set out in the Quadripartite Agreement of 4 April 1994 (S/1994/397, annex II), and calls upon the parties to address this issue urgently by agreeing and implementing effective measures to guarantee the security of those who exercise their unconditional right to return, including those who have already returned;

9. *Demands* that both sides observe strictly the Moscow Agreement;

10. *Welcomes* the Mission keeping its security arrangements under constant review in order to ensure the highest possible level of security for its staff;

11. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Mission for a new period terminating on 31 July 2000, subject to a review by the Council of the mandate of the Mission in the event of any changes that may be made in the mandate or in the presence of the peacekeeping force, and expresses its intention to conduct a thorough review of the operation at the end of its current mandate, in the light of steps taken by the parties to achieve a comprehensive settlement;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Council regularly informed and to report three months from the date of the adoption of the present resolution on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia;

13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1288 (2000) of 31 January 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982 and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted on 9 December 1994,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General of 17 January 2000 on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/2000/28) and taking note of the observations expressed and the commitments mentioned therein,

Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,

Taking note of the letter dated 28 December 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1999/1284),

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further period of six months, that is until 31 July 2000;

2. *Reiterates* its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political

independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

3. *Re-emphasizes* the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978 (S/12611), approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. *Condemns* all acts of violence committed in particular against the Force, and urges the parties to put an end to them;

5. *Reiterates* that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), and all other relevant resolutions;

6. *Encourages* further efficiency and savings provided they do not affect the operational capacity of the Force;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon.

Resolution 1289 (2000) of 7 February 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1171 (1998) of 5 June 1998, 1181 (1998) of 13 July 1998, 1231 (1999) of 11 March 1999, 1260 (1999) of 20 August 1999, 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999 and 1270 (1999) of 22 October 1999 and other relevant resolutions and the statement of its President of 15 May 1999 (S/PRST/1999/13),

Affirming the commitment of all States to respect the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of Sierra Leone,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted on 9 December 1994,

Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,

Taking note of the letter dated 17 January 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Sierra Leone to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/31),

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 28 September 1999 (S/1999/1003), 6 December 1999 (S/1999/1223) and 11 January 2000 (S/2000/13) and the letter dated 23 December 1999 from the Secretary-General to its President (S/1999/1285),

Determining that the situation in Sierra Leone continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

1. *Notes* that the deployment of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone as established by resolution 1270 (1999) is in the process of completion;

2. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the Government of Sierra Leone, the leadership of the Revolutionary United Front Party of Sierra Leone, the Monitoring Group of the Economic Community of West African States and the Mission towards the implementation of the Peace Agreement signed in Lomé on 7 July 1999 (S/1999/777);

3. *Reiterates* its call upon the parties to fulfil all their commitments under the Peace Agreement to facilitate the restoration of peace, stability, national reconciliation and development in Sierra Leone, and stresses that the responsibility for the success of the peace process ultimately lies with the people and leaders of Sierra Leone;

4. *Notes with concern* that, despite the progress that has been made, the peace process thus far has been marred by the limited and sporadic participation in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, by the lack of progress on the release of abductees and child soldiers, and by continued hostage-taking and attacks on humanitarian personnel, and expresses its conviction that the expansion of the Mission as provided for in paragraphs 9 to 12 below will create conditions under which all parties can work to ensure that the provisions of the Peace Agreement are implemented in full;

5. *Notes also with concern* the continuing human rights violations against the civilian population of Sierra Leone, and emphasizes that the amnesty extended under the Peace Agreement does not extend to such violations committed after the date of its signing;

6. *Calls upon* the parties and all others involved to take steps to ensure that the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme is fully implemented throughout the country, and in particular urges the Revolutionary United Front, the Civil Defence Forces, the former Sierra Leone Armed Forces/Armed Forces Revolutionary Council and all other armed groups to participate fully in the programme and cooperate with all those responsible for its implementation;

7. *Takes note* of the decision of the Governments of Nigeria, Guinea and Ghana to withdraw their remaining Monitoring Group contingents from Sierra Leone, as reported in the letter of the Secretary-General dated 23 December 1999;

8. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Monitoring Group for its indispensable contribution towards the restoration of democracy and the maintenance of peace, security and stability in Sierra Leone, commends highly the forces and the Governments of its contributing States for their courage and sacrifice, and encourages all States to assist the contributing States further in meeting the costs they have incurred in making possible the deployment of the Monitoring Group forces in Sierra Leone;

9. *Decides* that the military component of the Mission shall be expanded to a maximum of 11,100 military personnel, including the 260 military observers already deployed, subject to periodic review in the light of conditions on the ground and the progress made in the peace process, in particular in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, and takes note of paragraph 33 of the report of the Secretary-General of 11 January 2000;

10. *Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decides further that the mandate of the Mission shall be revised to include the following additional tasks, to be performed by the Mission within its capabilities and areas of deployment and in the light of conditions on the ground:

(a) To provide security at key locations and Government buildings, in particular in Freetown, important intersections and major airports, including Lungi airport;

(b) To facilitate the free flow of people, goods and humanitarian assistance along specified thoroughfares;

(c) To provide security in and at all sites of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme;

(d) To coordinate with and assist, in common areas of deployment, the Sierra Leone law enforcement authorities in the discharge of their responsibilities;

(e) To guard weapons, ammunition and other military equipment collected from ex-combatants and to assist in their subsequent disposal or destruction,

authorizes the Mission to take the necessary action to fulfil the additional tasks set out above, and affirms that, in the discharge of its mandate, the Mission may take the necessary action to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel and, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, to afford protection to civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, taking into account the responsibilities of the Government of Sierra Leone;

11. *Decides further* that the mandate of the Mission, as revised, shall be extended for a period of six months from the date of adoption of the present resolution;

12. *Authorizes* the increases in the civil affairs, civilian police, administrative and technical personnel of the Mission proposed by the Secretary-General in his report of 11 January 2000;

13. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General, as indicated in his report of 11 January 2000, to establish within the Mission a landmine action office responsible for awareness training of Mission personnel and for the coordination of the mine action activities of non-governmental organizations and humanitarian agencies operating in Sierra Leone;

14. *Stresses* the importance of a smooth transition between the Monitoring Group and the Mission for the successful implementation of the Peace Agreement and the stability of Sierra Leone, and in that regard urges all those concerned to consult over the timing of troop movements and withdrawals;

15. *Reiterates* the importance of the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel, notes that the Government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front have agreed in the Peace Agreement to provide guarantees in this regard, and calls upon all parties in Sierra Leone to

respect fully the status of United Nations and associated personnel;

16. *Reiterates* its request to the Government of Sierra Leone to conclude a status-of-forces agreement with the Secretary-General within 30 days of the adoption of the present resolution, and recalls that pending the conclusion of such an agreement the model status-of-forces agreement dated 9 October 1990 (A/45/594) should apply provisionally;

17. *Reiterates also* the continued need to promote peace and national reconciliation and to foster accountability and respect for human rights in Sierra Leone, and urges the Government of Sierra Leone, specialized agencies, other multilateral organizations, civil society and Member States to accelerate their efforts to establish the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, the Human Rights Commission and the Commission for the Consolidation of Peace as fully functioning and effective institutions, as provided for under the Peace Agreement;

18. *Emphasizes* the importance of the exercise by the Government of Sierra Leone of full control over the exploitation of gold, diamonds and other resources for the benefit of the people of the country and in accordance with article VII, paragraph 6, of the Peace Agreement, and to that end calls for the early and effective operation of the Commission for the Management of Strategic Resources, National Reconstruction and Development;

19. *Welcomes* the contributions that have been made to the multi-donor trust fund established by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to finance the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, and urges all States and international and other organizations which have not yet done so to contribute generously to the fund so that the process is adequately financed and the provisions of the Peace Agreement can be fully implemented;

20. *Underlines* the ultimate responsibility of the Government of Sierra Leone for the provision of adequate security forces in the country, calls upon it, in that regard, to take urgent steps towards the establishment of professional and accountable national police and armed forces, and stresses the importance to this objective of generous support and assistance from the international community;

21. *Reiterates* the continued need for urgent and substantial assistance to the people of Sierra Leone, as well as for sustained and generous assistance for the longer-term tasks of peace-building, reconstruction, economic and social recovery and development in Sierra Leone, and urges all States and international and other organizations to provide such assistance as a priority;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to report to the Council every 45 days to provide, *inter alia*, assessments of security conditions on the ground so that troop levels and the tasks to be performed by the Mission can be kept under review, as indicated in the report of the Secretary-General of 11 January 2000;

23. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1290 (2000) of 17 February 2000

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of Tuvalu for admission to the United Nations (S/2000/5),

Recommends to the General Assembly that Tuvalu be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Resolution 1291 (2000) of 24 February 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1234 (1999) of 9 April 1999, 1258 (1999) of 6 August 1999, 1273 (1999) of 5 November 1999, 1279 (1999) of 30 November 1999, and other relevant resolutions, and the statements of its President of 26 January 2000 (S/PRST/2000/2), 24 June 1999 (S/PRST/1999/17), 11 December 1998 (S/PRST/1998/36), 31 August 1998 (S/PRST/1998/26) and 13 July 1998 (S/PRST/1998/20),

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security, and the obligation of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations, *Reaffirming* the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and all States in the region,

Reaffirming also the sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of the Congo over its natural resources, and noting with concern reports of the illegal exploitation of the country's assets and the potential consequences of these actions for security conditions and the continuation of hostilities,

Expressing its strong support for the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement (S/1999/815), which represents the most viable basis for the peaceful resolution of the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

Reiterating its call for the orderly withdrawal of all foreign forces from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in accordance with the Ceasefire Agreement,

Noting the commitment of all the parties to the Ceasefire Agreement to locate, identify, disarm and assemble all members of all armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo referred to in annex A, chapter 9.1, of the Ceasefire Agreement and the commitment of all countries of origin of these armed groups to take the steps necessary for their repatriation, and noting that these tasks must be conducted by the parties in accordance with the Ceasefire Agreement,

Endorsing the selection by the Congolese parties, with the assistance of the Organization of African Unity, of the facilitator of the national dialogue provided for in the Ceasefire Agreement, and calling on all Member States to provide political, financial and material support to the facilitation,

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General of 17 January 2000 (S/2000/30),

Stressing its commitment to work with the parties to implement fully the Ceasefire Agreement, while underlining that its successful implementation rests first and foremost on the will of all parties to the Agreement,

Stressing the importance of the re-establishment of State administration throughout the national territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo as called for in the Ceasefire Agreement,

Stressing the importance of the Joint Military Commission, and urging all States to continue to provide it with assistance,

Emphasizing that phase II of the deployment of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo should be based on the following considerations:

(a) That the parties respect and uphold the Ceasefire Agreement and the relevant Council resolutions;

(b) That a valid plan for the disengagement of the parties' forces and their redeployment to positions approved by the Joint Military Commission is developed;

(c) That the parties provide firm and credible assurances, prior to the deployment of the forces of the Mission, for the security and freedom of movement of United Nations and related personnel,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted on 9 December 1994 and the statement of its President of 9 February 2000 (S/PRST/2000/4),

Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,

Expressing its serious concern over the humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and encouraging donors to respond to the United Nations consolidated humanitarian appeal,

Stressing the importance to the effectiveness of such humanitarian assistance and other international operations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo of favourable conditions for local procurement and recruitment by international organizations and agencies,

Expressing its deep concern at all violations and abuses of human rights and international humanitarian law, in particular those alleged violations referred to in the report of the Secretary-General,

Expressing also its deep concern at the limited access of humanitarian workers to refugees and internally displaced persons in some areas of the

Democratic Republic of the Congo, and stressing the need for the continued operation of United Nations and other agencies' relief operations, as well as human rights promotion and monitoring, under acceptable conditions of security, freedom of movement, and access to affected areas,

Determining that the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the region,

1. *Calls on* all parties to fulfil their obligations under the Ceasefire Agreement;

2. *Reiterates* its strong support for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and his overall authority over United Nations activities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and calls on all parties to cooperate fully with him;

3. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo until 31 August 2000;

4. *Authorizes* the expansion of the Mission to consist of up to 5,537 military personnel, including up to 500 observers, or more, provided that the Secretary-General determines that there is a need and that it can be accommodated within the overall force size and structure, and appropriate civilian support staff in the areas, *inter alia*, of human rights, humanitarian affairs, public information, child protection, political affairs, medical support and administrative support, and requests the Secretary-General to recommend immediately any additional force requirements that might become necessary to enhance force protection;

5. *Decides* that the phased deployment of personnel referred to in paragraph 4 above will be carried out as and if the Secretary-General determines that Mission personnel will be able to deploy to their assigned locations and carry out their functions as described in paragraph 7 below in conditions of adequate security and with the cooperation of the parties, and that he has received firm and credible assurances from the parties to the Ceasefire Agreement to that effect, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed in this regard;

6. *Decides* that the Mission will establish, under the overall authority of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, a joint structure with the Joint Military Commission that will ensure close coordination, during the period of deployment of the Mission, with co-located headquarters and joint support and administrative structures;

7. *Decides* that the Mission, in cooperation with the Joint Military Commission, shall have the following mandate:

(a) To monitor the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement and investigate violations of the ceasefire;

(b) To establish and maintain continuous liaison with the field headquarters of all the parties' military forces;

(c) To develop, within 45 days of the adoption of the present resolution, an action plan for the overall implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement by all concerned with particular emphasis on the following key objectives: the collection and verification of military information on the parties' forces, the maintenance of the cessation of hostilities and the disengagement and redeployment of the parties' forces, the comprehensive disarmament, demobilization, resettlement and reintegration of all members of all armed groups referred to in annex A, chapter 9.1 of the Ceasefire Agreement, and the orderly withdrawal of all foreign forces;

(d) To work with the parties to obtain the release of all prisoners of war, military captives and remains in cooperation with international humanitarian agencies;

(e) To supervise and verify the disengagement and redeployment of the parties' forces;

(f) Within its capabilities and areas of deployment, to monitor compliance with the provisions of the Ceasefire Agreement on the supply of ammunition, weaponry and other war-related *matériel* to the field, including to all armed groups referred to in annex A, chapter 9.1;

(g) To facilitate humanitarian assistance and human rights monitoring, with particular attention to vulnerable groups including women, children and demobilized child soldiers, as the Mission deems within its capabilities and under acceptable security conditions, in close cooperation with other United Nations agencies, related organizations and non-governmental organizations;

(h) To cooperate closely with the facilitator of the national dialogue, provide support and technical assistance to him, and coordinate other United Nations agencies' activities to this effect;

(i) To deploy mine action experts to assess the scope of the mine and unexploded ordnance problems, coordinate the initiation of mine action activities, develop a mine action plan, and carry out emergency mine action activities as required in support of its mandate;

8. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decides that the Mission may take the necessary action, in the areas of deployment of its infantry battalions and as it deems it within its capabilities, to protect United Nations and co-located Joint Military Commission personnel, facilities, installations and equipment, ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel, and protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence;

9. *Calls on* the parties to the Ceasefire Agreement to support actively the deployment of the Mission to the areas of operations deemed necessary by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, including through the provision of assurances of security and freedom of movement as well as the active participation of liaison personnel;

10. *Requests* the Governments of the States in the region to conclude, as necessary, status-of-forces agreements with the Secretary-General within 30 days of the adoption of the present resolution, and recalls that pending the conclusion of such agreements the model status-of-forces agreement dated 9 October 1990 (A/45/594) should apply provisionally;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General, on the basis of concrete and observed military and political progress in the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement and relevant Council resolutions, to continue to plan for any additional United Nations deployments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to make recommendations for further Council action;

12. *Calls on* all parties to ensure the safe and unhindered access of relief personnel to all those in need, and recalls that the parties must also provide guarantees for the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated humanitarian relief personnel;

13. *Calls on* all parties to cooperate with the International Committee of the Red Cross to enable it to carry out its mandates as well as the tasks entrusted to it under the Ceasefire Agreement;

14. *Condemns* all massacres carried out in and around the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and urges that an international investigation into all such events be carried out with a view to bringing to justice those responsible;

15. *Calls on* all parties to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to protect human rights and respect international humanitarian law and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 1948, and calls on all parties to refrain from or cease any support to, or association with, those suspected of involvement in the crime of genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes, and to bring to justice those responsible, and facilitate measures in accordance with international law to ensure accountability for violations of international humanitarian law;

16. *Expresses its deep concern* over the illicit flow of arms into the region, calls upon all concerned to halt such flows, and expresses its intention to consider this issue further;

17. *Expresses its serious concern* at reports of illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including in violation of the sovereignty of that country, calls for an end to such activities, expresses its intention to consider the matter further, and requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council within 90 days on ways to achieve this goal;

18. *Reaffirms* the importance of holding, at the appropriate time, an international conference on peace, security, democracy and development in the Great Lakes region under the auspices of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, with the participation of all the Governments of the region and all others concerned;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide a report every 60 days to the Council on progress in the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement and the present resolution;

20. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1292 (2000) of 29 February 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on Western Sahara, in particular resolution 1108 (1997) of 22 May 1997,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted on 9 December 1994,

Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 17 February 2000 (S/2000/131) and the observations and recommendations contained therein,

Reiterating full support for the continued efforts exerted by the Secretary-General, his Personal Envoy, his Special Representative and the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara to implement the settlement plan and agreements adopted by the parties, to hold a free, fair and impartial referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara,

Noting the concern expressed in the report about the possibility of achieving a smooth and consensual implementation of the settlement plan and agreements adopted by the parties, despite the support given by the international community, and urging the parties to cooperate so as to achieve a lasting solution,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara until 31 May 2000;

2. *Supports* the intention of the Secretary-General, as stated *inter alia* in his report, to ask his Personal Envoy to consult the parties and, taking into account existing and potential obstacles, to explore ways and means to achieve an early, durable and agreed resolution of their dispute;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide an assessment of the situation before the end of the present mandate;

4. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1293 (2000) of 31 March 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions and in particular its resolutions 986 (1995) of 14 April 1995, 1111 (1997) of 4 June 1997, 1129 (1997) of 12 September 1997, 1143 (1997) of 4 December 1997, 1153 (1998) of 20 February 1998, 1175 (1998) of 19 June 1998, 1210 (1998) of 24 November 1998, 1242 (1999) of 21 May 1999, 1266 (1999) of 4 October 1999, 1275 (1999) of 19 November 1999, 1280 (1999) of 3 December 1999, 1281 (1999) of 10 December 1999 and 1284 (1999) of 17 December 1999,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 10 March 2000 (S/2000/208), in particular his recommendation on additions to the current allocation for oil spare parts and equipment pursuant to paragraph 28 of resolution 1284 (1999),

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides*, pursuant to paragraphs 28 and 29 of resolution 1284 (1999), that from the funds in the escrow account produced pursuant to resolutions 1242 (1999) and 1281 (1999) up to a total of $600 million may be used to meet any reasonable expenses, other than expenses payable in Iraq, which follow directly from the contracts approved in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 1175 (1998), and expresses its intention to consider favourably the renewal of this provision;

2. *Expresses its willingness* to consider expeditiously other recommendations contained in the Secretary-General's report of 10 March 2000, and the provisions of section C of resolution 1284 (1999);

3. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1294 (2000) of 13 April 2000

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 1268 (1999) of 15 October 1999,

Reaffirming its view that a continued presence of the United Nations in Angola can contribute greatly to the promotion of peace, national reconciliation, human rights and regional security, *Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 11 April 2000 (S/2000/304 and Corr.1),

1. *Endorses* the decision contained in paragraph 51 of the report of the Secretary-General of 11 April 2000 (S/2000/304 and Corr.1) to extend the mandate of the United Nations Office in Angola for a period of six months until 15 October 2000;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to implement the tasks of the United Nations Office in Angola as outlined in resolution 1268 (1999);

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide every three months a report on developments in Angola, including his recommendations about additional measures the Council might consider to promote the peace process in Angola;

4. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1295 (2000) of 18 April 2000

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993 and all subsequent relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 1127 (1997) of 28 August 1997, 1173 (1998) of 12 June 1998 and 1237 (1999) of 7 May 1999,

Reaffirming also its commitment to preserve the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola,

Expressing its alarm at the impact of the continuing civil war on the civilian population of Angola,

Reiterating that the primary cause of the present crisis in Angola is the refusal of the União Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA), under the leadership of Mr. Jonas Savimbi, to comply with its obligations under the "Accordos de Paz" (S/22609, annex), the Lusaka Protocol (S/1994/1441, annex) and relevant Security Council resolutions, and reiterating also its demand that UNITA comply immediately and without condition with those obligations, in particular the complete demilitarization of its forces and full cooperation in the immediate and unconditional extension of State administration throughout the territory of Angola,

Noting that the measures against UNITA are intended to promote a political settlement to the conflict in Angola by requiring UNITA to comply with the obligations which it undertook under the "Accordos de Paz" and the Lusaka Protocol and by curtailing the ability of UNITA to pursue its objectives by military means,

Emphasizing its concern at violations of the measures concerning arms and related *matériel*, petroleum and petroleum products, diamonds, funds and financial assets and travel and representation, imposed against UNITA, contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998),

Recalling the provisions of resolution 864 (1993), and expressing its concern at the reports of supply to UNITA of military assistance, including weapons-related training and advice, and at the presence of foreign mercenaries,

Expressing its appreciation and strong support for the efforts of the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) aimed at improving the effectiveness of the measures imposed against UNITA,

Noting with appreciation the decisions taken by the Organization of African Unity and the Southern African Development Community in support of the implementation of the measures imposed against UNITA,

Recalling the final communiqué of the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries held in New York on 23 September 1999, and noting the final document adopted by the Thirteenth Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Cartagena, Colombia, from 7 to 9 April 2000 in support of the implementation of the measures imposed against UNITA,

A

Determining that the situation in Angola constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Stresses* the obligation of all Member States to comply fully with the measures imposed against UNITA contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998), and emphasizes that non-

compliance with those measures constitutes a violation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Welcomes* the report of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1237 (1999) (S/2000/203), and notes the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish a monitoring mechanism composed of up to five experts, for a period of six months from its effective entry into operation, to collect additional relevant information and investigate relevant leads relating to any allegations of violations of the measures contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998), including any relevant leads initiated by the Panel of Experts, including through visits to relevant countries, and to report periodically to the Committee, including providing a written report by 18 October 2000, with a view to improving the implementation of the measures imposed against UNITA, and further requests the Secretary-General, within 30 days of the adoption of the present resolution and acting in consultation with the Committee, to appoint experts to serve on the monitoring mechanism;

4. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate with the monitoring mechanism in the discharge of its mandate;

5. *Expresses its intention* to review the situation regarding the implementation of the measures contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998) on the basis of information provided, *inter alia*, by the Panel of Experts, by States, including in particular any that are mentioned in the report of the Panel of Experts, and by the monitoring mechanism established by the present resolution, expresses also its readiness, on the basis of the results of this review, to consider appropriate action in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations in relation to States it determines to have violated the measures contained in those resolutions, and establishes 18 November 2000 as the deadline for an initial decision in this regard;

6. *Further undertakes* to consider, by 18 November 2000, the application of additional measures against UNITA under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations and the development of additional tools to render the existing measures imposed against UNITA more effective;

7. *Welcomes* the decisions of several of the States referred to in the report of the Panel of Experts to establish interdepartmental commissions and other mechanisms to investigate the allegations contained in the report, *invites* those States to keep the Committee informed of the results of such investigations, further invites other States referred to in the report to consider the allegations contained therein, takes note of the information provided to the Council by States in response to the conclusions and recommendations of the Panel of Experts, and requests the Committee to consider fully all such information, including, where appropriate, through discussion with representatives of the States concerned, and to invite the submission of additional information where appropriate;

B

With regard to the trade in arms,

8. *Encourages* all States to exercise all due diligence, in order to prevent the diversion or trans-shipment of weapons to unauthorized end-users or unauthorized destinations where such diversion or trans-shipment risks resulting in the violation of the measures contained in resolution 864 (1993), including by requiring end-use documentation or equivalent measures before exports from their territories are allowed, and further encourages all States to ensure effective monitoring and regulation in the export of weapons, including by private arms brokers, where they do not already do so;

9. *Invites* States to consider the proposal to convene one or more conferences of representatives of countries that are manufacturers and, in particular, exporters of weapons for the purpose of developing proposals to stem the illicit flow of arms into Angola, calls for the provision of necessary financial support for such conferences by States, and urges that representatives of the States members of the Southern African Development Community be invited to participate in any such conference or conferences;

C

With regard to the trade in petroleum and petroleum products,

10. *Encourages* the convening of a conference of experts to devise a regime for curbing the illegal supply of petroleum and petroleum products into UNITA-controlled areas, including physical inspection as well as the broader monitoring of petroleum supply in the area, and further encourages any such conference

to focus on the role and capacity of the Southern African Development Community in the implementation of such a regime;

11. *Invites* the Southern African Development Community to consider the establishment of monitoring activities in the border areas adjacent to Angola for the purpose of reducing the opportunities for the smuggling of petroleum and petroleum products into areas under the control of UNITA, including through the monitoring of fuel supplies and transfers thereof;

12. *Invites* the Southern African Development Community to take the lead in establishing an information-exchange mechanism involving petroleum companies and Governments to facilitate the flow of information regarding possible illegal diversions of fuel to UNITA;

13. *Further invites* the Southern African Development Community to take the lead in carrying out chemical analysis of fuel samples obtained from petroleum suppliers in the region of the Southern African Development Community and, using the results, to create a database for the purpose of determining the sources of fuel obtained or captured from UNITA;

14. *Calls upon* the Government of Angola to implement additional internal controls and inspection procedures with respect to the distribution of petroleum and petroleum products for the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the measures contained in resolution 864 (1993), and invites the Government of Angola to inform the Committee of the steps taken in this regard;

15. *Calls upon* all States to enforce strictly safety and control regulations relating to the transportation by air of fuel and other hazardous commodities, in particular in the area around Angola, urges States to develop such regulations where they do not exist already, and, in this regard, requests all States to provide relevant information to the International Air Transport Association, the International Civil Aviation Organization and the Committee;

D

With regard to the trade in diamonds,

16. *Expresses its concern* that illicit trade in diamonds constitutes a principal source of funding for UNITA, encourages States hosting diamond markets to impose significant penalties for the possessing of rough diamonds imported in contravention of the measures contained in resolution 1173 (1998), emphasizes, in this connection, that the implementation of the measures contained in that resolution requires an effective Certificate of Origin regime, welcomes the introduction by the Government of Angola of new control arrangements involving redesigned and reconcilable Certificates of Origin, and *invites* the Government of Angola to provide Member States with full details of the Certificate of Origin scheme and to brief the Committee on this scheme;

17. *Welcomes* the steps announced by the Government of Belgium on 3 March 2000 in support of the more effective implementation of the measures contained in resolution 1173 (1998), welcomes also the establishment by the Government of Belgium of an inter-ministerial task force to curb sanctions violations, further welcomes the measures taken by the Diamond High Council, in conjunction with the Government of Angola, to render sanctions more effective, invites the Government of Belgium and the Diamond High Council to continue to cooperate with the Committee to devise practical measures to limit access by UNITA to the legitimate diamond market and welcomes their public affirmations in this regard, and further invites other States hosting diamond markets, as well as other States closely involved with the diamond industry, also to cooperate with the Committee to devise practical measures to the same end and to inform the Committee of measures taken in this regard;

18. *Welcomes* the proposal that a meeting of experts be convened for the purpose of devising a system of controls to facilitate the implementation of the measures contained in resolution 1173 (1998), including arrangements that would allow for increased transparency and accountability in the control of diamonds from their point of origin to the bourses, emphasizes that it is important that, in devising such controls, every effort be made to avoid inflicting collateral damage on the legitimate diamond trade, and welcomes the intention of the Republic of South Africa to host a relevant conference this year;

19. *Calls upon* relevant States to cooperate with the diamond industry to develop and implement more effective arrangements to ensure that members of the diamond industry worldwide abide by the measures

contained in resolution 1173 (1998) and to inform the Committee regarding progress in this regard;

E

With regard to funds and financial measures,

20. *Encourages* States to convene a conference of experts to explore possibilities to strengthen the implementation of the financial measures imposed against UNITA contained in resolution 1173 (1998);

21. *Calls upon* all States to work with financial institutions on their territory to develop procedures to facilitate the identification of funds and financial assets that may be subject to the measures contained in resolution 1173 (1998) and the freezing of such assets;

F

With regard to measures relating to travel and representation,

22. *Emphasizes* the importance of States acting to prevent the circumvention on or from their territory of the measures contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998), and invites States to review the status of UNITA officials and representatives, as well as all adult members of their families, designated by the Committee pursuant to resolution 1127 (1997) and believed to be residing on their territory, with a view to suspending or cancelling their travel documents, visas and residence permits in conformity with that resolution;

23. *Calls upon* States that have issued passports to UNITA officials and adult members of their families designated by the Committee pursuant to resolution 1127 (1997) to cancel those passports in conformity with paragraph 4 (b) of that resolution and to report to the Committee on the status of their efforts in this regard;

24. *Requests* the Committee, in consultation with the Government of Angola, to update the list of UNITA officials and adult members of their immediate families who are subject to travel restrictions and to expand the information contained in that list, including date and place of birth and any known addresses, and further requests the Committee to consult relevant States, including the Government of Angola, regarding the possible expansion of that list, drawing on the information set out in paragraphs 140 to 154 of the report of the Panel of Experts;

G

With regard to additional steps,

25. *Invites* the Southern African Development Community to consider the introduction of measures to strengthen air traffic control systems in the subregion for the purpose of detecting illegal flight activities across national borders, and further invites the Southern African Development Community to liaise with the International Civil Aviation Organization to consider the establishment of an air traffic regime for the control of regional air space;

26. *Urges* all States to make available to the Committee information on the violation of the measures contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998);

27. *Further urges* all States, including those geographically close to Angola, to take immediate steps to enforce, strengthen or enact legislation making it a criminal offence under domestic law for their nationals or other individuals operating on their territory to violate the measures imposed by the Council against UNITA, where they have not already done so, and to inform the Committee of the adoption of such measures, and invites States to report the results of all related investigations or prosecutions to the Committee;

28. *Encourages* States to inform the relevant professional associations and certification bodies of the measures contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998), to seek action by those bodies where those measures are violated, and to consult with such bodies with a view to improving the implementation of those measures;

29. *Invites* the Secretary-General to strengthen collaboration between the United Nations and regional and international organizations, including Interpol, that may be involved in monitoring or enforcing the implementation of the measures contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998);

30. *Further invites* the Secretary-General to develop an information package and media campaign designed to educate the public at large on the measures contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998);

31. *Welcomes* the appeal, by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting

in Algiers in July 1999, to all States Members of the Organization of African Unity to work strenuously for the implementation of all Security Council resolutions, especially those relating to measures imposed against UNITA (A/54/424, annex I), undertakes to convey the report of the Panel of Experts to the Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, and requests the Secretary-General to transmit the report to the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity;

32. *Underlines* the important role played by the Southern African Development Community in the implementation of the measures contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998) and its determination to strengthen the implementation of the measures against UNITA, invites the Southern African Development Community to make known to the Committee what assistance it requires in implementing this and previous relevant resolutions, *expresses* its intention to initiate a dialogue with the Southern African Development Community with regard to the implementation of activities contained in this resolution, strongly urges States and international organizations to consider the provision of financial and technical assistance to the Southern African Development Community in this regard, recalls the final communiqué of the Summit of the Heads of State or Government of the Southern African Development Community adopted at Grand Baie, Mauritius, on 13 and 14 September 1998 (S/1998/915, annex I) relating to the application of measures imposed against UNITA, undertakes to convey the report of the Panel of Experts to the Chairman of the Southern African Development Community, and requests the Secretary-General to transmit the report to the Executive Secretary of the Southern African Development Community;

33. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999, the statement of its President of 12 February 1999 (S/PRST/1999/6) and other relevant resolutions and statements of its President,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 8 September 1999 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict (S/1999/957),

Expressing its appreciation to the informal working group established pursuant to resolution 1265 (1999) for its work,

Expressing further its regret that civilians account for the vast majority of casualties in armed conflicts and increasingly are targeted by combatants and armed elements, reaffirming its concern at the hardships borne by civilians during armed conflict, in particular as a result of acts of violence directed against them, especially women, children and other vulnerable groups, including refugees and internally displaced persons, and recognizing the consequent impact this has on durable peace, reconciliation and development,

Bearing in mind its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security, and underlining the importance of taking measures aimed at conflict prevention and resolution,

Reaffirming its commitment to the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations as set out in Article 1 (1-4) of the Charter, and to the principles of the Charter as set out in Article 2 (1-7) of the Charter, including its commitment to the principles of the political independence, sovereign equality and territorial integrity of all States, and to respect for the sovereignty of all States,

Underlining the need for all parties concerned to comply with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and with rules and principles of international law, in particular international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, and to implement fully the relevant decisions of the Security Council,

1. *Emphasizes* the need, when considering ways to provide for the protection of civilians in armed conflict, to proceed on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the particular circumstances, and affirms its intention to take into account relevant recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General of 8 September 1999 when carrying out its work;

2. *Reaffirms* its strong condemnation of the deliberate targeting of civilians or other protected persons in situations of armed conflict, and calls upon all parties to put an end to such practices;

3. *Notes* that the overwhelming majority of internally displaced persons and other vulnerable groups in situations of armed conflict are civilians and,

as such, are entitled to the protection afforded to civilians under existing international humanitarian law;

4. *Reaffirms* the importance of adopting a comprehensive approach to conflict prevention, invites Member States and the Secretary-General to bring to its attention any matter which in their opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security, affirms in this regard its willingness to consider, in the light of its discussion of such matters, the establishment, in appropriate circumstances, of preventive missions, and recalls, in this regard, the statement of its President of 30 November 1999 (S/PRST/1999/34);

5. *Notes* that the deliberate targeting of civilian populations or other protected persons and the committing of systematic, flagrant and widespread violations of international humanitarian and human rights law in situations of armed conflict may constitute a threat to international peace and security, and, in this regard, reaffirms its readiness to consider such situations and, where necessary, to adopt appropriate steps;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to refer to the Council relevant information and analysis where he believes that such information or analysis could contribute to the resolution of issues before it;

7. *Expresses its intention* to collaborate with representatives of the relevant regional and subregional organizations, where appropriate, in order further to improve opportunities for the resolution of armed conflicts and the protection of civilians in such conflict;

8. *Underlines* the importance of safe and unimpeded access of humanitarian personnel to civilians in armed conflicts, calls upon all parties concerned, including neighbouring States, to cooperate fully with the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator and United Nations agencies in providing such access, invites States and the Secretary-General to bring to its attention information regarding the deliberate denial of such access in violation of international law, where such denial may constitute a threat to international peace and security, and, in this regard, expresses its willingness to consider such information and, when necessary, to adopt appropriate steps;

9. *Reaffirms* its grave concern at the harmful and widespread impact of armed conflict on civilians, including the particular impact that armed conflict has on women, children and other vulnerable groups, and further reaffirms in this regard the importance of fully addressing their special protection and assistance needs in the mandates of peacemaking, peacekeeping and peace-building operations;

10. *Expresses its intention*, where appropriate, to call upon the parties to a conflict to make special arrangements to meet the protection and assistance requirements of women, children and other vulnerable groups, including through the promotion of "days of immunization" and other opportunities for the safe and unhindered delivery of basic necessary services;

11. *Emphasizes* the importance for humanitarian organizations to uphold the principles of neutrality, impartiality and humanity in their humanitarian activities and recalls, in this regard, the statement of its President of 9 March 2000 (S/PRST/2000/7);

12. *Reiterates* its call to all parties concerned, including non-State parties, to ensure the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel, as well as personnel of humanitarian organizations, and recalls, in this regard, the statement of its President of 9 February 2000 (S/PRST/2000/4);

13. *Affirms* its intention to ensure, where appropriate and feasible, that peacekeeping missions are given suitable mandates and adequate resources to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical danger, including by strengthening the ability of the United Nations to plan and rapidly deploy peacekeeping personnel, civilian police, civil administrators, and humanitarian personnel, utilizing the standby arrangements as appropriate;

14. *Invites* the Secretary-General to bring to its attention situations where refugees and internally displaced persons are vulnerable to the threat of harassment or where their camps are vulnerable to infiltration by armed elements and where such situations may constitute a threat to international peace and security, expresses, in this regard, its willingness to consider such situations and, where necessary, adopt appropriate steps to help create a secure environment for civilians endangered by conflicts, including by providing support to States concerned in this regard,

and recalls, in this regard, its resolution 1208 (1998) of 19 November 1998;

15. *Indicates* its willingness to consider the appropriateness and feasibility of temporary security zones and safe corridors for the protection of civilians and the delivery of assistance in situations characterized by the threat of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes against the civilian population;

16. *Affirms* its intention to include in the mandates of United Nations peacekeeping operations, where appropriate and on a case-by-case basis, clear terms for activities related to the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, including in particular child soldiers, as well as for the safe and timely disposal of surplus arms and ammunition, emphasizes the importance of incorporating such measures in specific peace agreements, where appropriate and with the consent of the parties, also emphasizes in this regard the importance of adequate resources being made available, and recalls the statement of its President of 23 March 2000 (S/PRST/2000/10);

17. *Reaffirms* its condemnation of all incitements to violence against civilians in situations of armed conflict, further reaffirms the need to bring to justice individuals who incite or otherwise cause such violence, and indicates its willingness, when authorizing missions, to consider, where appropriate, steps in response to media broadcasts inciting genocide, crimes against humanity and serious violations of international humanitarian law;

18. *Affirms* that, where appropriate, United Nations peacekeeping missions should include a mass-media component that can disseminate information about international humanitarian law and human rights law, including peace education and children's protection, while also giving objective information about the activities of the United Nations, and further affirms that, where appropriate, regional peacekeeping operations should be encouraged to include such mass-media components;

19. *Reiterates* the importance of compliance with relevant provisions of international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law and of providing appropriate training in such law, including child and gender-related provisions, as well as in negotiation and communications skills, cultural awareness, civil-military coordination and sensitivity in the prevention of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases, to personnel involved in peacemaking, peacekeeping and peace-building activities, *requests* the Secretary-General to disseminate appropriate guidance and to ensure that such United Nations personnel have the appropriate training, and *urges* relevant Member States, as necessary and feasible, to disseminate appropriate instructions and to ensure that appropriate training is included in their programmes for personnel involved in similar activities;

20. *Takes note* of the entry into force of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction of 1997 and the amended Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects of 1980, recalls the relevant provisions contained therein, notes the beneficial impact that their implementation will have on the safety of civilians and encourages those in a position to do so to support humanitarian mine action, including by providing financial assistance to this end;

21. *Notes* that the excessive accumulation and destabilizing effect of small arms and light weapons pose a considerable impediment to the provision of humanitarian assistance and have a potential to exacerbate and prolong conflicts, endanger civilians and undermine security and the confidence required for a return to peace and stability;

22. *Recalls* the decision of the members of the Council set out in the note by its President of 17 April 2000 (S/2000/319) to establish on a temporary basis an informal working group of the Security Council on the general issue of sanctions, and requests the informal Working Group to consider the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General of 8 September 1999 relating to its mandate;

23. *Recalls* the letter dated 14 February 2000 from its President to the President of the General Assembly (S/2000/119), takes note of the letter to its President from the President of the General Assembly of 7 April 2000 (S/2000/298) enclosing a letter from the Chairman of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations of 1 April 2000, welcomes in

this regard the work by the Committee with reference to the recommendations in the report of the Secretary-General of 8 September 1999 which relate to its mandate, and encourages the General Assembly to continue consideration of these aspects of the protection of civilians in armed conflict;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to include in his written reports to the Council on matters of which it is seized, as appropriate, observations relating to the protection of civilians in armed conflict;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit by 30 March 2001 his next report on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, with a view to requesting additional such reports in future, further requests the Secretary-General to include in this report any additional recommendations on ways the Council and other organs of the United Nations, acting within their sphere of responsibility, could further improve the protection of civilians in situations of armed conflict, and encourages the Secretary-General to consult the Inter-Agency Standing Committee in the preparation of the reports;

26. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1297 (2000) of on 12 May 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1177 (1998) of 26 June 1998, 1226 (1999) of 29 January 1999 and 1227 (1999) of 10 February 1999,

Deeply disturbed by the outbreak of renewed fighting between Eritrea and Ethiopia,

Stressing the need for both parties to achieve a peaceful resolution of the conflict,

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Eritrea and Ethiopia,

Expressing its strong support for the efforts of the Organization of African Unity to achieve a peaceful resolution of the conflict,

Welcoming the efforts of its mission to the region and its report of 11 May 2000 (S/2000/413),

Convinced of the need for further and immediate diplomatic efforts,

Noting with concern that the renewed fighting has serious humanitarian implications for the civilian population of the two countries,

Stressing that the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia constitutes a threat to peace and security,

Stressing also that renewed hostilities constitute an even greater threat to the stability, security and economic development of the subregion,

1. *Strongly condemns* the renewed fighting between Eritrea and Ethiopia;

2. *Demands* that both parties immediately cease all military action and refrain from the further use of force;

3. *Demands* the earliest possible reconvening, without preconditions, of substantive peace talks, under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity, on the basis of the Framework Agreement and the modalities and of the work conducted by the Organization of African Unity as recorded in the communiqué issued by its current Chairman on 5 May 2000 (S/2000/394);

4. *Resolves* to meet again within 72 hours of the adoption of the present resolution to take immediate steps to ensure compliance with this resolution in the event that hostilities continue;

5. *Reaffirms* its full support for the continuing efforts of the Organization of African Unity, of Algeria its current Chairman, and of other interested parties to achieve a peaceful resolution of the conflict;

6. *Endorses* the Framework Agreement and the modalities as the basis for the peaceful resolution of the dispute between the two parties;

7. *Endorses also* the communiqué issued on 5 May 2000 by the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, which records the achievements of the negotiations led by the Organization of African Unity up to that point, including the areas of convergence already established between the two parties;

8. *Calls on* both parties to ensure the safety of civilian populations and fully to respect human rights and international humanitarian law;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council fully and regularly informed on the situation;

10. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1298 (2000) of 17 May 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1177 (1998) of 26 June 1998, 1226 (1999) of 29 January 1999, 1227 (1999) of 10 February 1999 and 1297 (2000) of 12 May 2000,

Recalling in particular its urging of all States to end all sales of arms and munitions to Eritrea and Ethiopia contained in its resolution 1227 (1999),

Deeply disturbed by the continuation of fighting between Eritrea and Ethiopia,

Deploring the loss of human life resulting from the fighting, and strongly regretting the negative impact the diversion of resources to the conflict continues to have on efforts to address the ongoing humanitarian food crisis in the region,

Stressing the need for both parties to achieve a peaceful resolution of the conflict,

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Eritrea and Ethiopia,

Expressing its strong support for the efforts of the Organization of African Unity to achieve a peaceful resolution of the conflict,

Noting that the proximity talks held in Algiers from 29 April to 5 May 2000 and reported in the communiqué of the Organization of African Unity of 5 May 2000 (S/2000/394) were intended to assist the two parties to arrive at a final detailed peace implementation plan acceptable to each of them, which would lead to the peaceful resolution of the conflict,

Recalling the efforts of the Security Council, including through its mission to the region, to achieve a peaceful resolution of the situation,

Convinced of the need for further and immediate diplomatic efforts,

Noting with concern that the fighting has serious humanitarian implications for the civilian population of the two States,

Stressing that the hostilities constitute an increasing threat to the stability, security and economic development of the subregion,

Determining that the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia constitutes a threat to regional peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Strongly condemns* the continued fighting between Eritrea and Ethiopia;

2. *Demands* that both parties immediately cease all military action and refrain from the further use of force;

3. *Demands further* that both parties withdraw their forces from military engagement and take no action that would aggravate tensions;

4. *Demands* the earliest possible reconvening, without preconditions, of substantive peace talks, under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity, on the basis of the Framework Agreement and the modalities and of the work conducted by the Organization of African Unity as recorded in the communiqué issued by its current Chairman on 5 May 2000 (S/2000/394), which would conclude a peaceful definitive settlement of the conflict;

5. *Requests* that the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity consider dispatching urgently his Personal Envoy to the region to seek immediate cessation of hostilities and resumption of the peace talks;

6. *Decides* that all States shall prevent:

(a) The sale or supply to Eritrea and Ethiopia, by their nationals or from their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related *matériel* of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned, whether or not originating in their territory;

(b) Any provision to Eritrea and Ethiopia by their nationals or from their territories of technical assistance or training related to the provision, manufacture, maintenance or use of the items in (a) above;

7. *Decides also* that the measures imposed by paragraph 6 above shall not apply to supplies of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for

humanitarian use, as approved in advance by the Committee established by paragraph 8 below;

8. *Decides* to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

(a) To seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them with a view to implementing effectively the measures imposed by paragraph 6 above, and thereafter to request from them whatever further information it may consider necessary;

(b) To consider information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 6 above and to recommend appropriate measures in response thereto;

(c) To make periodic reports to the Security Council on information submitted to it regarding alleged violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 6 above, identifying where possible persons or entities, including vessels and aircraft, reported to be engaged in such violations;

(d) To promulgate such guidelines as may be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 6 above;

(e) To give consideration to, and decide upon, requests for the exceptions set out in paragraph 7 above;

(f) To examine the reports submitted pursuant to paragraphs 11 and 12 below;

9. *Calls upon* all States and all international and regional organizations to act strictly in conformity with the present resolution, notwithstanding the existence of any rights granted or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or of any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted prior to the entry into force of the measures imposed by paragraph 6 above;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Committee established by paragraph 8 above and to make the necessary arrangements in the Secretariat for this purpose;

11. *Requests* States to report in detail to the Secretary-General within 30 days of the date of adoption of the present resolution on the specific steps they have taken to give effect to the measures imposed by paragraph 6 above;

12. *Requests* all States, relevant United Nations bodies and, as appropriate, other organizations and interested parties to report information on possible violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 6 above to the Committee established by paragraph 8 above;

13. *Requests* the Committee established by paragraph 8 above to make information it considers relevant publicly available through appropriate media, including through the improved use of information technology;

14. *Requests* the Governments of Eritrea and Ethiopia and other concerned parties to establish appropriate arrangements for the provision of humanitarian assistance and to endeavour to ensure that such assistance responds to local needs and is safely delivered to, and used by, its intended recipients;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit an initial report to the Council within 15 days of the date of adoption of the present resolution on compliance with paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 above, and thereafter every 60 days after the date of adoption of this resolution on its implementation and on the humanitarian situation in Eritrea and Ethiopia;

16. *Decides* that the measures imposed by paragraph 6 above are established for twelve months and that, at the end of this period, the Council will decide whether the Governments of Eritrea and Ethiopia have complied with paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 above, and, accordingly, whether to extend these measures for a further period with the same conditions;

17. *Decides also* that the measures imposed by paragraph 6 above shall be terminated immediately if the Secretary-General reports that a peaceful definitive settlement of the conflict has been concluded;

18. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1299 (2000) of 19 May 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and the statements of its President on the situation in Sierra Leone,

Having considered the letter dated 17 May 2000 from the Secretary-General to its President (S/2000/446), and awaiting his next report,

Convinced that the deterioration in security conditions on the ground necessitates the rapid reinforcement of the military component of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone to provide the mission with additional resources to fulfil its mandate,

1. *Decides* that the military component of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone shall be expanded to a maximum of 13,000 military personnel, including the 260 military observers already deployed;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to all States that, in order to expedite the rapid reinforcement of the Mission, have accelerated the deployment of their troops to the Mission, made available additional personnel, and offered logistical, technical and other forms of military assistance, and calls upon all those in a position to do so to provide further support;

3. *Decides*, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, that the restrictions set out in paragraph 2 of its resolution 1171 (1998) of 5 June 1998 do not apply to the sale or supply of arms and related *matériel* for the sole use in Sierra Leone of those Member States cooperating with the Mission and the Government of Sierra Leone;

4. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1300 (2000) of 31 May 2000

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 22 May 2000 on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/2000/459),

Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases,

Decides:

(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 30 November 2000;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the development in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973).

Resolution 1301 (2000) of May 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on Western Sahara, in particular resolution 1108 (1997) of 22 May 1997 and resolution 1292 (2000) of 29 February 2000,

Recalling also the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 9 December 1994,

Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 22 May 2000 (S/2000/461) and the efforts of his Personal Envoy in his mission as outlined by the Secretary-General, and endorsing the observations and recommendations contained therein,

Reiterating full support for the continued efforts exerted by the United Nations Mission for a Referendum in the Western Sahara to implement the settlement plan and agreements adopted by the parties to hold a free, fair and impartial referendum for the self-determination of the people of the Western Sahara, noting that fundamental differences between the parties over the interpretation of the main provisions remain to be resolved,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara until 31 July 2000, with the expectation that the parties will offer the Secretary-General's Personal Envoy specific and concrete proposals that can be agreed to in order to resolve the multiple problems relating to the

implementation of the settlement plan and explore all ways and means to achieve an early, durable and agreed resolution to their dispute over Western Sahara;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide an assessment of the situation before the end of the present mandate;

3. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1302 (2000) of 8 June 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions and in particular its resolutions 986 (1995) of 14 April 1995, 1111 (1997) of 4 June 1997, 1129 (1997) of 12 September 1997, 1143 (1997) of 4 December 1997, 1153 (1998) of 20 February 1998, 1175 (1998) of 19 June 1998, 1210 (1998) of 24 November 1998, 1242 (1999) of 21 May 1999, 1266 (1999) of 4 October 1999, 1275 (1999) of 19 November 1999, 1280 (1999) of 3 December 1999, 1281 (1999) of 10 December 1999, 1284 (1999) of 17 December 1999 and 1293 (2000) of 31 March 2000,

Convinced of the need as a temporary measure to continue to provide for the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people until the fulfilment by the Government of Iraq of the relevant resolutions, including notably resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, allows the Council to take further action with regard to the prohibitions referred to in resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, in accordance with the provisions of those resolutions,

Convinced also of the need for equitable distribution of humanitarian supplies to all segments of the Iraqi population throughout the country,

Determined to improve the humanitarian situation in Iraq,

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that the provisions of resolution 986 (1995), except those contained in paragraphs 4, 11 and 12 and subject to paragraph 15 of resolution 1284 (1999), shall remain in force for a new period of 180 days beginning at 0001 hours Eastern Daylight Time on 9 June 2000;

2. *Further decides* that from the sum produced from the import by States of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq, including financial and other essential transactions related thereto, in the 180-day period referred to in paragraph 1 above, the amounts recommended by the Secretary-General in his report of 1 February 1998 (S/1998/90) for the food/nutrition and health sectors should continue to be allocated on a priority basis in the context of the activities of the Secretariat, of which 13 per cent of the sum produced in the period referred to above shall be used for the purposes referred to in paragraph 8 (b) of resolution 986 (1995);

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take the actions necessary to ensure the effective and efficient implementation of the present resolution, and to continue to enhance as necessary the United Nations observation process in Iraq in such a way as to provide the required assurances to the Council that the goods produced in accordance with the present resolution are distributed equitably and that all supplies authorized for procurement, including dual usage items and spare parts, are utilized for the purpose for which they have been authorized;

4. *Further decides* to conduct a thorough review of all aspects of the implementation of the present resolution 90 days after the entry into force of paragraph 1 above and again prior to the end of the 180-day period, and expresses its intention, prior to the end of that period, to consider favourably renewal of the provisions of this resolution as appropriate, provided that the reviews indicate that those provisions are being satisfactorily implemented;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council 90 days after the entry into force of the present resolution on its implementation, and further requests the Secretary-General to report prior to the end of the 180-day period, on the basis of observations of United Nations personnel in Iraq, and of consultations with the Government of Iraq, on whether Iraq has ensured the equitable distribution of medicine, health supplies, foodstuffs, and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs, financed in accordance with paragraph 8 (a) of resolution 986 (1995), including in his briefing and report any observations

which he may have on the adequacy of the revenues to meet Iraq's humanitarian needs;

6. *Requests* the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), in close coordination with the Secretary-General, to report to the Council after the entry into force of paragraph 1 above and prior to the end of the 180-day period on the implementation of the arrangements in paragraphs 1, 2, 6, 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 986 (1995);

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appoint, in consultation with the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), no later than 10 August 2000, the additional overseers necessary to approve petroleum and petroleum product export contracts in accordance with paragraph 1 of resolution 986 (1995) and the procedures of the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990);

8. *Requests* the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to approve, after 30 days, on the basis of proposals from the Secretary-General, lists of basic water and sanitation supplies, decides, notwithstanding paragraph 3 of resolution 661 (1990) and paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991), that supplies of those items will not be submitted for the approval of that Committee, except for items subject to the provisions of resolution 1051 (1996), and will be notified to the Secretary-General and financed in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 8 (a) and 8 (b) of resolution 986 (1995), and requests the Secretary-General to inform the Committee in a timely manner of all such notifications received and actions taken;

9. *Decides* that from the funds produced pursuant to the present resolution in the escrow account established by paragraph 7 of resolution 986 (1995), up to a total of 600 million United States dollars may be used to meet any reasonable expenses, other than expenses payable in Iraq, which follow directly from the contracts approved in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 1175 (1998) and paragraph 18 of resolution 1284 (1999), and expresses its intention to consider favourably the renewal of this measure;

10. *Decides* that the funds in the escrow account which resulted from the suspension in accordance with paragraph 20 of resolution 1284 (1999) shall be used for the purposes set out in paragraph 8 (a) of resolution 986 (1995), and further decides that paragraph 20 of resolution 1284 (1999) shall remain in force and shall apply to the new 180-day period referred to in paragraph 1 above and shall not be subject to further renewal;

11. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to review applications expeditiously, and encourages the Committee to make further efforts in that regard;

12. *Calls upon* the Government of Iraq to take all additional steps necessary to implement paragraph 27 of resolution 1284 (1999), and further requests the Secretary-General regularly to review and report on the implementation of those measures;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) recommendations regarding the implementation of paragraphs 1 (a) and 6 of resolution 986 (1995) to minimize the delay in the payment of the full amount of each purchase of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products into the escrow account established by paragraph 7 of resolution 986 (1995);

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) recommendations regarding the utilization of excess funds drawn from the account created by paragraph 8 (d) of resolution 986 (1995), in particular for the purposes set out in paragraphs 8 (a) and 8 (b) of that resolution;

15. *Urges* all States, and in particular the Government of Iraq, to provide their full cooperation in the effective implementation of the present resolution;

16. *Appeals* to all States to continue to cooperate in the timely submission of applications and the expeditious issue of export licences, facilitating the transit of humanitarian supplies authorized by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), and to take all other appropriate measures within their competence in order to ensure that urgently needed humanitarian supplies reach the Iraqi people as rapidly as possible;

17. *Stresses* the need to continue to ensure respect for the security and safety of all persons directly involved in the implementation of the present resolution in Iraq;

18. *Invites* the Secretary-General to appoint independent experts to prepare by 26 November 2000 a comprehensive report and analysis of the humanitarian

situation in Iraq, including the current humanitarian needs arising from that situation and recommendations to meet those needs, within the framework of the existing resolutions;

19. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1303 (2000) of 14 June 2000

The Security Council,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 26 May 2000 (S/2000/496 and Corr.1) on the United Nations operation in Cyprus, and in particular the call to the parties to assess and address the humanitarian issue of missing persons with due urgency and seriousness,

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus beyond 15 June 2000,

Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,

1. *Reaffirms* all its relevant resolutions on Cyprus, and in particular resolutions 1251 (1999) of 29 June 1999 and 1283 (1999) of 15 December 1999;

2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus for a further period ending on 15 December 2000;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report by 1 December 2000 on the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

VI

Statements made and/or issued by the President of the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000

Statement by the President	*Date*	*Subject*	*Chapter or section***
S/PRST/1999/17	24 June	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	2
S/PRST/1999/18	25 June	Admission of new Members (Kiribati)	33
S/PRST/1999/19	25 June	Admission of new Members (Nauru)	33
S/PRST/1999/20	29 June	The situation in East Timor	4
S/PRST/1999/21	8 July	Maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peace-building	5
S/PRST/1999/22	9 July	Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America	6
S/PRST/1999/23	28 July	Admission of new Members (Tonga)	33
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S/PRST/1999/25	19 August	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border	12
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S/PRST/1999/31	12 November	The situation in Somalia	24
S/PRST/1999/32	12 November	The situation in Burundi	25
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S/PRST/1999/34	30 November	Role of the Security Council in the prevention of armed conflicts	23
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* Chapter or section of the present report containing an account of the Council's consideration of the relevant subject.

Statement by the President	*Date*	*Subject*	*Chapter or section**
S/PRST/2000/2	26 January	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	2
S/PRST/2000/3	31 January	The situation in the Middle East	9 A
S/PRST/2000/4	9 February	Protection of United Nations personnel, associated personnel and humanitarian personnel in conflict zones	27
S/PRST/2000/5	10 February	The situation in the Central African Republic	22
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S/PRST/2000/9	21 March	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border	12
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S/PRST/2000/12	7 April	The situation in Afghanistan	15
S/PRST/2000/13	20 April	The situation in the Middle East	9 A
S/PRST/2000/14	4 May	The situation in Sierra Leone	13
S/PRST/2000/15	5 May	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	2
S/PRST/2000/16	11 May	The situation in Georgia	10
S/PRST/2000/17	12 May	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border	12
S/PRST/2000/18	23 May	The situation in the Middle East	9 A
S/PRST/2000/19	31 May	The situation in the Middle East	9 A
S/PRST/2000/20	2 June	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	2

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1999/17)

At the 4015th meeting of the Security Council, held on 24 June 1999 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council recalls the statements of its President of 31 August 1998 (S/PRST/1998/26) and 11 December 1998 (S/PRST/1998/36). It reaffirms its resolution 1234 (1999) of 9 April 1999 on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and calls on all parties to comply with this resolution. It expresses its continued concern at the continuing conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
>
> "The Council reaffirms its commitment to preserving the national unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and all other States in the region. It further reaffirms its support for the regional mediation process facilitated by the President of the Republic of Zambia on behalf of the Southern African Development Community in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity and with support from the United Nations to find a peaceful settlement to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
>
> "The Council takes note of the constructive efforts being made to promote a peaceful settlement of the conflict in the context of the above-mentioned regional mediation process, including the meeting and agreement signed at Sirte on 18 April 1999. It calls on all parties to demonstrate commitment to the peace process and to participate with a constructive and flexible spirit in the forthcoming summit in Lusaka scheduled for 26 June 1999. In this context, the Council calls on the parties immediately to sign a ceasefire agreement which includes the appropriate modalities and mechanisms for its implementation.
>
> "The Council reaffirms its readiness to consider the active involvement of the United Nations, in coordination with the Organization of African Unity, including through concrete sustainable and effective measures, to assist in the implementation of an effective ceasefire agreement and in an agreed process for political settlement of the conflict.
>
> "The Council emphasizes the need for a peaceful settlement of the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in order to permit the economic reconstruction of the country, so as to enhance development and foster national reconciliation.
>
> "The Council stresses the need for a continuing process of genuine national reconciliation and democratization in all States of the Great Lakes region. It reaffirms the importance of holding, at the appropriate time, an international conference on security, stability and development for the Great Lakes region and encourages the international community to help facilitate such a conference.
>
> "The Council expresses its appreciation and full support for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy for the peace process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
>
> "The Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1999/18)

At the 4016th meeting of the Security Council, held on 25 June 1999 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Admission of new Members", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "On behalf of the members of the Security Council, I wish to extend my congratulations to the Republic of Kiribati on this historic occasion.
>
> "The Council notes with great satisfaction the Republic of Kiribati's solemn commitment to uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to fulfil all the obligations contained therein. We look forward to the day in the near future when the Republic of Kiribati will join us as a Member of the United Nations and to working closely with its representatives."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1999/19)

At the 4017th meeting of the Security Council, held on 25 June 1999 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Admission of new Members", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "On behalf of the members of the Security Council, I wish to extend my congratulations to the Republic of Nauru on this historic occasion.
>
> "The Council notes with great satisfaction the Republic of Nauru's solemn commitment to uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to fulfil all the obligations contained therein. We look forward to the day in the near future when the Republic of Nauru will join us as a Member of the United Nations and to working closely with its representatives."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1999/20)

At the 4019th meeting of the Security Council, held on 29 June 1999 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Timor", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the question of East Timor of 22 June 1999 (S/1999/705).
>
> "The Council notes with understanding the Secretary-General's decision to postpone for three weeks his determination, which he will base on the main elements identified in his report of 5 May 1999 (S/1999/513), of whether the necessary security situation exists for the start of the operational phase of the consultation process in accordance with the Agreement between the United Nations and the Governments of Indonesia and Portugal (S/1999/513, annex III). The Council also endorses his intention that the operational phases of the popular consultation not begin until the United Nations Mission in East Timor is fully deployed, and his decision to postpone the ballot date for two weeks.
>
> "The Council emphasizes that a popular consultation of the East Timorese people through a direct, secret and universal ballot represents an historic opportunity to resolve the question of East Timor peacefully. It concurs with the Secretary-General's assessment that this process must be transparent and that all parties must have the opportunity to express themselves freely.
>
> "In this regard the Council expresses serious concern that the Secretary-General, in his assessment, concludes that the necessary conditions do not yet exist to begin the operational phases of the consultation process, given the security situation throughout much of East Timor and the absence of a 'level playing field'. It is especially concerned that the militias and other armed groups have carried out acts of violence against the local population and exercise an intimidating influence over them, and that these activities continue to constrict political freedom in East Timor, thus jeopardizing the necessary openness of the consultation process. The Council notes the Secretary-General's assessment that while the security situation has severely limited the opportunity for public expression by pro-independence activists, pro-autonomy campaigning has been actively pursued.
>
> "The Council stresses the need for all sides to put an end to all kinds of violence and for utmost restraint before, during and after the consultation. It calls on the United Nations Mission in East Timor to follow up reports of violent activity by both the pro-integration militias and Falintil. In this regard, it expresses grave concern at the attack on the Mission office in Maliana, East Timor, on 29 June 1999. The Council demands that the incident be thoroughly investigated and the perpetrators be brought to justice. The Council also demands that all parties respect the safety and security of Mission personnel. The Council supports the statement of the spokesman for the Secretary-General of 29 June 1999 and requests the Secretary-General to report further.
>
> "The Council welcomes the positive developments identified by the Secretary-General. The Council warmly welcomes the excellent channels of communication between the Mission and the Indonesian authorities which have been facilitated by the establishment of a

high-level Indonesian task force in Dili. The Council warmly welcomes the opening of the Dare II talks in Jakarta with representatives of all sides in East Timor, and the progress towards making the Commission on Peace and Stability operative.

"The Council stresses once again the responsibility of the Government of Indonesia to maintain peace and security in East Timor. The Council emphasizes that all local officials in East Timor must abide by the provisions of the Tripartite Agreements (S/1999/513, annexes I-III), in particular as regards the designated campaign period, the use of public funds for campaign purposes and the need to campaign only in their private capacity, without recourse to the pressure of office.

"The Council is particularly concerned at the situation of internally displaced persons in East Timor and the implications which this may have for the universality of the consultation. It calls on all concerned to grant full access and freedom of movement to humanitarian organizations for the delivery of humanitarian assistance, to cease immediately activities which may cause further displacement and to allow all internally displaced persons who wish to do so to return home.

"The Council notes that full deployment of the Mission will not be possible before 10 July 1999. It urges the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to ensure full deployment by that time, and urges all parties to cooperate fully with the Mission. It stresses the importance of allowing complete freedom of movement for the Mission within East Timor in order to carry out its tasks.

"The Council urges the Government of Indonesia and the pro-integration and pro-independence groups to continue to enhance cooperation with the Mission, to allow the popular consultation to go ahead in a timely manner.

"The Council will remained seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1999/21)

At the 4021st meeting of the Security Council, held on 8 July 1999 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peace-building", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council recalls its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security. The Council also recalls the statements made by its President in relation to activities of the United Nations in preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peacekeeping and post-conflict peace-building.

"The Council has considered the matter of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants in a peacekeeping environment as part of its overall and continuing effort to contribute to enhancing the effectiveness of United Nations peacekeeping and peace-building activities in conflict situations around the world.

"The Council is seriously concerned that in a number of conflicts, armed fighting among various parties or factions continues despite the conclusion of peace agreements by the warring parties and the presence of United Nations peacekeeping missions on the ground. It recognizes that a major contributory factor to such a situation has been the continued availability of large amounts of armaments, in particular small arms and light weapons, to conflicting parties. The Council emphasizes that, in order to achieve settlement, parties to a conflict must work towards the successful disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, including child soldiers whose special needs should be seriously addressed.

"The Council recognizes that disarmament, demobilization and reintegration cannot be seen in isolation but, rather, as a continuous process which is rooted in and feeds into a broader search for peace, stability and development. Effective disarmament of ex-combatants represents an important indicator of progress towards post-conflict peace-building and normalization of the situation. The demobilization effort is only possible when there is some level of disarmament and its success can only be achieved when there is effective rehabilitation and reintegration into society of ex-combatants. Disarmament and demobilization must take place in a secure and safe environment, which will give ex-combatants the confidence to lay down their arms. Taking into account that the process is closely linked to economic and social issues, the question must be addressed comprehensively so as to facilitate a smooth transition from peacekeeping to peace-building.

"The Council emphasizes that, for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration to be successful, there must be political will and a clear commitment by the parties concerned to achieve peace and stability. At the same time, it is vital that such commitment by the parties be reinforced by political will and consistent, effective and determined support from the international community to guarantee the achievement of sustainable peace, including through its contributions of long-term assistance for development and trade.

"The Council affirms its commitment to the principles of the political independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States in conducting peace-building activities, and the need for States to comply with their obligations under international law. Bearing this in mind, the Council stresses the need for the implementation, with the consent of the parties, of practical measures to promote the success of the process which, *inter alia*, may include the following:

"(a) The inclusion, as appropriate, within specific peace agreements and, on a case-by-case basis, within United Nations peacekeeping mandates, of clear terms for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, including the safe and timely disposal of arms and ammunition;

"(b) The establishment by Governments contributing to peacekeeping operations of databases of experts on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants. In this context, training in disarmament and demobilization could be a useful component of national programmes for the preparation of peacekeeping troops;

"(c) The prevention and reduction of the excessive and destabilizing flow, accumulation and illegitimate use of small arms and light weapons. In this context, the relevant Security Council resolutions and existing United Nations arms embargoes should be strictly implemented.

"The Council is of the view that techniques for executing and coordinating programmes related to the process of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants and the problems associated with it should be given in-depth consideration. It notes with appreciation the efforts by the Secretary-General, United Nations bodies, Member States and international and regional organizations aimed at developing general principles and practical guidelines for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants in a peacekeeping environment.

"The Council underlines the need to address this issue on a regular basis, and in this regard, requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, within a period of six months, a report containing his analysis, observations and recommendations, in particular those relating to principles and guidelines as well as practices, experiences and lessons learned, to facilitate its further consideration of the matter. The report should pay special attention to the problems of disarmament and demobilization of child soldiers and their reintegration into society.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1999/22)

At the 4022nd meeting of the Security Council, held on 9 July 1999 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991, from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (S/23306, S/23307, S/23308, S/23309 and S/23317", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council recalls its resolutions 731 (1992) of 21 January 1992, 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992, 883 (1993) of 11 November 1993 and 1192 (1998) of 27 August 1998 and the statement of its President of 8 April 1999 (S/PRST/1999/10).

"The Council welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 30 June 1999 (S/1999/726) in fulfilment of the request contained in paragraph 16 of resolution 883 (1993).

"The Council welcomes the positive developments identified in the report and the fact that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has made significant progress in compliance with the relevant resolutions. It welcomes also the commitment given by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to implement further the relevant resolutions by continuing cooperation in order to meet all the requirements contained therein. It encourages all parties concerned to maintain their spirit of cooperation. The Council recalls that the measures set forth in resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) have been suspended, and reaffirms its intention to lift those measures as soon as possible, in conformity with the relevant resolutions.

"The Council expresses its gratitude to the Secretary-General for his continued efforts in his role as set out in paragraph 4 of resolution 731 (1992) and paragraph 6 of resolution 1192 (1998), and requests him to follow developments regarding this matter closely and to report to the Council accordingly.

"The Council remains actively seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1999/23)

At the 4026th meeting of the Security Council, held on 28 July 1999 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Admission of new Members", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council has decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the Kingdom of Tonga be admitted as a Member of the United Nations. On behalf of the members of the Security Council, I wish to extend my congratulations to the Kingdom of Tonga on this historic occasion.

"The Council notes with great satisfaction the Kingdom of Tonga's solemn commitment to uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to fulfil all the obligations contained therein.

"We look forward to the day in the near future when the Kingdom of Tonga will join us as a Member of the United Nations and to working closely with its representatives."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1999/24)

At the 4028th meeting of the Security Council, held on 30 July 1999 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council has noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General of 21 July 1999 on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/1999/807) submitted in conformity with resolution 1223 (1999) of 28 January 1999.

"The Council reaffirms its commitment to the full sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. In this context, the Council asserts that all States shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

"As the Council extends the mandate of the Force for a further interim period on the basis of resolution 425 (1978), the Council again stresses the urgent need for the implementation of that resolution in all its aspects. It reiterates its full support for the Taif Agreement and for the continued efforts of the Lebanese Government to consolidate peace, national unity and security in the country, while successfully carrying out the reconstruction process. The Council commends the Lebanese Government for its successful effort

> to extend its authority in the south of the country in full coordination with the Force.
>
> "The Council expresses its concern over the continuing violence in southern Lebanon, regrets the loss of civilian life, and urges all parties to exercise restraint.
>
> "The Council takes this opportunity to express its appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff in this regard. The Council notes with deep concern the high level of casualties which the Force has suffered and pays a special tribute to all those who gave their life while serving in the Force. It commends the Force's troops and troop-contributing countries for their sacrifices and commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1999/25)

At the 4034th meeting of the Security Council, held on 19 August 1999 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 12 August 1999 on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1999/872), submitted pursuant to paragraph 10 of its resolution 1240 (1999) of 15 May 1999.
>
> "The Council welcomes significant progress in the implementation of the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan (S/1997/510, annex I), achieved to a great extent due to the renewed efforts of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan and the leadership of the Commission on National Reconciliation. It particularly welcomes the official declaration by the United Tajik Opposition of the disbandment of its armed units and the decision by the Supreme Court of Tajikistan lifting the bans and restrictions on activities by the political parties and movements of the United Tajik Opposition as important steps contributing to the democratic development of Tajik society. The Council reiterates its encouragement to the Commission on National Reconciliation to intensify its efforts aimed at the institution of a broad dialogue among the various political forces in the country in the interests of the restoration and strengthening of civil accord in Tajikistan.
>
> "The Council encourages the parties to undertake further concerted measures to ensure the full and sequential implementation, in a balanced manner, of the General Agreement, especially all the provisions of the Protocol on military issues (S/1997/209, annex II), including those related to the reintegration of former opposition fighters. It also encourages them to continue their active work in creating conditions for the timely holding of a constitutional referendum and presidential and parliamentary elections, underlines the importance of the involvement of the United Nations, in continued close cooperation with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, in this process and welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to approach Member States with concrete proposals on voluntary contributions to support such involvement.
>
> "The Council notes with appreciation the work of the outgoing Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Ján Kubiš, and of all the personnel of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan, and encourages the Mission to continue assisting the parties in the implementation of the General Agreement. It underlines the need for the Mission to operate throughout Tajikistan and to have the necessary personnel and financial support and requests the Secretary-General to continue to consider means of ensuring a full and active role for the Mission in the implementation of the General Agreement up to the strength authorized by its resolution 1138 (1997) of 14 November 1997 while continuing to observe stringent security measures. The Council urges the Secretary-General to appoint a successor to Ján Kubiš as the Special Representative as soon as possible.
>
> "The Council supports the continued active involvement of the Contact Group of guarantor States and international organizations in the peace process.

"The Council welcomes the continued contribution made by the collective peacekeeping forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States in assisting the parties in the implementation of the General Agreement in coordination with all concerned.

"The Council expresses its concern at the precarious humanitarian situation in Tajikistan. It welcomes the activities of various international organizations and humanitarian workers related to the implementation of the General Agreement and addressing the humanitarian, rehabilitation and development needs of Tajikistan. The Council calls upon Member States and others concerned to respond promptly and generously to the mid-year review of the 1999 consolidated inter-agency appeal for Tajikistan."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1999/26)

At the 4036th meeting of the Security Council, held on 24 August 1999 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Angola", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council expresses its deep concern at the deteriorating political, military and humanitarian situation in Angola, at the suffering of the people and at the dramatic increase in the number of internally displaced persons, which has now reached well over two million people, not including the unknown number of internally displaced persons in areas which are currently inaccessible to humanitarian agencies.

"The Council reiterates that the primary cause of the current crisis in Angola is the failure by the leadership of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to comply with its obligations under the Lusaka Protocol, and again demands that the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola comply immediately and without conditions with its obligations to demilitarize and permit the extension of State administration to areas under its control. It reaffirms its belief that lasting peace and national reconciliation can only be achieved through political dialogue.

"The Council expresses its concern at the critical condition of the internally displaced persons who suffer from lack of food, medicines, shelter, arable land and other necessities. The Council further expresses its grave concern at the number of malnourished children and at the outbreak of diseases such as polio and meningitis due to the lack of access to clean water and hygiene. In this regard the Council commends the excellent work by the Government of Angola and the United Nations system in their efforts towards the eradication of diseases in Angola. The Council also expresses its concern at the plight of those vulnerable groups, such as children, women, the elderly and the handicapped, who are particularly at risk and in need of special assistance.

"The Council expresses its concern that the continuing conflict in Angola has increased the cost of humanitarian assistance. It notes the insufficient level of contributions to the 1999 United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Angola and reiterates its appeal to the donor community to contribute generously, financially and in kind, to the humanitarian appeal to enable the agencies to address effectively the plight of the internally displaced persons. The Council welcomes the announcement by the Government of Angola of an Emergency Plan for Humanitarian Assistance.

"The Council also expresses its concern that the continuing conflict and lack of access jeopardize the ability of the agencies to continue to deliver assistance to those in need. The Council urges the Government of Angola and particularly the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to provide access to all internally displaced persons in Angola, and to facilitate the mechanisms necessary for the delivery of humanitarian assistance to all populations in need throughout the country. The Council urges both parties, particularly União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, to guarantee the safety and security and freedom of movement of humanitarian personnel, including United Nations and associated personnel, providing assistance to internally displaced persons. The Council strongly urges respect for the principle of neutrality and impartiality in the delivery of assistance. The Council commends the determination and courage of those working to relieve human suffering in Angola, including the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the World Food Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund and other agencies.

"The Council urges both parties to ensure full respect for human rights and international humanitarian law. In this connection, the Council urges the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to cease committing atrocities, including killing civilians and attacking humanitarian aid workers, and demands the release of all foreign citizens, including the Russian aircrews, held by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola. It expresses its concern at reports of re-mining activities as well as the laying of mines in new areas in the country.

"The Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1999/27)

At the 4042nd meeting of the Security Council, held on 3 September 1999 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in East Timor", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council welcomes the successful popular consultation of the East Timorese people on 30 August 1999 and the letter dated 3 September 1999 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Council (S/1999/944) announcing the ballot result. The Council expresses its support for the courage of those who turned out in record numbers to express their views. It regards the popular consultation as an accurate reflection of the views of the East Timorese people.

"The Council pays tribute to the extraordinary work of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General. It also commends the courage and dedication of the Special Representative for the East Timor popular consultation and of the staff of the United Nations Mission in East Timor in organizing and conducting the popular consultation in extremely difficult conditions.

"The Council calls on all parties, both inside and outside East Timor, to respect the result of the popular consultation. The Council urges the East Timorese people to work together to implement their decision as freely and democratically expressed in the ballot and to cooperate in the building of peace and prosperity in the territory. The Security Council now looks to the Government of Indonesia to take the necessary constitutional steps to implement the result of the ballot, in accordance with the Agreements of 5 May 1999 (S/1999/513, annexes I-III).

"The Council recognizes that the Agreements of 5 May 1999 which led to the popular consultation of the East Timorese people would not have been possible without the timely initiative of the Government of Indonesia and the constructive attitude of the Government of Portugal. It commends the sustained efforts of the Governments of Indonesia and Portugal, through the good offices of the Secretary-General, to find a just, comprehensive and internationally acceptable solution to the question of East Timor, and expresses its appreciation to the Government of Indonesia for its cooperation with the United Nations in the process.

"The Council condemns the violence in East Timor which both preceded and followed the ballot of 30 August 1999. It expresses its condolences to the families of United Nations local staff and others so tragically killed. It underlines the need for the result to be implemented in an atmosphere of peace and security without further violence and intimidation. In accordance with its responsibility for maintaining peace and security under the Agreements of 5 May 1999, it is for the Government of Indonesia to take steps to prevent further violence. It also looks to the Government of Indonesia to guarantee the security of Mission personnel and premises. The Council is ready to consider sympathetically any proposal from the Secretary-General to ensure the peaceful implementation of the popular consultation process.

> "The Council requests the Secretary-General to report as soon as possible on the implementation of the ballot result, including recommendations on the mandate, size and structure of the United Nations presence in East Timor in the implementation phase (phase III).
>
> "The Council will remain seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1999/28)

At the 4048th meeting of the Security Council, held on 24 September 1999 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Small arms", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council recalls its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security, in view of which its attention is drawn inevitably to small arms and light weapons as the most frequently used weapons in the majority of recent armed conflicts.
>
> "The Council notes with grave concern that the destabilizing accumulation of small arms has contributed to the intensity and duration of armed conflicts. The Council also notes that the easy availability of small arms can be a contributing factor to undermining peace agreements, complicating peace-building efforts and impeding political, economic and social development. In this regard, the Council acknowledges that the challenge posed by small arms is multifaceted and involves security, humanitarian and development dimensions.
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> "The Council is deeply concerned that countries involved in, emerging from, or close to protracted armed conflicts are particularly vulnerable to violence resulting from the indiscriminate use of small arms in armed conflict. In this regard, the Council recalls the report of the Secretary-General of 8 September 1999 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict (S/1999/957) and its resolution 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999.
>
> "The Council emphasizes that the right of individual and collective self-defence recognized in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations and the legitimate security demands of all countries should be fully taken into account. The Council recognizes that small arms are traded globally for legitimate security and commercial considerations. Bearing in mind the considerable volume of this trade, the Council underlines the vital importance of effective national regulations and controls on small arms transfers. The Council also encourages the Governments of arms-exporting countries to exercise the highest degree of responsibility in these transactions.
>
> "The Council emphasizes that the prevention of illicit trafficking is of immediate concern in the global search for ways and means to curb the wrongful use of small arms, including their use by terrorists.
>
> "The Council welcomes the various initiatives that are currently under way, globally and regionally, to address the issue. These initiatives at the regional level include the Economic Community of West African States moratorium on the production and trade in small arms, the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials, the European Union Joint Action on Small Arms and the European Union Code of Conduct on Arms Exports. At the global level, the Council welcomes the negotiation process on the elaboration of an international convention against transnational organized crime, including a draft protocol against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition and other related materials.
>
> "The Council emphasizes the importance of regional cooperation in tackling the issue of illicit trafficking in small arms. Initiatives, such as the work done by the Southern African Development Community and the Southern African Regional Police Commissioners Coordinating Organization, illustrate how regional cooperation can be harnessed to tackle small arms proliferation. The Council recognizes that, while regions may sometimes benefit from the experiences of others, one region's experience cannot be extended to others without taking into account their different characteristics.

"The Council also welcomes and encourages efforts to prevent and combat the excessive and destabilizing accumulation of and illicit trafficking in small arms and invites Member States to involve civil society in these efforts.

"The Council notes with satisfaction the growing attention paid within the United Nations system to the problems associated with the destabilizing accumulation of small arms. The Council welcomes the initiative by the Secretary-General for Coordinating Action on Small Arms, designed to ensure a coherent and coordinated approach to the small arms issue within the United Nations system.

"The Council notes that, although the humanitarian impact of small arms in a conflict situation is verifiably serious, a detailed analysis is not available. The Council therefore requests the Secretary-General to specifically include the humanitarian and socio-economic implications of the excessive and destabilizing accumulation and transfer of small arms and light weapons, including their illicit production and trade, in relevant studies he is currently undertaking.

"The Council calls for effective implementation of arms embargoes imposed by the Council in its relevant resolutions. The Council encourages Member States to provide the sanctions Committees with available information on alleged violations of arms embargoes and recommends that the Chairmen of the sanctions Committees invite relevant persons from organs, organizations and committees of the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental and regional organizations and other parties concerned, to provide information on issues relating to the implementation and enforcement of arms embargoes.

"The Council also calls for measures to discourage arms flows to countries or regions engaged in or emerging from armed conflicts. The Council encourages Member States to establish and abide by voluntary national or regional moratoria on arms transfers with a view to facilitating the process of reconciliation in these countries or regions. The Council recalls the precedents for such moratoria and the international support extended for their implementation.

"The Council recognizes the importance of incorporating, as appropriate, within specific peace agreements, with the consent of the parties, and on a case-by-case basis within United Nations peacekeeping mandates, clear terms for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, including the safe and timely disposal of arms and ammunition. The Council requests the Secretary-General to provide the negotiators of peace accords with a record of best practice based upon experience in the field.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to develop a reference manual for use in the field on ecologically safe methods of weapons destruction in order better to enable Member States to ensure the disposal of weapons voluntarily surrendered by civilians or retrieved from former combatants. The Council invites Member States to facilitate the preparation of such a manual.

"The Council welcomes the recommendations of the Group of Governmental Experts on Small Arms (A/54/258), including the convening of an international conference on the illicit arms trade in all its aspects no later than 2001, noting the offer by Switzerland to host the conference. The Council encourages Member States to participate actively and constructively in the conference and any preparatory meetings, taking into account the recommendations contained in the present statement, with a view to ensuring that the conference makes a meaningful and lasting contribution to reducing the incidence of illicit arms trafficking."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1999/29)

At the 4055th meeting of the Security Council, held on 22 October 1999 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security of 21 September 1999 (S/1999/994).

"The Council reiterates its grave concern at the continued Afghan conflict, which is a serious and growing threat to regional and international peace and security. It strongly condemns the Taliban for the launching in July 1999, only one week after the meeting of the 'six plus two' group in Tashkent, of a new offensive, despite the repeated demands by the Council to cease fighting. This has undermined international efforts to facilitate the restoration of peace in Afghanistan. The fighting following the offensive has resulted in enormous suffering to the civilian population of Afghanistan. The Taliban has a primary responsibility for this.

"The Council reiterates that there is no military solution to the conflict in Afghanistan and that only a negotiated political settlement aimed at the establishment of a broad-based, multi-ethnic and fully representative government acceptable to all Afghans can lead to peace and reconciliation. It recalls its demand that the parties to the conflict, especially the Taliban, resume negotiations under United Nations auspices without delay and preconditions in full compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Council. The Council notes that the United Front of Afghanistan have repeatedly made clear that they are willing to talk with the Taliban in order to reach a solution to the country's problems.

"The Council reiterates that outside interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, including the involvement of foreign combatants and military personnel and the supply of weapons and other materials used in the conflict, should cease immediately. It calls upon all States to take resolute measures to prohibit their military personnel from planning and participating in combat operations in Afghanistan, and immediately to withdraw their personnel and to assure that the supply of ammunition and other war-making materials is halted. The Council expresses its deep distress over reports indicating the involvement in the fighting in Afghanistan, on the side of the Taliban forces, of thousands of non-Afghan nationals, mostly from religious schools and some of whom are below the age of 14.

"The Council reaffirms its full support for the efforts of the United Nations, in particular the activities of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan and those of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan, in facilitating the political process towards the goals of national reconciliation and a lasting political settlement with the participation of all parties to the conflict and all segments of Afghan society, and reiterates its position that the United Nations must continue to play its central and impartial role in international efforts towards a peaceful resolution of the Afghan conflict.

"The Council expresses its grave concern at the seriously deteriorating humanitarian situation in Afghanistan. It calls upon all Afghan parties, and in particular the Taliban, to take the necessary steps to secure the uninterrupted supply of humanitarian aid to all in need of it and in this connection not to create impediments to the activities of the United Nations humanitarian agencies and international humanitarian organizations.

"The Council once again urges all Afghan factions to cooperate fully with the Mission and international humanitarian organizations, and calls upon them, in particular the Taliban, to take the necessary steps to ensure the safety and freedom of movement of such personnel.

"The Council welcomes the Declaration on Fundamental Principles for a Peaceful Settlement of the Conflict in Afghanistan (S/1999/812, annex) adopted by the 'six plus two' group on 19 July 1999 in Tashkent, particularly the agreement of members of the group not to provide military support to any Afghan party and to prevent the use of their territories for such purposes. It urges the members of the group and the Afghan factions to implement these principles in support of the efforts of the United Nations towards a peaceful resolution of the Afghan conflict.

"The Council strongly condemns the continuing use of Afghan territory, especially areas controlled by the Taliban, for the sheltering and training of terrorists and planning of terrorist acts, and reaffirms its conviction that the suppression of international terrorism is essential for the maintenance of international peace and security. It insists that the Taliban cease the provision of sanctuary and training for international terrorists and their organizations, take effective measures to ensure that the territory under its control is not used for terrorist installations and camps or for the preparation or organization of terrorist acts against other States or their citizens, and cooperate with efforts to bring indicted terrorists to justice. The Council demands once again that the Taliban turn over indicted terrorist Usama bin Laden to appropriate authorities as set out in its resolution 1267 (1999) of 15 October 1999. It reaffirms its decision to implement on 14 November 1999 the measures contained in that resolution, unless the Secretary-General reports that the Taliban has fully complied with the obligation set out in paragraph 2 of that resolution.

"The Council is deeply disturbed also by a significant increase in the cultivation, production and trafficking of drugs in Afghanistan, especially in areas controlled by the Taliban, which will contribute to the war-making capabilities of the Afghans and will have even more serious international consequences. It demands that the Taliban, as well as others, halt all illegal drug activities. The Council calls upon Member States, in particular those neighbouring Afghanistan, and all others concerned to take concerted measures to stop the trafficking of illegal drugs from Afghanistan.

"The Council deplores the worsening human rights situation in Afghanistan. It expresses particular alarm at the continuing disregard by the Taliban of the concerns expressed by the international community. The Council underlines the unacceptability of the forced displacement of the civilian population, in particular that conducted by the Taliban during their recent offensive, summary executions, the deliberate abuse and arbitrary detentions of civilians, violence and continuing discrimination against women and girls, the separation of men from their families, the use of child soldiers, the widespread burning of crops and destruction of homes, the indiscriminate bombing and other violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Afghanistan. It calls upon all Afghan parties, especially the Taliban, to put an end to such practices, to adhere to the international norms and standards in this sphere, to take urgent measures to improve the human rights situation and, as an immediate first step, to ensure the protection of civilians.

"The Council reiterates that the capture by the Taliban of the Consulate General of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the murder of the Iranian diplomats and a journalist in Mazar-e-Sharif constitute flagrant violations of international law. It demands that the Taliban cooperate fully with the United Nations in investigating these crimes with a view to prosecuting those responsible.

"The Council looks forward to the Secretary-General's next report on the situation in Afghanistan, and encourages him to review options for the Security Council and the General Assembly.

"The Council deplores the failure of the leadership of the Taliban to take measures to comply with the demands made in its previous resolutions, especially to conclude a ceasefire and to resume negotiations, and in this context reaffirms its readiness to consider the imposition of measures, in accordance with its responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations, with the aim of achieving the full implementation of its relevant resolutions."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1999/30)

At the 4065th meeting of the Security Council, held on 12 November 1999 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Georgia", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 22 October 1999 concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1999/1087).
>
> "The Council warmly welcomes the appointment of Mr. Boden as resident Special Representative of the Secretary-General, and

hopes the parties would see this as an opportune moment to give renewed impetus to the search for a political settlement.

"The Council welcomes the acceleration of bilateral contacts at all levels between the Georgian and Abkhaz sides and calls upon them to continue to expand their contacts.

"The Council notes with grave concern that, notwithstanding positive developments on some issues, no progress has been made on the key issues of the settlement, particularly the core issue of the status of Abkhazia, Georgia. The Council therefore strongly supports the intention of the Special Representative to submit as soon as possible further proposals to both sides on the distribution of constitutional competences between Tbilisi and Sukhumi, as part of a comprehensive settlement, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia within its internationally recognized borders, working in close cooperation with the Russian Federation, in its capacity as facilitator, the group of Friends of the Secretary-General, and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

"The Council reiterates its demand that the parties to the conflict widen and deepen their commitment to the United Nations-led peace process, in particular by resuming regular meetings of the Coordinating Council and of its working groups, and agrees with the Secretary-General that they must continue to meet regularly regardless of the constraints of domestic politics. The Council calls upon the parties to agree upon and to take, in the nearest future, the first concrete steps towards the full return to Abkhazia, Georgia, of refugees and internally displaced persons in safe, secure and dignified conditions. The Council reminds the parties that this would enable the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to provide substantial material assistance. The Council reiterates its view on the unacceptability of any action by the Abkhaz leadership in contravention of the principles of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia.

"The Council notes with satisfaction that the security situation has slightly improved, in particular the reduction of tension along the line of separation of forces, while noting the persistent precariousness of the security of the United Nations personnel. The Council reiterates its condemnation of the taking hostage of seven United Nations personnel on 13 October 1999, welcomes the release of the hostages, and stresses that the perpetrators of this unacceptable act should be brought to justice. The Council welcomes the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia keeping its security arrangements under constant review in order to ensure the highest possible level of security for its staff.

"The Council pays tribute to Mr. Bota for his valuable work while serving as Special Representative of the Secretary-General. The Council welcomes the important contributions that the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia and the collective peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States continue to make in stabilizing the situation in the zone of conflict, notes that the working relationship between the Mission and the peacekeeping force has been good at all levels, and stresses the importance of continuing and increasing close cooperation and coordination between them in the performance of their respective mandates."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1999/31)

At the 4066th meeting of the Security Council, held on 12 November 1999 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Somalia", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council recalls the report of the Secretary-General of 16 August 1999 on the situation in Somalia (S/1999/882).
>
> "The Council reaffirms its commitment to a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the situation in Somalia, bearing in mind respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence and unity of Somalia, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

"The Council expresses its grave concern at the increasingly evident effects of the lack of a functioning central government in Somalia. It regrets the fact that most children receive no health care and that two generations have had no access to formal education. It is concerned that some Somali natural resources are being exploited, mainly by foreigners, without regulation and monitoring. It expresses its deep distress over reports that the absence of law and order in the country risks creating a haven for criminals of all kinds.

"The Council welcomes the progress that has been made in the development of a greater uniformity of approach on the part of the international community in addressing the crisis in Somalia. It recognizes that the Standing Committee on Somalia, created a year ago, has been instrumental in monitoring the evolution of the Somali situation and working for a greater coordination of efforts by the various external actors, in order to avoid contrasting influences and to give weight to common actions. It calls for the strengthening of the coordination of these efforts aimed at securing peace and stability in Somalia.

"The Council expresses its full support for the efforts exerted by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development to find a political solution to the crisis in Somalia. In this context, it welcomes the initiative of the President of Djibouti aimed at restoring peace and stability in Somalia, which was outlined in his letter of 23 September 1999 to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/1007). It endorses the call made by the President of Djibouti to the warlords to recognize fully and accept the principle that the Somali people are free to exercise their democratic right to choose their own regional and national leaders. The Council looks forward to the finalization of the proposals of the President of Djibouti at the forthcoming Summit of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and stands ready to work with the Authority and the Standing Committee to help bring about national unity and the restoration of a national government in Somalia. It calls upon the leaders of the Somali factions and all others concerned to cooperate constructively and in good faith in the efforts to resolve the crisis.

"The Council strongly calls upon all States to observe and improve the effectiveness of the arms embargo imposed by resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992 and to refrain from any actions which might exacerbate the situation in Somalia. It urges Member States having information about violations of the provisions of resolution 733 (1992) to provide this information to the Committee created pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992, with a view to supporting the work of the Committee.

"The Council expresses its grave concern at the continuing deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Somalia. It urges all States to contribute generously to the appeals of the United Nations to ensure continued relief and rehabilitation efforts in all regions of Somalia, including those aimed at the strengthening of civil society. In this context, it encourages enhancement of the operational capacity of humanitarian agencies in Somalia through donor support.

"The Council expresses its appreciation for all United Nations agencies, other organizations and individuals carrying out humanitarian activities in all regions of Somalia. It calls upon the Somali factions to ensure the safety and freedom of movement of all humanitarian personnel and to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian relief. In this context, it strongly condemns attacks and acts of violence against and the murder of humanitarian workers in Somalia and reiterates its position that those responsible for these acts should be brought to justice.

"The Council expresses its satisfaction that, despite all the difficulties, approximately half of Somali territory continues to enjoy relative peace. In this context, it notes the beginning of provision of some basic services to the people of Somalia by local administrations in some parts of the country.

"The Council welcomes the efforts of civil society in Somalia. It is encouraged by the political initiatives of Somalis, through regional conferences, often organized by traditional leaders and informal cross-clan contacts, to find a

> peaceful solution to the crisis. In this context, it underlines the active role of Somali women's groups.
>
> "The Council welcomes the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and the United Nations Political Office for Somalia in Nairobi.
>
> "The Council encourages the Secretary-General to review the role of the United Nations in Somalia, as a prelude to the United Nations playing an enhanced role, aimed at achieving a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the situation in Somalia. This review would include the possible relocation of some United Nations programmes and agencies, as well as the United Nations Political Office for Somalia, to Somalia. The review should also consider the security situation carefully, as well as the resources that would be necessary to provide a secure environment for United Nations operations in Somalia.
>
> "The Council takes note of the recommendation in the report of the Secretary-General of 16 August 1999 that the international community should consider establishing mechanisms which would allow financial assistance to flow into secure and stable areas of Somalia even before a formal central government and other institutions are re-established, with a view to promoting the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence and unity of Somalia.
>
> "The Council will remain seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1999/32)

At the 4068th meeting of the Security Council, held on 12 November 1999 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Burundi", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council notes with concern the recent outbreaks of violence in Burundi and the delays in the peace process. It calls on all the parties to put an end to this violence and pursue negotiations towards the peaceful resolution of Burundi's ongoing crisis.
>
> "The Council reiterates its support for the Arusha peace process and for the efforts to build an internal political partnership in Burundi. It notes with great sadness the death of Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, while at the same time rededicating its efforts to the cause of peace he served. The Council firmly believes that the process chaired by the late Mwalimu Nyerere offers the best hope for peace in Burundi and should be the foundation for all-party talks leading to the conclusion of a peace agreement. The States of the region, in close consultation with the United Nations, need to act quickly to appoint a new mediation team that is acceptable to the Burundian parties to the negotiations.
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> "The Council commends those Burundian parties, including the Government, that demonstrated their commitment to continue negotiations, calls on those parties that remain outside the process to cease hostilities and calls for their full participation in Burundi's inclusive peace process.
>
> "The Council condemns the murder of United Nations personnel in Burundi in October. It calls on the Government to undertake and cooperate with investigations, and for the perpetrators to be brought to justice. The Council urges all parties to ensure the safe and unhindered access of humanitarian assistance to those in need in Burundi and to guarantee fully the security and freedom of movement of United Nations and humanitarian personnel. The Council recognizes the important role of the States of the region, in particular the United Republic of Tanzania, which is host to hundreds of thousands of Burundian refugees and home to the Julius Nyerere Foundation, which has provided outstanding support to the talks.
>
> "The Council calls on States of the region to ensure the neutrality and civilian character of refugee camps and to prevent the use of their territory by armed insurgents. It also calls on the Government of Burundi to halt the policy of forced regroupment and to allow the affected people to return to their homes, with full and unhindered humanitarian access throughout the process. It condemns the attacks by armed groups against civilians and calls for an end to these unacceptable incidents.

> "The Council recognizes Burundi's dire economic and social conditions and affirms the need for the donor community to expand assistance for Burundi."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1999/33)

At the 4071st meeting of the Security Council, held on 24 November 1999 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "In connection with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council:
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> "As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/1999/1175) states, in paragraph 10: 'Despite the present quiet in the Israeli-Syrian sector, the situation in the Middle East continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached.' That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1999/34)

At the 4073rd meeting of the Security Council, held on 30 November 1999 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Role of the Security Council in the prevention of armed conflicts", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council has considered, within its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, its role in the prevention of armed conflicts. The Council emphasizes the need fully to respect and implement the principles and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and norms of international law, in particular in this context those related to prevention of armed conflicts and settlement of disputes by peaceful means. It affirms its commitment to the principles of the political independence, sovereign equality and territorial integrity of all States. The Council also affirms the need for respect for human rights and the rule of law. It will give special attention to the humanitarian consequences of armed conflicts. The Council recognizes the importance of building a culture of prevention of armed conflicts and the need for a contribution from all principal organs of the United Nations in that regard.
>
> "The Council stresses the importance of a coordinated international response to economic, social, cultural or humanitarian problems, which are often the root causes of armed conflicts. Recognizing the need for the development of effective long-term strategies, it emphasizes the need for all United Nations organs and agencies to pursue preventive strategies and to take action within their respective areas of competence to assist Member States to eradicate poverty, strengthen development cooperation and assistance and promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.
>
> "The Council recognizes that early warning, preventive diplomacy, preventive deployment, preventive disarmament and post-conflict peace-building are interdependent and complementary components of a comprehensive conflict prevention strategy. The Council emphasizes its continuing commitment to addressing the prevention of armed conflicts in all regions of the world.
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> "The Council is aware of the importance of its early consideration of situations which might deteriorate into armed conflicts. In this context it underlines the importance of the settlement of disputes by peaceful means, in accordance with Chapter VI of the Charter of the United Nations. The Council recalls that parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, have an obligation to seek peaceful means of settlement.
>
> "The Council reaffirms its responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations to take action on its own initiatives in order to maintain

international peace and security. The results of the Council's mission to Jakarta and Dili from 6 to 12 September 1999 demonstrate that such missions undertaken with the consent of the host country and with clear goals can be useful if dispatched in a timely and appropriate manner. The Council expresses intention to support, with appropriate follow-up action, efforts to prevent conflict by the Secretary-General through such areas as fact-finding missions, good offices and other activities requiring action by his envoys and Special Representatives.

"The Council emphasizes the important role of the Secretary-General in the prevention of armed conflicts. The Council expresses its readiness to consider appropriate preventive action in response to the matters brought to its attention by States or the Secretary-General and which it deems likely to threaten international peace and security. It invites the Secretary-General to present to the members of the Council periodic reports on such disputes, including, as appropriate, early warnings and proposals for preventive measures. In this regard the Council encourages the Secretary-General to improve further his capacity to identify potential threats to international peace and security and invites him to indicate any requirements to fulfil these capacities, including the development of the Secretariat's expertise and resources.

"The Council recalls that the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force, as the first United Nations preventive deployment mission, has prevented the spillover of conflict and tensions from the region to the host country. The Council will continue to consider the establishment of such preventive missions in appropriate circumstances.

"The Council will also consider other preventive measures such as the establishment of demilitarized zones and preventive disarmament. While fully conscious of the responsibilities of other United Nations organs, it emphasizes the crucial importance of disarmament and the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the means of their delivery for the maintenance of international peace and security. In particular, progress in preventing and combating the excessive and destabilizing accumulation of and illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons is of vital importance to the prevention of armed conflicts. The Council will also take appropriate measures in situations of post-conflict peace-building aimed at preventing the recurrence of armed conflicts, including through adequate programmes for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants. The Council acknowledges the increasingly important role of the civilian components of multifunctional peacekeeping operations and will look towards their playing a greater role in wider preventive efforts.

"The Council recalls the provisions of Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations concerning measures to prevent armed conflicts. Such measures may include targeted sanctions, in particular arms embargoes and other enforcement measures. In imposing such measures the Council will pay special attention to their likely effectiveness in achieving clearly defined objectives, while avoiding negative humanitarian consequences as much as possible.

"The Council recognizes the link between the prevention of armed conflicts, the facilitation of the peaceful settlement of disputes and the promotion of security for the civilian population, in particular the protection of human life. Furthermore, the Council underlines that the existing international criminal tribunals represent useful instruments to combat impunity and can, by helping to deter crimes against humanity, contribute to the prevention of armed conflicts. In this context the Council acknowledges the historic significance of the adoption of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

"The Council recognizes the important role that regional organizations and arrangements are playing in the prevention of armed conflicts, including through the development of confidence- and security-building measures. The Council also emphasizes the importance of supporting and improving regional capacities for early warning. It emphasizes the importance of cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations in preventive activities in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations. The Council welcomes meetings between the United Nations, including

> the Security Council, and regional organizations, and encourages participants to continue to focus those meetings on issues related to prevention of armed conflicts.
>
> "The Council will continue to review its activities and strategies for the prevention of armed conflicts. It will consider the possibility of holding further orientation debates and strengthening its cooperation with the Economic and Social Council. The Council will also consider the possibility of a meeting at the level of Foreign Ministers on the issue of prevention of armed conflicts during the Millennium Assembly.
>
> "The Council will remain seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2000/1)

At the 4089th meeting of the Security Council, held on 13 January 2000 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Promoting peace and security: humanitarian assistance to refugees in Africa", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council recalls its previous statements concerning protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations, the situation in Africa, the protection of civilians in armed conflict, and the role of the Security Council in the prevention of armed conflicts. The Council further recalls its previous relevant resolutions, as well as relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.
>
> "Bearing in mind its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security, the Council underlines the importance of taking measures aimed at conflict prevention and resolution in Africa. The Council stresses the need to address the root causes of armed conflict in a comprehensive manner in order to prevent those circumstances which lead to internal displacement and the outflow of refugees. The Council notes with concern that the majority of refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons and others affected by conflict are women and children and stresses the need to intensify efforts to meet their special protection needs, including their vulnerability to violence, exploitation and disease, including HIV/AIDS. The Council underlines the obligation of all Member States to seek to settle their international disputes by peaceful means. The Council condemns the deliberate targeting of civilians and practices of forced displacement. The Council reaffirms its commitment to the principles of the political independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States. The Council emphasizes that national authorities have the primary duty and responsibility to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons within their jurisdiction. The Council reaffirms the obligation of States to prevent arbitrary displacement in situations of armed conflict, and reaffirms as well their responsibility to meet the protection and assistance needs of internally displaced persons within their jurisdiction.
>
> "The Council expresses its grave concern that alarmingly high numbers of refugees and internally displaced persons in Africa do not receive sufficient protection and assistance. In this context, the Council notes that refugees are protected under the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, the Organization of African Unity Convention governing the specific aspects of refugee problems in Africa of 1969, and other relevant initiatives in the region. The Council also notes that there is no comprehensive protection regime for internally displaced persons and that existing norms are not being fully implemented. The Council recognizes that large-scale human suffering as well as violations of human rights and humanitarian law are consequences of and contributing factors to instability and further conflict. In this regard, the Council affirms the need to ensure adequate protection and assistance for both refugees and internally displaced persons, taking into account the special difficulties in the provision of humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons in Africa.
>
> "The Council urges all parties concerned to comply strictly with their obligations under international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, and emphasizes the need for better

implementation of relevant norms with regard to internally displaced persons. The Council invites States which have not already done so to consider ratifying the relevant instruments of international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law. The Council notes the efforts made within the United Nations system aimed at promoting an effective collective response of the international community to situations of internal displacement. The Council calls upon States, in particular States with situations of internal displacement in Africa, to cooperate fully with such efforts. The Council further notes that the United Nations agencies, regional and non-governmental organizations, in cooperation with host Governments, are making use of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (E/CN.4/1998/53 and Add.1-2), *inter alia*, in Africa.

"The Council reaffirms the responsibility of States hosting refugees to ensure the security and civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements in accordance with existing international standards and international refugee, human rights and humanitarian law. In this regard, the Council underlines the unacceptability of using refugees and other persons in refugee camps and settlements to achieve military purposes in the country of asylum or in the country of origin.

"The Council underlines the importance of safe and unhindered access, in accordance with international law, of humanitarian personnel to civilians in armed conflict, including refugees and internally displaced persons, and the protection of humanitarian assistance to them, and recalls the responsibility of all parties to conflict to ensure the safety and security of such personnel. The Council condemns recent acts of deliberate violence in Africa against humanitarian personnel.

"The Council recognizes the extensive experience and burden of African States in hosting refugees and in dealing with the effects of refugee camps and settlements. The Council welcomes the efforts made to support the needs of refugees in Africa, in particular those of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and host countries. Noting with concern the shortfall in funding for refugee and internally displaced persons programmes in Africa, the Council calls upon the international community to provide such programmes with the necessary financial resources, taking into account the substantial needs in Africa."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2000/2)

At the 4092nd meeting of the Security Council, held on 26 January 2000 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council expresses its appreciation to the Heads of State of Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mozambique, Rwanda, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and to the Foreign Ministers of Namibia, South Africa, Burundi, Canada and the United States of America, the Vice-Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Belgium, the Minister Delegate for Cooperation and Francophonie of France, the Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom, and the Minister of Armed Forces of Mali, who participated in its meeting on the Democratic Republic of the Congo on 24 January 2000. The Council also expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, the representative of the Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, and the facilitator of the Congolese national dialogue nominated by that Organization. Their presence and their statements attest to their renewed commitment to the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement (S/1999/815) and to the search for a durable peace in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region. Their presence in New York also reinforces the progress made at the Maputo Summit of 16 January 2000 and the Harare meeting of the Political Committee of 18 January 2000. The Council expects that this progress will continue at the next Political Committee meeting and summit of the signatories to the Agreement.
>
> "The Council urges all the parties to the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement to build on the momentum of these meetings in order to create and sustain the climate necessary for the full

implementation of the Agreement. It underlines the importance of a revised implementation calendar for the full and effective implementation of the tasks in the Agreement.

"The Council reaffirms the territorial integrity and national sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including over its natural resources, in accordance with the principles of the Charters of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity. In this regard, it reiterates its call for the immediate cessation of hostilities and the orderly withdrawal of all foreign forces from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in accordance with the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement. The Council reaffirms its support for the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement and also reaffirms its resolutions 1234 (1999) of 9 April 1999, 1258 (1999) of 6 August 1999, 1273 (1999) of 5 November 1999 and 1279 (1999) of 30 November 1999.

"The Council welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 17 January 2000 (S/2000/30). The Council expresses its determination to support the implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement. Accordingly, it has now begun consideration of a resolution authorizing the expansion of the present mandate of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo along the lines recommended by the Secretary-General in that report. It expresses its intention to act promptly on this basis. It also expresses its intention to consider at the appropriate time preparations for an additional phase of United Nations deployment and further action. It welcomes the statements by the Heads of State and delegation in support of the proposals of the Secretary-General. The Council welcomes the arrival of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, expresses its support for his efforts, and urges all parties to provide him with the assistance and cooperation he will require to carry out his functions.

"The Council supports the establishment of a coordinated United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo/Joint Military Commission structure with co-located headquarters and joint support arrangements. The Council believes this is a vital step in enhancing the ability of the United Nations to support the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement. In this regard, the Council urges Member States and donor organizations to continue to provide assistance to the Joint Military Commission.

"The Council underlines the absolute necessity of security and access for United Nations personnel deployed in support of the Lusaka process, and stresses that such a climate of cooperation is an essential prerequisite for the successful implementation of the mandate of the Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Council calls on all signatories to the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement to provide assurances of safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel, and in this regard attaches importance to the statement by the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the security of the Mission and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

"The Council stresses the importance of the national dialogue as called for in the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, and affirms that it must be an open, inclusive and democratic process conducted independently by the Congolese people under the established facilitation. It further affirms that the national dialogue is the best means for all Congolese parties to address the political future of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

"The Council strongly supports the designation of the former President of Botswana, Sir Ketumile Masire, as the facilitator of the national dialogue as provided for by the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, and calls on Member States to provide full financial and other support to his efforts and the process as a whole. The Council welcomes the declared readiness of the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to begin the national dialogue, and to guarantee the security of all participants.

"The Council stresses the need for the continued operation of United Nations and other agencies' humanitarian relief operations and human rights promotion and monitoring under acceptable conditions of security, freedom of movement, and access to affected areas. The Council expresses its serious concern over the humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo as well as the shortfall in responses to the United Nations consolidated humanitarian appeal. It therefore urges Member States and donor organizations to make available the necessary funds to carry out urgent humanitarian operations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

"The Council expresses its concern that the presence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo of non-signatory armed groups that have yet to be demobilized constitutes a threat to the Lusaka process. The Council recognizes that disarmament, demobilization, resettlement and reintegration are among the fundamental objectives of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement. The Council underlines that a credible plan for disarmament, demobilization, resettlement and reintegration must be based on an agreed and comprehensive set of principles.

"The Council expresses deep concern over the illicit flow of arms into the region, and calls upon all concerned to halt such flows.

"The Council values the continuing leadership of the peace process by the President of Zambia and the vital contribution of the Southern African Development Community through its Chairman, the President of Mozambique. It also expresses its appreciation to the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, the President of Algeria, and to the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity for the Organization's vital role in the Lusaka process. It urges them to continue their essential efforts in close cooperation with the Security Council and the Secretary-General."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2000/3)

At the 4095th meeting of the Security Council, held on 31 January 2000 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council has noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General of 17 January 2000 on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/2000/28) submitted in conformity with resolution 1254 (1999) of 30 July 1999.

"The Council reaffirms its commitment to the full sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. In this context, the Council asserts that all States shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

"As the Council extends the mandate of the Force for a further interim period on the basis of resolution 425 (1978), the Council again stresses the urgent need for the implementation of that resolution in all its aspects. It reiterates its full support for the Taif Agreement and for the continued efforts of the Lebanese Government to consolidate peace, national unity and security in the country, while successfully carrying out the reconstruction process. The Council commends the Lebanese Government for its successful effort to extend its authority in the south of the country in full coordination with the Force.

"The Council expresses its concern over the continuing violence in southern Lebanon, regrets the loss of civilian life, and urges all parties to exercise restraint.

"The Council takes this opportunity to express its appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff in this regard. The Council notes with deep concern the high level of casualties which the Force has suffered and pays a special tribute to all those who gave their life while serving in the Force. It commends the Force's troops and troop-contributing countries for their sacrifices and commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2000/4)

At the 4100th meeting of the Security Council, held on 9 February 2000 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Protection of United Nations personnel, associated personnel and humanitarian personnel in conflict zones", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council is gravely concerned at continued attacks against United Nations and associated personnel,[1] and humanitarian personnel, which are in violation of international law including international humanitarian law.
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> "The Council recalls its resolution 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999, and reaffirms the statements of its President of 31 March 1993, on the safety of United Nations forces and personnel deployed in conditions of strife (S/25493), of 12 March 1997, on condemnation of attacks on United Nations personnel (S/PRST/1997/13), of 19 June 1997, on the use of force against refugees and civilians in conflict situations (S/PRST/1997/34), and of 29 September 1998, on protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations (S/PRST/1998/30). The Council also recalls General Assembly resolution 54/192 of 17 December 1999, on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel.
>
> "The Council also recalls the report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations, and the addendum thereto on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel (A/54/154 and Add.1), and looks forward to the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 54/192, to be submitted to the General Assembly in May 2000, which should contain a detailed analysis and recommendations addressing the scope of legal protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 1994.
>
> "The Council notes with satisfaction the entry into force of the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 1994, recognizes its importance for addressing the security of such personnel and recalls the relevant principles contained therein. The Council encourages all States to become party to and respect fully their obligations under the relevant instruments, including the 1994 Convention referred to above.
>
> "The Council recalls that, on a number of occasions, it has condemned attacks and the use of force against United Nations and associated personnel, and humanitarian personnel. It strongly deplores the fact that incidents of violence have continued, leading to a rising toll of casualties among United Nations, associated and humanitarian personnel. The Council strongly condemns the acts of murder and various forms of physical and psychological violence, including abduction, hostage-taking, kidnapping, harassment and illegal arrest and detention to which such personnel have been subjected, as well as acts of destruction and looting of their property, all of which are unacceptable.
>
> "The Council also recalls that the primary responsibility for the security and protection of United Nations and associated personnel, and humanitarian personnel, lies with the host State. The Council urges States and non-State parties to respect fully the status of United Nations and associated personnel, and to take all appropriate steps, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the rules of international law, to ensure the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel, and humanitarian personnel, and underlines the importance of unhindered access to populations in need.
>
> "The Council urges States to fulfil their responsibility to act promptly and effectively in their domestic legal systems to bring to justice all those responsible for attacks and other acts of violence against such personnel, and to enact effective national legislation as required for that purpose.
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> "The Council will continue to stress in its resolutions the imperative for humanitarian

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[1] As defined in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 9 December 1994.

assistance missions and personnel to have safe and unimpeded access to civilian populations and, in this context, is prepared to consider taking all appropriate measures at its disposal to ensure the safety and security of such personnel.

"The Council welcomes the inclusion as a war crime in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court of attacks intentionally directed against personnel involved in a humanitarian assistance or peacekeeping mission as long as they are entitled to the protection given to civilians under the international law of armed conflict, and notes the role that the Court could play in bringing to justice those responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law.

"The Council expresses the view that improving the security of United Nations and associated personnel, and humanitarian personnel, may require, *inter alia*, the development and strengthening of all aspects of the current safety and security regime in place, as well as the adoption of effective action to address the impunity of those who commit crimes against such personnel.

"The Council recognizes the importance of issuing clear, appropriate and feasible mandates for peacekeeping operations, to ensure that they are applied in a timely, efficient and objective manner, and of ensuring that all new and ongoing United Nations field operations include appropriate modalities for the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel, and humanitarian personnel. The Council underscores that United Nations personnel have the right to act in self-defence.

"The Council encourages the Secretary-General to complete the process of conducting a general and comprehensive review of security in peacekeeping operations, with a view to elaborating and undertaking further specific and practical measures to increase the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel, and humanitarian personnel.

"The Council considers it important that a comprehensive security plan be developed for every peacekeeping and humanitarian operation and that, during early elaboration and implementation of that plan, Member States and the Secretariat cooperate fully in order to ensure, *inter alia*, an open and immediate exchange of information on security issues.

"The Council, bearing in mind the need to reinforce the responsibility of the host State for the physical security of United Nations and associated personnel, also underlines the importance of including in each status-of-forces agreement and status-of-mission agreement specific and practical measures based on the provisions of the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 1994.

"The Council recalls the obligations of all United Nations personnel and associated personnel, and humanitarian personnel, to observe and respect the national laws of the host State in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations.

"The Council believes it is essential to continue to strengthen security arrangements, to improve their management, and to allocate adequate resources to the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel, and humanitarian personnel."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2000/5)

At the 4101st meeting of the Security Council, held on 10 February 2000 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Central African Republic", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General dated 14 January 2000 (S/2000/24) submitted in accordance with resolution 1271 (1999) of 22 October 1999.

"The Council commends the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the contribution they have made to the restoration of peace and security in the Central African Republic and for their important and tangible support for the holding of free and fair legislative and presidential elections, the restructuring of the security forces, the training of the police force and the launching of vital reforms in the political, social and economic fields in the Central African Republic. The Council expresses its thanks to all the countries which took part in and contributed to the success of the Mission, particularly the troop-contributing countries.

"The Council recognizes the significant progress made by the Government of the Central African Republic in implementing the Bangui Agreements (S/1997/561, appendices III-VI) and the National Reconciliation Pact (S/1998/219, appendix), which are the foundations of peace and stability in the country.

"The Council strongly encourages the Government of the Central African Republic to do all it can to build on the progress made while the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements and the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic have been present in the country and to work with determination to strengthen democratic institutions, broaden the scope of reconciliation and national unity and promote economic reform and recovery. The Council urges the Government of the Central African Republic to continue to conform to the requirements of the economic reform and financial consolidation programmes agreed with the international financial institutions. The Council calls upon the members of the international community and on bilateral and multilateral donors in particular to give their active support to the efforts being made to this end by the Government of the Central African Republic. The Council wishes also to stress the importance of providing international assistance to the refugees and displaced persons in the Central African Republic and the other countries of the region in order to contribute to regional stability.

"The Council welcomes the promulgation by the Central African authorities of three laws on the restructuring of the armed forces and the decrees issued by the Government so that these laws can be implemented. The Council encourages the Central African authorities actively to prepare and to submit, with the help of the United Nations, specific plans for the holding of a meeting in New York to mobilize the financial and other resources necessary for the effective implementation of the programme for the restructuring of the Central African armed forces and the demobilization and reintegration programme. The Council calls upon the members of the international community to support these programmes.

"The Council welcomes in particular the decision by the Government of the Central African Republic to disband the Special Force for the Defence of the Republican Institutions, and notes with satisfaction that the Force will be replaced by a unit fully integrated in the national security forces, under the command of the Chief of Staff of the Central African armed forces, and that its mission will be strictly limited to protecting State authorities at the highest level.

"The Council also welcomes the decision by the Secretary-General, which has been accepted by the Government of the Central African Republic, to establish, for an initial period of one year beginning on 15 February 2000, the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic, headed by a representative of the Secretary-General, and encourages the Central African authorities and the Office to work closely together. The Council notes with satisfaction that the Office's principal mission will be to support the Government's efforts to consolidate peace and national reconciliation, strengthen democratic institutions and facilitate the mobilization at the international level of political support and resources for national reconstruction and economic recovery in the Central African Republic; and that the Office is also tasked with monitoring developments in and promoting public awareness of human rights issues.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to continue to keep it regularly informed of the activities of the Office, the situation in the Central African Republic and, in particular, the progress achieved in political, social and economic reforms, and to submit a report to the Council by 30 June 2000 and every six months thereafter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2000/6)

At the 4103rd meeting of the Security Council, held on 17 February 2000 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Admission of new Members", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council has decided to recommend to the General Assembly that Tuvalu be admitted as a Member of the United Nations. On behalf of the members of the Council, I wish to extend my congratulations to Tuvalu on this historic occasion.
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> "The Council notes with great satisfaction Tuvalu's solemn commitment to uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to fulfil all the obligations contained therein.
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> "We look forward to the day in the near future when Tuvalu will join us as a Member of the United Nations and to working closely with its representatives."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2000/7)

At the 4110th meeting of the Security Council, held on 9 March 2000 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Maintaining peace and security: humanitarian aspects of issues before the Security Council", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council has considered the humanitarian aspects of issues before the Council.
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> "The Council recalls its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security, and reaffirms the purposes and principles of the Charter. The Council also reaffirms its commitment to the principles of the political independence, sovereign equality and territorial integrity of all States.
>
> "The Council recognizes the importance of the humanitarian dimension to the maintenance of international peace and security and to its consideration of humanitarian issues relating to the protection of all civilians and other non-combatants in situations of armed conflict. The Council recognizes that humanitarian crises can be both causes and consequences of conflicts and that they can affect the Council's efforts to prevent and end conflicts, and to deal with other threats to international peace and security.
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> "The Council affirms that timely consideration of the following humanitarian issues contributes to the prevention of escalation of conflicts and to the maintenance of international peace and security: access for United Nations and associated personnel, other humanitarian personnel and humanitarian supplies to the war-affected civilians; humanitarian components in peace agreements and peacekeeping operations; coordination between the Council and the relevant United Nations organs and agencies and regional bodies; and resource constraints.
>
> "The Council reaffirms its concern for the well-being and rights of war-affected civilians and reiterates its call to all parties to a conflict to ensure safe and unimpeded access in accordance with international law by humanitarian personnel to such civilians. The Council recognizes that cooperation of all parties concerned is vital for effectiveness and safety in providing humanitarian assistance. In this regard, the Council reiterates its call for combatants to ensure the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel and humanitarian personnel. The Council stresses the importance of providing assistance to all those in need, with particular emphasis on women and children and other vulnerable groups affected by armed conflict, in accordance with the principle of impartiality.
>
> "The Council notes that full and timely support for humanitarian components can be critical in ensuring and enhancing the sustainability of any peace agreement and post-conflict peace-building. It emphasizes the importance of the inclusion of humanitarian elements in peace negotiations and agreements, including the issue of prisoners of war, detainees and missing persons and others protected by

international humanitarian law. The Council invites the Secretary-General to encourage the early consideration of such humanitarian elements in peace negotiations sponsored or supported by the United Nations, as appropriate. In cases of peace negotiations sponsored or supported directly by Member States, the Council calls on Member States to draw, as appropriate, upon the capacity of United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies as well as other relevant international humanitarian organizations and regional bodies.

"The Council also notes that in some instances the integration of humanitarian components into peacekeeping operations would contribute effectively to their carrying out their mandate. In this regard, the Council notes the importance of adequate training for peacekeeping personnel in international humanitarian law and human rights and with regard to the special situations of women and children as well as vulnerable population groups. The Council notes with appreciation the inclusion of personnel to handle child protection issues in some recent peacekeeping operations, and encourages the inclusion of such personnel in future operations, particularly in the context of demobilization and reintegration of child soldiers and where there are large number of displaced and other war-affected children. The Council welcomes and encourages efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases.

"The Council underlines the importance of effective coordination among relevant United Nations organs and agencies, regional bodies, other intergovernmental and international organizations and other humanitarian actors in the field in situations of ongoing conflict and peace-building through, *inter alia,* the development of strategic frameworks, and expresses its willingness to consider ways to improve such coordination. In this regard, the Council notes the need for further improvement of communication, information flows and coordination between the peacekeeping, humanitarian and development aspects of United Nations action.

"The Council recognizes the role played by international humanitarian organizations and non-governmental organizations in providing humanitarian assistance and alleviating the impact of humanitarian crises, and further recognizes the specific mandate of the International Committee of the Red Cross in this regard. It emphasizes the importance for these organizations to uphold the principles of neutrality, impartiality and humanity in their humanitarian activities.

"The Council notes with concern that inadequate financial support can undermine efforts to address human suffering in certain contexts. The Council recognizes the need for appropriate financial support for humanitarian activities, and calls for adequate funding of humanitarian activities, bilateral or otherwise, in particular in support of multilateral efforts. The Council notes the importance of early engagement and dispersal of funds from the international financial institutions. The Council also notes with satisfaction that its previous statements calling for full support to the United Nations consolidated appeals have had a positive impact, and expresses its willingness to continue to encourage a generous response to such appeals.

"The Council encourages the Secretary-General to continue to include the humanitarian situation in his regular briefing to the Council on countries under review, including on the funding status of the United Nations consolidated appeals, where appropriate. It further requests the Secretary-General to ensure that his regular country reports continue to include a substantive, analytical section on humanitarian issues and their impact on international efforts to implement United Nations mandated activities.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2000/8)

At the 4112th meeting of the Security Council, held on 15 March 2000 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The question concerning Haiti", the President of the

Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General dated 25 February 2000 (S/2000/150) submitted in accordance with resolution 1277 (1999) of 30 November 1999.
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> "The Council commends the Representative of the Secretary-General, the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti, the International Civilian Mission in Haiti and all the previous missions deployed in Haiti for assisting the Haitian Government in supporting the professionalization of the Haitian National Police force, consolidating Haiti's system of justice and other national institutions, and promoting human rights. The Council expresses its thanks to all the countries which took part in and contributed to the success of the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti, the International Civilian Mission in Haiti and all the previous missions deployed in Haiti, particularly the troop-contributing countries.
>
> "The Council recognizes that the people and the Government of Haiti bear the ultimate responsibility for national reconciliation, the maintenance of a secure and stable environment, the administration of justice and the reconstruction of their country, and that the Government of Haiti bears particular responsibility for the further strengthening and effective functioning of the Haitian National Police and the justice system. The Council considers that timely, free and fair elections are crucial to democracy and all aspects of Haiti's development, and strongly urges the Haitian authorities to work cooperatively together in order to finalize arrangements for holding credible elections as rapidly as possible so as to restore, promptly and fully, the lapsed parliament and independent local governments.
>
> "The Council commends the Secretary-General for ensuring a phased transition to the International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti and recognizes that economic rehabilitation and reconstruction constitute a major task facing the Government and people of Haiti and that significant international assistance is indispensable for the sustainable development of Haiti.
>
> "The Council recognizes the success of cooperative efforts in bringing about the mandate for this new mission in Haiti and notes with satisfaction the contributions made by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in this regard. The Security Council welcomes the initiative of the Economic and Social Council to develop a strategic framework and a comprehensive approach for a long-term United Nations programme of support for Haiti and underlines the vital link between national stability and economic and social development.
>
> "The Council expects the Secretary-General to keep it informed, as appropriate, of the situation in Haiti and, in particular, the progress achieved in the electoral process."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2000/9)

At the 4116th meeting of the Security Council, held on 21 March 2000 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 14 March 2000 on the situation in Tajikistan (S/2000/214), submitted pursuant to paragraph 12 of its resolution 1274 (1999) of 12 November 1999.
>
> "The Council welcomes decisive progress in the implementation of the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan (S/1997/510) achieved due to sequential and persistent efforts of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan and the leadership of the Commission on National Reconciliation.
>
> "The Council welcomes, in particular, the holding on 27 February 2000 of the first multi-party and pluralistic parliamentary election in Tajikistan, in spite of serious problems and shortcomings, as noted by the Joint Electoral Observation Mission for Tajikistan. It notes that with the holding of this election the transition period envisaged in the General Agreement is

> coming to a close. The Council acknowledges a significant achievement of the Tajik parties, which have managed to overcome many obstacles and to put their country on the path to peace, national reconciliation and democracy. It urges the Government and the Parliament of Tajikistan to work towards elections in the future that meet fully acceptable standards as a means to consolidate peace.
>
> "The Council notes with satisfaction that the United Nations has played an important role in this success. It welcomes the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan, supported by the Contact Group of guarantor States and international organizations, the Mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the collective peacekeeping forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States, being instrumental in assisting the parties in the implementation of the General Agreement.
>
> "The Council supports the intention of the Secretary-General to withdraw the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan when its mandate expires on 15 May 2000. It expects that the Secretary-General will inform the Council about the outcome of his current consultations with the Government of Tajikistan on a role for the United Nations in the period of post-conflict peace-building and consolidation."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2000/10)

At the 4119th meeting of the Security Council, held on 23 March 2000 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peace-building", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council recalls the statement of its President of 8 July 1999 (S/PRST/1999/21) and welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 11 February 2000 on the role of United Nations peacekeeping in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (S/2000/101). The Council recalls its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and reaffirms its commitment to the principles of the political independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States in conducting all peacekeeping and peace-building activities and the need for States to comply with their obligations under international law.
>
> "The Council has considered the matter of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants in a peacekeeping environment as part of its overall and continuing effort to contribute to enhancing the effectiveness of United Nations peacekeeping and peace-building activities in conflict situations around the world.
>
> "The Council underlines that disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants are mutually supportive and that the success of the process is dependent on the success of each of its steps. The Council stresses that the political commitment of the parties involved in a peace process is a precondition for the success of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes. The Council reaffirms that disarmament and demobilization must take place in a secure and safe environment, which will give ex-combatants the confidence to lay down their arms, and underlines the importance of international assistance for long-term economic and social development to facilitate successful reintegration. In this regard, the Council notes that disarmament, demobilization and reintegration must be addressed comprehensively so as to facilitate a smooth transition from peacekeeping to peace-building.
>
> "The Council recognizes that the mandates of peacekeeping missions increasingly include oversight of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration as one of their functions. The Council further recognizes the importance of incorporating, as appropriate, within specific peace agreements, with the consent of the parties, and on a case-by-case basis within United Nations peacekeeping mandates, clear terms for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, including the safe and timely collection and disposal of arms and ammunition. The Council emphasizes that the international community's advocacy is essential in this regard. The Council also underlines the necessity of a clear definition of tasks and division of responsibilities among all actors involved in the disarmament, demobilization and

reintegration process, including United Nations agencies and programmes, and that this should be reflected, where relevant, in the mandates of peacekeeping operations.

"The Council recognizes that effective action to curb the illegal flow of small arms and light weapons into areas of conflict can contribute to the success of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes, and encourages further efforts and cooperation at the national, subregional, regional and global levels to this end.

"The Council underlines in particular the importance of disarming, demobilizing and reintegrating child soldiers, as well as taking into account the problems faced by war-affected children in mission areas. It is therefore imperative that child soldiers be fully included in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes, and that programmes also be designed to address the special needs of all war-affected children, taking into account differences in sex and age, and their differing experiences in the course of armed conflict, with particular attention to girls. In this regard, the Council requests the Secretary-General to consult relevant United Nations agencies, including the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, and other relevant organizations with expertise in the field with a view to the development of appropriate programmes, and underlines the importance of coordination in this regard.

"The Council welcomes the initiative of the Secretary-General to include within all peacekeeping operations personnel with appropriate training in international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, including child- and gender-related provisions. In this regard, the Council welcomes the inclusion of a child protection adviser in some of the recent peacekeeping operations, and encourages the Secretary-General to include such personnel in future operations as appropriate. The Council stresses the importance of addressing, in particular, the needs of women ex-combatants, notes the role of women in conflict resolution and peace-building and requests the Secretary-General to take that into account.

"The Council recognizes that adequate and timely funding for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration is critical to the successful implementation of a peace process, and calls for coordination of voluntary and assessed funding to that end, including among all elements of the United Nations system. The Council welcomes the increasing involvement of the World Bank in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes and stresses the importance of support of Member States for its activities in this area. The Council further encourages other international financial institutions to become involved.

"The Council stresses that training of peacekeepers in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants continues to be an important asset in the implementation of these activities in mission areas. In that regard, the Council notes that the review by the Secretary-General of lessons learned from disarmament, demobilization and reintegration experiences may assist Member States and others in their training efforts. The Council encourages the Secretary-General to explore avenues of cooperation with existing and new peacekeeping training centres in the implementation of such training programmes.

"The Council notes that the ultimate success of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process may require efforts long after the withdrawal of multidisciplinary peacekeeping operations. In this regard, the post-conflict United Nations presence, including the deployment, as appropriate, of a follow-on mission, may help support the advances made and further make progress on the matter.

"The Council encourages the Secretary-General to continue to address this issue on a regular basis and to draw to its attention any new developments in this area.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2000/11)

At the 4122nd meeting of the Security Council, held on 29 March 2000 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Guinea-Bissau", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 24 March 2000 on developments in Guinea-Bissau (S/2000/250).
>
> "The Council pays tribute to the people of Guinea-Bissau for the success of the transitional process which has led to the organization of free, fair and transparent elections. It congratulates the Representative of the Secretary-General, the staff of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau and the Members of the United Nations for all they have done to assist the people of Guinea-Bissau in this task. The Council also thanks the Economic Community of West African States, the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, Member States which contributed to the Trust Fund established to support the activities of the Office and the Friends of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau for their contributions to consolidating peace and stability in Guinea-Bissau.
>
> "The Council welcomes the swearing in of President Kumba Yala on 17 February 2000 and the return to constitutional and democratic order in Guinea-Bissau following the holding of free and fair presidential and legislative elections. The Council affirms that all concerned, particularly the former military junta, are obligated to recognize and uphold the results of these elections, as part of the Abuja Accord (S/1998/1028, annex).
>
> "The Council encourages all concerned in Guinea-Bissau to work together closely in a spirit of tolerance to strengthen democratic values, to protect the rule of law, to depoliticize the army and to safeguard human rights. The Council supports the efforts made by the Government of Guinea-Bissau to redefine the role of the military in Guinea-Bissau in accordance with the rule of law and democracy.
>
> "The Council expresses its support for the newly elected Government of Guinea-Bissau and encourages the new authorities to develop and to implement programmes devised to consolidate peace and national reconciliation. The Council calls on the international community to support the Government's three-month transitional programme pending the organization of a new round-table conference. The Council agrees with the comment made by the Secretary-General, in paragraph 24 of his report, to the effect that sustained support of the international community is crucial for the consolidation of the progress achieved so far, and for helping Guinea-Bissau lay a durable foundation for a better life for its people."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2000/12)

At the 4125th meeting of the Security Council, held on 7 April 2000 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 10 March 2000 concerning the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2000/205).
>
> "The Council reiterates its grave concern at the continued Afghan conflict, which is a serious and growing threat to regional and international peace and security. It strongly condemns the Taliban for the launching of new offensives, most notably that of 1 March 2000. The Council expresses its deep concern at the reports that both parties to the conflict are preparing for renewed large-scale fighting and recalls its repeated demands that the Afghan parties cease fighting. These events add to the enormous suffering of the civilian population of Afghanistan.
>
> "The Council reiterates that there is no military solution to the conflict in Afghanistan and that only a negotiated political settlement aimed at the establishment of a broad-based, multi-ethnic and fully representative government acceptable to all Afghans can lead to peace and national reconciliation. It notes that the United

Front of Afghanistan is willing to talk with the Taliban and recalls its demand that the parties, in particular the Taliban, resume negotiations under United Nations auspices without delay and preconditions in full compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Council.

"The Council calls upon all Afghan parties to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law and to ensure the full and unhindered access of international humanitarian assistance and personnel to all those in need. It expresses its grave concern at the further deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Afghanistan as a result of ongoing hostilities. The Taliban has the primary responsibility for this.

"The Council strongly condemns the Taliban for the repeated forced entries on 26, 27 and 29 March 2000 by its armed groups into and searches of the United Nations premises in Kandahar and for the intimidation of the United Nations personnel. It stresses that responsibility for the subsequent withdrawal of all international staff from Kandahar and suspension of humanitarian assistance activities in southern Afghanistan rests solely with the Taliban. The Council demands that the Taliban stop these unacceptable practices and ensure the safety and security of all United Nations and associated personnel and humanitarian personnel working in Afghanistan in accordance with international law.

"The Council stresses its grave concern at the human rights situation in Afghanistan, which is unacceptable. It expresses particular alarm at the continuing disregard by the Taliban of the concerns expressed by the international community. The Council strongly condemns the forced displacement of the civilian population, notably that conducted by the Taliban in 1999, the deliberate targeting of civilians and the destruction of their assets and means of survival, summary executions, arbitrary detention of civilians and forced labour of those in detention, the separation of men from their families, indiscriminate bombing and other violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. It calls upon all Afghan parties, especially the Taliban, to put an end to such practices and to ensure the protection of civilians.

"The Council reaffirms the principle of non-refoulement of refugees, as provided for in relevant instruments of international law, welcomes recent efforts of countries neighbouring Afghanistan to support the voluntary repatriation of Afghan refugees in safety and dignity, and urges those host States to continue to provide international protection to Afghan refugees in need of it. It encourages the international community to provide the necessary assistance in this regard.

"The Council condemns the continuing grave violations of the human rights of women and girls, including all forms of discrimination against them, in all areas of Afghanistan, particularly in areas under the control of the Taliban. It remains deeply concerned about continued restrictions on their access to health care, to education and to employment outside the home, and about restrictions on their freedom of movement and freedom from intimidation, harassment and violence. The Council notes the recent reports of modest progress regarding the access of women and girls to certain services, but considers that such incremental improvements, while welcome, still fall far short of the minimum expectations of the international community, and calls upon all parties, particularly the Taliban, to take measures to end all violations of the human rights of women and girls.

"The Council reiterates that outside interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, including the involvement of foreign combatants and military personnel and the supply of weapons and other materials used in the conflict, should cease immediately. It calls upon all States to take resolute measures to prohibit their military personnel from planning and participating in combat operations in Afghanistan, and immediately to withdraw their personnel and to assure that the supply of ammunition and other war-making materials is halted. The Council expresses its deep concern at the continuing involvement in the fighting in Afghanistan, on the side of the Taliban forces, of thousands of non-Afghan nationals.

"The Council reiterates its position that the United Nations must continue to play its central and impartial role in international efforts towards a peaceful resolution of the Afghan conflict. It welcomes the appointment of a new Personal Representative of the Secretary-General and the activities of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan to facilitate a political process aimed at achieving a lasting political settlement to the conflict. The Council supports the phased deployment of the Civil Affairs Unit of the Mission inside Afghanistan, as the security conditions permit.

"The Council welcomes the renewed commitment of members of the 'six plus two' group to contribute to a peaceful resolution of the Afghan conflict in support of the efforts of the United Nations, and urges the members of the group and the Afghan parties to implement the Tashkent Declaration on Fundamental Principles for a Peaceful Settlement of the Conflict in Afghanistan (S/1999/812, annex), particularly the agreement of members of the group not to provide military support to any Afghan party and to prevent the use of their territories for such purposes.

"The Council expresses its appreciation for the efforts undertaken by the Organization of the Islamic Conference, in support of and in coordination with the United Nations, to facilitate the convening of negotiations between the two Afghan parties. It encourages the process launched in Rome to convene a *loya jirgah* in Afghanistan and acknowledges other recent efforts to promote peace in Afghanistan, such as those of the Cyprus group and the meeting in Tokyo.

"The Council strongly condemns the continuing use of Afghan territory, especially areas controlled by the Taliban, for the sheltering and training of terrorists and planning of terrorist acts, and reaffirms its conviction that the suppression of international terrorism is essential for the maintenance of international peace and security. It insists that the Taliban cease the provision of sanctuary and training for international terrorists and their organizations, take effective measures to ensure that the territory under its control is not used for terrorist installations and camps or for the preparation or organization of terrorist acts against other States or their citizens, and cooperate with efforts to bring indicted terrorists to justice.

"The Council demands once again that the Taliban turn over indicted terrorist Usama bin Laden to appropriate authorities as set out in its resolution 1267 (1999) of 15 October 1999. It stresses that the continued failure of the Taliban to comply with this demand is unacceptable. The Council will ensure effective implementation of the measures imposed by that resolution. It condemns the recent attacks and planned attacks by terrorists affiliated with Usama bin Laden, which constitute a continuing threat to the international community.

"The Council reiterates that the capture by the Taliban of the Consulate General of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the murder of the Iranian diplomats and journalist in Mazar-e-Sharif as well as the murders of the United Nations personnel constitute flagrant violations of international law. It expresses its concern at the failure of the Taliban effectively to bring to justice those responsible for these crimes. The Council reiterates its demand that the Taliban cooperate fully with the United Nations in this regard.

"The Council is deeply disturbed by an alarming increase in the cultivation, production and trafficking of drugs in Afghanistan, especially in areas controlled by the Taliban, and by its consequences for the continuation of the conflict. It demands that the Taliban, as well as others, halt all illegal drugs activities. The Council encourages the initiative of the 'six plus two' group to address the drug-related issues in a coordinated manner with the support of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention. It also encourages Member States and others concerned to increase their support for the efforts aimed at strengthening the drug control capacities of countries bordering Afghanistan.

"The Council stresses the need for prompt and effective implementation by all Member States of the measures imposed by its resolution 1267 (1999), and reminds Member States of their obligations under that resolution, including assisting in the identification of Taliban assets and aircraft. It underlines that sanctions are not aimed at the Afghan people, but are imposed against the Taliban because of its non-compliance with that resolution. The Council reaffirms its decision to assess the impact, including the humanitarian implications, of the measures imposed by that resolution. It encourages the Committee established pursuant to its resolution 1267 (1999) to report in this respect as soon as practicable.

"The Council holds the leadership of the Taliban responsible for not taking measures to comply with the demands made in its resolutions, especially to conclude a ceasefire and to resume negotiations, and stresses the need for the Taliban to comply with these demands without delay.

"In this context the Council reaffirms its readiness to consider the imposition of further targeted measures, in accordance with its responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations, with the aim of achieving the full implementation of all its relevant resolutions."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2000/13)

At the 4131st meeting of the Security Council, held on 20 April 2000 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council welcomes the letters from the Secretary-General to its President dated 6 April (S/2000/294) and 17 April 2000 (S/2000/322), which includes notification of the decision of the Government of Israel, as stated in its letter dated 17 April 2000 from the Foreign Minister of Israel to the Secretary-General, to withdraw its forces present in Lebanon in full accordance with resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978 and its intention to cooperate fully with the United Nations in the implementation of its decision.

"The Council endorses the decision of the Secretary-General to initiate preparations to enable the United Nations to carry out its responsibilities under resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978), as described in his letter of 17 April 2000.

"The Council shares the view expressed by the Secretary-General in his letter of 6 April 2000 that cooperation by all parties concerned will be required in order to avoid a deterioration of the situation. It welcomes his decision to send his Special Envoy to the region as soon as practicable and encourages all parties to cooperate fully in the complete implementation of resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978).

"The Council looks forward to the Secretary-General reporting back as soon as possible on relevant developments, including the outcome of the consultations with the parties and all interested Member States and those contributing troops to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, and his conclusions and recommendations regarding the plans and requirements for the implementation of resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions.

"The Council stresses the importance of, and the need for, achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on all relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2000/14)

At the 4134th meeting of the Security Council, held on 4 May 2000 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council expresses its grave concern at the outbreak of violence in Sierra Leone in recent days. It condemns in the strongest terms the armed attacks perpetrated by the Revolutionary United Front against the forces of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone, and their continued detention of a large number of United Nations and other international personnel. The Council expresses its outrage at the killing of a number of United Nations peacekeepers of the Kenyan battalion and its deep concern for the

Mission troops who have been wounded or remain unaccounted for.

"The Council demands that the Revolutionary United Front end its hostile actions, release immediately and unharmed all detained United Nations and other international personnel, cooperate in establishing the whereabouts of those unaccounted for, and comply fully with the terms of the Lomé Peace Agreement (S/1999/777).

"The Council considers Mr. Foday Sankoh, as leader of the Revolutionary United Front, to be responsible for these actions, which are unacceptable and in clear violation of their obligations under the Lomé Agreement. The Council condemns the fact that Mr. Sankoh has deliberately failed to fulfil his responsibility to cooperate with the Mission in bringing these incidents to an end. The Council believes that he must be held accountable, together with the perpetrators, for their actions.

"The Council commends the forces of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone and the Force Commander for the courage, resolve and sacrifice they have shown in attempting to bring this situation under control. It expresses its full support for their continued efforts to this end, and for the overall fulfilment of their mandate. It calls upon all States in a position to do so to assist the Mission in this regard. The Council also expresses its support for the regional and other international efforts under way to resolve the crisis, including by the Economic Community of West African States.

"The Council will continue to monitor the situation closely and consider further actions, as necessary."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2000/15)

At the 4135th meeting of the Security Council, held on 5 May 2000 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council expresses its grave concern at renewed fighting between Ugandan and Rwandan forces in Kisangani, Democratic Republic of the Congo, which began on 5 May 2000. The Council endorses the statement made by its mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo on 5 May 2000 in Kinshasa calling for an immediate halt to the fighting.

"The Council condemns unreservedly the outbreak of military hostilities in Kisangani. This renewed fighting is, once more, threatening the implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement (S/1999/815). The Council is also concerned by reports of the killing of innocent Congolese civilians.

"The Council demands that these latest hostilities cease immediately and that those involved in the fighting at Kisangani reaffirm their commitment to the Lusaka process and comply with all relevant Security Council resolutions. The Council reaffirms its commitment to the national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

"The Council considers that this violent action directly violates the Lusaka Agreement; the Kampala disengagement plan of 8 April 2000; the ceasefire of 14 April 2000; the subsequent written instructions to field commanders to abide by that ceasefire; and relevant Security Council resolutions.

"The Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2000/16)

At the 4137th meeting of the Security Council, held on 11 May 2000 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Georgia", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 24 April 2000 concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/2000/345).

"The Council welcomes the efforts by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to enhance contacts at all levels between the Georgian and Abkhaz sides, and calls upon the parties to continue to expand such contacts. It supports the Secretary-General's appeal to both sides to make more active use of the Coordinating Council machinery, and actively to consider the paper prepared by the Special Representative concerning the implementation of the agreed confidence-building measures. In this context, the Security Council recalls with appreciation the invitation of the Government of Ukraine to host a meeting in Yalta.

"The Council believes that resolution of issues related to the improvement of the humanitarian situation, socio-economic development and ensuring stability in the zone of conflict would facilitate the peace process. In this regard, it calls upon the parties to finalize their work on and to sign a draft agreement on peace and guarantees for the prevention of armed confrontation and a draft protocol on the return of refugees to the Gali region and measures for economic rehabilitation.

"The Council notes with deep concern the continued failure of the parties to achieve a comprehensive political settlement, which includes a settlement on the political status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia. It also notes the adverse impact that this failure has on the humanitarian situation, economic development and stability in the region. It calls upon the parties to display the political will required for a breakthrough and to spare no efforts in order to achieve substantive progress without further delay. In this regard, it joins the Secretary-General in encouraging the parties to be ready to consider proposals, based on the Security Council decisions, to be presented in due course by the Special Representative on the question of the distribution of constitutional competences between Tbilisi and Sukhumi.

"The Council strongly reaffirms the imprescriptible right of all refugees and internally displaced persons directly affected by the conflict to return to their homes in secure and dignified conditions. It calls upon the parties to agree upon and to take, in the nearest future, concrete steps towards implementing effective measures to guarantee the security of those who exercise their unconditional right to return, including those who have already returned. In particular, the undefined and insecure status of spontaneous returnees to the Gali district is a matter that must be addressed urgently. The Security Council encourages the Abkhaz side to continue the process of improvement of security conditions for returnees, which the Secretary-General notes may be beginning in the Gali region.

"The Council encourages the Special Representative, in this context, to continue his efforts, in close cooperation with the Russian Federation, in its capacity as facilitator, the group of Friends of the Secretary-General and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

"The Council expresses its appreciation for the measures undertaken by the Government of Georgia, the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the World Bank, in order to improve the situation of those refugees and internally displaced persons who have not been in a position to exercise their right of return, to develop their skills and to increase their self-reliance.

"The Council notes that the situation on the ground in the area of responsibility of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia has remained generally calm although unstable during the reporting period. It welcomes all efforts which have been undertaken, in particular by the Special Representative, with a view to alleviating tensions and increasing confidence between the parties. It regrets that the Protocol of 3 February 2000 has not been implemented in full and, in particular, that the withdrawal of illegal armed groups has not been brought about. It is concerned at the tension created by recent attacks against Abkhaz militiamen. It deplores these attacks and the high level of criminal activities in the zone of conflict, as well as acts of violence against Mission personnel and members of their families. In this context, the Council recalls the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted on 9 December 1994 and the statement of its President of 9 February 2000

> (S/PRST/2000/4). It calls on the parties to refrain from any actions which could increase tensions on the ground and to ensure the safety of the Mission personnel.
>
> "The Council welcomes the important contribution that the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia and the collective peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States continue to make in stabilizing the situation in the zone of conflict, notes that the working relationship between the Mission and the peacekeeping force has been good at all levels, and stresses the importance of continuing and increasing close cooperation and coordination between them in the performance of their respective mandates."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2000/17)

At the 4141st meeting of the Security Council, held on 12 May 2000 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 5 May 2000 on the situation in Tajikistan (S/2000/387).
>
> "The Council welcomes the success achieved in the peace process in Tajikistan with the completion of implementation of the main provisions of the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan signed in Moscow on 27 June 1997 under the auspices of the United Nations (S/1997/510). It expresses its appreciation for the sequential and persistent efforts of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan and the leadership of the Commission on National Reconciliation in this regard. The Council acknowledges the significant achievement of the Tajik parties which have managed to overcome many obstacles and to put their country on the path to peace, national reconciliation and democracy. It joins the Secretary-General in hoping that these achievements will be consolidated in the further strengthening of the institutions in the country with a view to the democratic, economic and social development of Tajik society.
>
> "The Council notes with satisfaction that the United Nations has played a successful and important role in the peace process. It highly appreciates the efforts of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan, supported by the Contact Group of guarantor States and international organizations, the Mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the collective peacekeeping forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States, in assisting the parties in the implementation of the General Agreement.
>
> "The Council expresses its appreciation to the Russian Federation, the Islamic Republic of Iran and other interested Member States for their sustained political support for the peace efforts of the United Nations in Tajikistan, for assisting the parties to maintain political dialogue and to overcome the crises in the peace process. It encourages the members of the former Contact Group to continue to support Tajikistan in its further efforts to consolidate peace, stability and democracy in the country.
>
> "The Council notes with satisfaction that the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan maintained excellent relations with the peacekeeping forces and the Russian border forces, which contributed to the success of the Mission and helped to support the political process on the ground.
>
> "The Council reiterates its support for the intention of the Secretary-General to withdraw the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan when its mandate expires on 15 May 2000. It pays tribute to all those who served in the Mission for the sake of peace in Tajikistan, and especially to those members of the Mission who gave their lives in the cause of peace.
>
> "The Council emphasizes that the continued support of the international community in the post-conflict phase will be crucial in allowing Tajikistan to sustain and build on the achievements of the peace process, and in helping it to lay a durable foundation for a better life for its people.

> "In this regard, the Council expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his intention to inform the Council about modalities of the establishment and functioning of a post-conflict peace-building office of the United Nations in Tajikistan in order to consolidate peace and promote democracy. It encourages close cooperation between this office and the Mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and other international agencies in Tajikistan. The Council also encourages Member States and others concerned to make voluntary contributions to support projects aimed at social and economic rehabilitation of this country."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2000/18)

At the 4146th meeting of the Security Council, held on 23 May 2000 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council welcomes and strongly endorses the report of the Secretary-General of 22 May 2000 (S/2000/460). The Council stresses again the importance of and the need to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on all its relevant resolutions, including its resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973.
>
> "The Council welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to enable the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon to confirm that a complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon has taken place in compliance with its resolution 425 (1978); and to take all necessary steps in order to deal with possible eventualities, bearing in mind that the cooperation of all parties will be essential. The Council welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to report on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, in accordance with resolution 425 (1978).
>
> "The Council fully endorses the requirements put forward by the Secretary-General for confirming the compliance of all parties concerned with its resolution 425 (1978), calls on all parties concerned to cooperate fully in implementing the recommendations of the Secretary-General, and requests the Secretary-General to report on their fulfilment of the requirements when he reports on the withdrawal.
>
> "The Council calls upon the States and other parties concerned to exercise utmost restraint and to cooperate with the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and the United Nations to ensure the full implementation of its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978). The Council shares the view of the Secretary-General that it is crucial that the States and other parties concerned do their part to calm the situation; ensure the safety of the civilian population; and cooperate fully with the United Nations in its efforts to stabilize the situation, to restore international peace and security, and to assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area following confirmation of withdrawal.
>
> "The Council welcomes the decision of the Secretary-General to send his Special Envoy back to the region immediately to ensure that the requirements put forward by the Secretary-General are met and to ensure the commitment of all the parties concerned to cooperate fully with the United Nations in the complete implementation of its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978).
>
> "The Council takes this opportunity to express its appreciation and its full support for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Envoy to the region and his staff. It commends troops of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and troop-contributing countries for their commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances. The Council stresses its concern that all the parties concerned cooperate with the United Nations, and recalls the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 1994."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2000/19)

At the 4148th meeting of the Security Council, held on 31 May 2000 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "In connection with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council:
>
> "As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/2000/459) states, in paragraph 11: 'Despite the present quiet in the Israeli-Syrian sector, the situation in the Middle East continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached.' That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2000/20)

At the 4151st meeting of the Security Council, held on 2 June 2000 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council recalls the letter dated 18 April 2000 from the Secretary-General (S/2000/334) and the letter dated 28 April 2000 from its President (S/2000/350). The Council also recalls the letters dated 26 April 2000 (S/2000/362) and 1 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations to its President (S/2000/515).
>
> "The Council welcomes the recommendation made by its mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, contained in paragraph 77 of its report of 11 May 2000 (S/2000/416), to proceed with the early establishment of an expert panel on the illegal exploitation of the natural resources and other forms of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
>
> "The Council requests the Secretary-General to establish this panel, for a period of six months, with the following mandate:
>
> - To follow up on reports and collect information on all activities of illegal exploitation of the natural resources and other forms of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including in violation of the sovereignty of that country;
> - To research and analyse the links between the exploitation of the natural resources and other forms of wealth in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the continuation of the conflict;
> - To revert to the Council with recommendations.
>
> "The Council stresses that in order to implement its mandate, the expert panel, which will be based at the United Nations Office at Nairobi, may receive logistical support from the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and make visits to various countries of the region, making contact during its visits with diplomatic missions in the capitals concerned, and, if necessary, to other relevant countries.
>
> "The Council requests the Secretary-General to appoint the members of the panel, in consultation with the Council, on the basis of candidates' professional expertise, impartiality and knowledge of the subregion. The Council stresses that the Chairman of the panel should be an eminent personality with the necessary experience, and decides that the panel will consist of five members, including its Chairman. The Council underlines that the panel may call upon the technical expertise of the Secretariat and of United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies, as required. Voluntary contributions to support the panel would be welcomed.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to report to it on the steps taken to establish the expert panel. The Council requests also that the expert panel, once established, submit to the Council, through the Secretary-General, a preliminary report with initial findings after three months and a final report, with recommendations, at the end of its mandate."

VII

Communications from the President of the Security Council or the Secretary-General during the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000

The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

S/1999/768	8 July 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/774	8 July 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/775	12 July 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1999/798	16 July 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/864	6 August 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/1041	8 October 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/1115	1 November 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/1237	10 December 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/46	20 January 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/117	9 February 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/118	14 February 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2000/190	7 March 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/297	7 April 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/376	4 May 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/399	8 May 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

S/2000/555	9 June 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in Croatia

S/2000/359	28 April 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)

S/1999/689	17 June 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1999/692	17 June 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/694	18 June 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/702	21 June 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/748	2 July 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/749	6 July 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1999/767	8 July 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/868	10 August 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/982	15 September 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/1062	15 October 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/1119	5 November 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1999/1185	18 November 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/1266	17 December 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/50	24 January 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/152	25 February 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

S/2000/235	20 March 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/318	14 April 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/320	14 April 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2000/489	25 May 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

S/1999/727	21 June 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/728	28 June 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1999/739	29 June 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/1304	20 December 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/1305	29 December 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1999/1306	30 December 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/188	23 February 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/189	3 March 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2000/195	7 March 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

S/1999/1286	21 December 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/1287	23 December 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

S/1999/920	24 August 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/921	27 August 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1999/1171	13 November 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/1172	16 November 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2000/172	28 February 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/173	2 March 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2000/334	18 April 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/344	24 April 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2000/362	28 April 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Cyprus

S/1999/722	20 June 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/723	25 June 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1999/1043	7 October 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/1044	11 October 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1999/1111	29 October 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/1112	1 November 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1999/1233	6 December 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/1234	10 December 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

S/2000/431	10 May 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/432	15 May 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in East Timor

S/1999/709	21 June 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/710	23 June 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1999/735	25 June 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/736	30 June 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1999/750	2 July 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/751	6 July 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1999/773	10 July 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/786	14 July 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/822	26 July 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/830	28 July 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/944	3 September 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/946	5 September 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1999/972	6 September 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1999/1025	4 October 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/1072	15 October 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/1093	23 October 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

S/1999/1094	26 October 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1999/1106	29 October 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/1169	12 November 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/1248	14 December 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/1294	29 December 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/1295	30 December 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2000/59	31 January 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/62	25 January 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/63	28 January 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2000/65	31 January 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/92	8 February 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/137	18 February 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2000/236	21 March 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/450	18 May 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/451	18 May 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America

S/2000/349	25 April 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in Angola

S/1999/871	11 August 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in the Middle East

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

S/1999/1167	9 November 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/1168	15 November 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2000/294	6 April 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/322	17 April 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/598	14 June 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Other aspects of the situation in the Middle East

S/1999/983	10 September 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/984	16 September 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1999/1226	9 November 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/1227	8 December 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2000/223	13 March 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/224	17 March 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Georgia

S/1999/1079	18 October 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/1080	21 October 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2000/15	6 January 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/16	12 January 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

S/2000/597	14 June 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border

S/1999/985	13 September 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/986	17 September 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2000/518	26 May 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/519	1 June 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Sierra Leone

S/1999/918	24 August 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/919	27 August 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1999/1186	16 November 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/1187	19 November 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1999/1199	22 November 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/1200	26 November 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1999/1285	23 December 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/446	17 May 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in Afghanistan

S/2000/20	12 January 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/21	14 January 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation concerning Western Sahara

S/1999/1109	28 October 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/1110	1 November 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Africa

S/1999/1132	2 November 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/1133	5 November 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

S/1999/746 and Add.1	2 July 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/1033	6 October 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1999/1035	6 October 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/1053	12 October 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/1086	22 October 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/1154	5 November 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/1155	10 November 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1999/1241	13 December 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/18	12 January 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/26	14 January 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

S/2000/60	26 January 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/61	27 January 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2000/64	28 January 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2000/90	7 February 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/112	10 February 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/113	14 February 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2000/166	24 February 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/167	1 March 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2000/175	2 March 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/207	10 March 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/286	5 April 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2000/300	10 April 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/311	13 April 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2000/565	12 June 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in the Central African Republic

S/1999/1235	3 December 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/1236	10 December 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2000/366	26 April 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/367	1 May 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Somalia

S/1999/1134	2 November 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/1135	5 November 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Burundi

S/1999/1136	2 November 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/1137	5 November 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1999/1138	5 November 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/1139	5 November 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2000/423	11 May 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/424	11 May 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The question concerning Haiti

S/1999/969	10 September 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/970	14 September 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Guinea-Bissau

S/1999/737	28 June 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/738	30 June 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1999/1091	13 October 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/1092	26 October 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1999/1252	9 December 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/1253	14 December 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

S/2000/201	3 March 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/202	10 March 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation concerning Rwanda

S/1999/1257	15 December 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia

S/2000/392	7 May 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Security Council working methods and procedure

S/2000/264	24 March 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in the Great Lakes region

S/1999/1296	29 December 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/1297	30 December 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The India-Pakistan question

S/2000/573	12 June 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/574	14 June 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Communication concerning the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

S/2000/120	10 December 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in Liberia

S/1999/1064	12 October 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/1065	15 October 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Letter dated 31 March 1998 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

S/1999/1152	28 October 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/1153	10 November 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Communication relating to the implementation of the agreement between the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the application of safeguards in connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

S/1999/1268	20 December 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

VIII

Reports of the Secretary-General issued during the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*As specified in the report, it was in response to*
The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina		
S/1999/989	17 September 1999	Resolution 1247 (1999)
S/1999/1260	17 December 1999	Resolution 1247 (1999)
S/2000/215	15 March 2000	Resolution 1247 (1999)
S/2000/529	2 June 2000	Resolution 1247 (1999)
The situation in Croatia		
S/1999/764	8 July 1999	Resolution 1222 (1999)
S/1999/1051	12 October 1999	Resolution 1252 (1999)
S/1999/1302	31 December 1999	Resolution 1252 (1999)
S/2000/305	11 April 2000	Resolution 1285 (2000)
Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)		
S/1999/779	12 July 1999	Resolution 1244 (1999)
S/1999/987 and Add.1	16 September 1999	Resolution 1244 (1999)
S/1999/1250 and Add.1	23 December 1999	Resolution 1244 (1999)
S/2000/177 and Add.1-3	3 March 2000	Resolution 1244 (1999)
S/2000/538	6 June 2000	Resolution 1244 (1999)
The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo		
S/1999/790	15 July 1999	Resolution 1234 (1999)
S/1999/1116 and Corr.1	1 November 1999	Resolution 1258 (1999)
S/2000/30	17 January 2000	Resolution 1279 (1999)
S/2000/330 and Corr.1	18 April 2000	Resolution 1291 (2000)
S/2000/566 and Corr.1	12 June 2000	Resolution 1291 (2000)
The situation in Cyprus		
S/1999/707	22 June 1999	Resolution 1218 (1998)
S/1999/657/Add.1	29 June 1999	Resolution 186 (1964) Resolution 1217 (1998)

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*As specified in the report, it was in response to*
S/1999/1203 and Corr.1 and Add.1	29 November 1999	Resolutions 186 (1964), 1250 (1999) and 1251 (1999)
S/2000/496 and Corr.1	26 May 2000	Resolutions 186 (1964) and 1283 (1999)
The situation in East Timor		
S/1999/705	22 June 1999	Resolution 1246 (1999)
S/1999/803	20 July 1999	Resolution 1246 (1999)
S/1999/862	9 August 1999	Resolution 1246 (1999)
S/1999/1024	4 October 1999	Resolution 1264 (1999)
S/2000/53 and Add.1	26 January 2000	Resolution 1272 (1999)
Maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peace-building		
S/2000/101	11 February 2000	Presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/21)
Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America		
S/1999/726	30 June 1999	Resolutions 883 (1993) and 1192 (1998)
The situation in Angola		
S/2000/23	14 January 2000	Resolution 1268 (1999)
S/2000/304 and Corr.1	11 April 2000	Resolution 1268 (1999)
The situation in the Middle East		
United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon		
S/1999/807	21 July 1999	Resolution 1223 (1999)
S/2000/28	17 January 2000	Resolution 1254 (1999)
S/2000/460	22 May 2000	Presidential statement (S/PRST/2000/13)
United Nations Disengagement Observer Force		
S/1999/1175	15 November 1999	Resolution 1243 (1999)
S/2000/459	22 May 2000	Resolution 1276 (1999)
Other aspects of the situation in the Middle East		
S/1999/1050	12 October 1999	General Assembly resolution 53/42

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*As specified in the report, it was in response to*
The situation in Georgia		
S/1999/805	20 July 1999	Resolution 1225 (1999)
S/1999/1087	22 October 1999	Resolution 1255 (1999)
S/2000/39	19 January 2000	Resolution 1255 (1999)
The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border		
S/1999/872	12 August 1999	Resolution 1240 (1999)
S/1999/1127	4 November 1999	Resolution 1240 (1999)
S/2000/214	14 March 2000	Resolution 1274 (1999)
S/2000/387	5 May 2000	Resolution 1274 (1999)
The situation in Sierra Leone		
S/1999/836 and Add.1	30 July 1999	Resolution 1245 (1999)
S/1999/1003	28 September 1999	Resolution 1260 (1999)
S/1999/1223	6 December 1999	
S/2000/13 and Add.1	11 January 2000	Resolution 1270 (1999)
S/2000/186	7 March 2000	Resolution 1289 (2000)
S/2000/455	19 May 2000	Resolution 1289 (2000)
The situation in Afghanistan		
S/1999/698	21 June 1999	General Assembly resolution 53/203 A
S/1999/994	21 September 1999	General Assembly resolution 53/203 A
S/1999/1145	16 November 1999	General Assembly resolution 53/203 A
S/2000/205	10 March 2000	General Assembly resolution 54/189 A
The situation concerning Western Sahara		
S/1999/721	25 June 1999	Resolution 1238 (1999)
S/1999/875	12 August 1999	Resolution 1238 (1999)
S/1999/954	8 September 1999	Resolution 1238 (1999)
S/1999/1098	28 October 1999	Resolution 1263 (1999)
S/1999/1219	6 December 1999	Resolution 1263 (1999)
S/2000/131	17 February 2000	Resolution 1282 (1999)
S/2000/461	22 May 2000	Resolution 1292 (2000)

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*As specified in the report, it was in response to*
Protection of civilians in armed conflict		
S/1999/957	8 September 1999	Presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/6)
The situation in Africa		
S/1999/1008	25 September 1999	General Assembly resolution 53/92
The situation between Iraq and Kuwait		
S/1999/896 and Corr.1	19 August 1999	Resolution 1242 (1999)
S/1999/1006 and Corr.1	24 September 1999	Resolutions 687 (1991), 689 (1991) and 806 (1993)
S/1999/1162 and Corr.1	12 November 1999	Resolution 1242 (1999)
S/2000/22	14 January 2000	Resolution 1284 (1999)
S/2000/208	10 March 2000	Resolutions 1281 (1999) and 1284 (1999)
S/2000/269	30 March 2000	Resolutions 687 (1991), 689 (1991) and 806 (1993)
S/2000/347 and Corr.1	26 April 2000	Resolution 1284 (1999)
S/2000/520	1 June 2000	Resolution 1281 (1999)
S/2000/575	14 June 2000	Resolution 1284 (1999)
The situation in the Central African Republic		
S/1999/788	15 July 1999	Resolution 1230 (1999)
S/1999/1038	7 October 1999	Resolution 1230 (1999)
S/2000/24	14 January 2000	Resolution 1271 (1999)
The situation in Somalia		
S/1999/882	16 August 1999	Presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/16)
The question concerning Haiti		
S/1999/908	24 August 1999	Resolution 1212 (1998)
S/1999/1184	18 November 1999	Resolution 1212 (1998)
S/2000/150	25 February 2000	Resolution 1277 (1999)

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*As specified in the report, it was in response to*
The situation in Guinea-Bissau		
S/1999/741	1 July 1999	Resolution 1233 (1999)
S/1999/1015	29 September 1999	Resolution 1233 (1999)
S/1999/1276	23 December 1999	Resolution 1233 (1999)
S/2000/250	24 March 2000	Resolution 1233 (1999)
The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia		
S/2000/530	2 June 2000	Resolution 1298 (2000)
Standby arrangements for peacekeeping		
S/2000/194	8 March 2000	Presidential statement (S/PRST/1994/22)

IX

Notes by the President of the Security Council issued during the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000

Symbol	*Date*	*Subject*	*Chapter or section*[a]
S/1999/685	16 June 1999	Security Council working methods and procedure	1.C
S/1999/933	2 September 1999	Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly	34
S/1999/1160	11 November 1999	Protection of civilians in armed conflict	17
S/1999/1291	30 December 1999	Security Council working methods and procedure	36
S/2000/27	17 January 2000	Security Council working methods and procedure	36
S/2000/54	26 January 2000	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	2
S/2000/155	28 February 2000	Security Council working methods and procedure	36
S/2000/274	31 March 2000	Security Council working methods and procedure	36
S/2000/319	17 April 2000	General issues relating to sanctions	31

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[a] Chapter or section of the present report containing an account of the Council's consideration of the relevant subject.

X

Meetings of the Security Council and troop-contributing countries chaired by the President of the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000

United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

6 December 1999
6 June 2000

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)

24 November 1999
24 May 2000

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)

28 July 1999
26 January 2000

United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM)

26 September 1999
4 April 2000

United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)

9 September 1999
8 December 1999
23 May 2000

United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG)

27 July 1999
16 December 1999

United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT)

10 November 1999
11 May 2000

United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP)

12 July 1999
11 January 2000
10 July 2000

United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA)

21 October 1999

United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL)

9 July 1999

United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL)

11 January 2000
19 January 2000
4 February 2000
23 May 2000

United Nations Observer Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)

28 September 1999

United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)

14 January 2000
4 February 2000
25 February 2000
9 March 2000

XI

Meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000

Meeting	*Date*
Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait	
187th	25 June 1999
188th	6 July 1999
189th	24 August 1999
190th	12 October 1999
191st	27 October 1999
192nd	19 January 2000
193rd	1 March 2000
194th	15 March 2000
195th	20 March 2000
196th	23 March 2000
197th	13 April 2000
198th	20 April 2000
199th	25 April 2000
200th	15 May 2000
201st	1 June 2000
Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission	
Thirty-second session	
87th	22 June 1999
88th	24 June 1999
Thirty-third session	
89th	28 September 1999
90th	30 September 1999

Meeting	*Date*
Thirty-fourth session	
91st	7 December 1999
92nd	9 December 1999
Thirty-fifth session	
93rd	13 March 2000
94th	15 March 2000
Thirty-sixth session	
95th	13 June 2000
96th	15 June 2000
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia	
5th	20 December 1999
16th	8 March 2000
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola	
17th	15 September 1999
18th	15 November 1999
19th	30 December 1999
20th	2 February 2000
21st	10 March 2000
22nd	27 March 2000
23rd	30 May 2000
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone	
13th	18 February 2000
14th	10 March 2000
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998)	
9th	5 August 1999
10th	14 October 1999
11th	21 December 1999

Meeting	*Date*
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (2000) concerning Afghanistan	
1st	28 January 2000
United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission established pursuant to paragraph 1 of resolution 1284 (1999)	
1st	23 and 24 May 2000

XII

Annual reports of the sanctions committees

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Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola 423

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Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) concerning Liberia 426

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Report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait*

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted to the Security Council pursuant to a note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234) by which the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait is requested to report annually to the Security Council providing a concise indication of its activities. The Committee has so far submitted three annual reports to the Security Council (S/1996/700, S/1997/672 and S/1998/1239). This report aims at presenting a factual summary of the Committee's major activities from 1 August 1998 to 20 November 1999, with necessary references to other important events and decisions.

2. The implementation of the arrangements established by resolution 986 (1995) has continued under resolutions 1153 (1998) (phase IV), 1210 (1998) (phase V) and 1242 (1999) (phase VI). By its resolution 1266 (1999) of 4 October 1999, the Security Council authorized States to permit the import of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq up to an additional sum of US$ 3.04 billion for phase VI, equivalent to the total shortfall of revenues authorized but not generated under resolutions 1210 (1998) and 1153 (1998), beyond the $5.256 billion already provided for by resolution 1242 (1999). The oil-for-food arrangements provided in resolution 1242 (1999) were further extended by resolution 1275 (1999) for two more weeks, until 4 December 1999.

3. During the reporting period, the Committee submitted six reports to the Council on the implementation of the arrangements set out in paragraphs 1, 2, 6 and 8 to 10 of resolution 986 (1995) (S/1998/813 of 27 August 1998, S/1998/1104 of 20 November 1998, S/1999/279 of 12 March 1999, S/1999/582 of 18 May 1999, S/1999/907 of 24 August 1999 and S/1999/1177 of 17 November 1999).

4. Pursuant to paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991), the Committee submitted six reports to the Council during the reporting period on matters related to arms embargo (S/1998/729, S/1998/1055, S/1999/110, S/1999/519, S/1999/848 and S/1999/1113).

5. During the reporting period, only one review of the sanctions was conducted by the Security Council, on 20 August 1998, bringing the total number of reviews to 40 pursuant to paragraph 21 of resolution 661 (1990) and 20 pursuant to paragraph 28 of resolution 687 (1991) and paragraph 6 of resolution 700 (1991). No modification of the sanctions regime resulted from the review. Pursuant to paragraph 3 of resolution 1194 (1998), reviews of sanctions have been suspended since 9 September 1998.

6. The Committee elects its bureau at the beginning of each calendar year. The bureau consists of a Chairman elected in his or her personal capacity and two Vice-Chairmen designated in a delegation capacity. For 1998, the bureau consisted of António Monteiro (Portugal) as Chairman, with the delegations of Brazil and Gabon as Vice-Chairmen. For 1999, Peter van Walsum (Netherlands) serves as Chairman, with the delegations of Argentina and Gabon as Vice-Chairmen of the Committee.

II. Work of the Committee

7. During the reporting period, the Committee dealt with a wide range of issues. From August 1998 to the end of November 1999, the Committee held 18 meetings, bringing the total number of meetings to 191 since its inception in 1990. In accordance with decisions taken at the Committee's 132nd and 134th meetings, the Chairman continued to give oral briefings about the work of the Committee after each meeting to interested delegations and the press.

8. The Committee also held many informal consultations at expert level to discuss various issues concerning its activities.

A. Implementation of Security Council resolution 986 (1995)

9. The operation under resolution 986 (1995) continued throughout the reporting period, extended

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* Previously issued as document S/2000/133.

successively by resolutions 1210 (1998), 1242 (1999), 1266 (1999) and 1275 (1999). The Committee continued its efforts to overcome difficulties with regard to the approval process and speeding up the delivery of humanitarian supplies to Iraq and their distribution. The Committee has submitted 12 reports to the Security Council on the oil-for-food programme, two for each phase since 10 December 1996 when the programme was first launched.

Export of petroleum and petroleum products from Iraq

10. During the period covered by the present report, the export of petroleum and petroleum products from Iraq proceeded smoothly with excellent cooperation among the oil overseers, the United Nations independent inspection agents (Saybolt), the State Oil Marketing Organization of Iraq and national oil purchasers.

11. By 20 November 1999 there were 428 national oil purchasers, nominated from 63 countries, who were authorized to communicate directly with the oil overseers according to paragraph 2 of the procedures of the Committee (S/1996/636).

12. In the period covered by the present report, a total of 190 oil contracts were received and reviewed by the oil overseers; 752 liftings with a volume of 968.5 million barrels were made, and the revenue generated amounted to $13.580 billion.

13. During the reporting period, the oil overseers continued to advise the Committee on oil prices, volumes, liftings, destinations, management of the revenue objective and other pertinent questions related to the monitoring of petroleum exports from Iraq in accordance with the provisions of resolutions 986 (1995), 1153 (1998), 1158 (1998), 1210 (1998), 1242 (1999), 1266 (1999) and 1275 (1999).

14. Pursuant to paragraph 14 of the procedures of the Committee, the overseers continued to report to the Committee once a week on the contracts considered by them regarding the sale of petroleum originating in Iraq, including the cumulative quantity and approximate value of petroleum authorized for export. As at the end of the reporting period, 155 such reports have been submitted to the Committee.

15. As from the second half of phase V, the increase in the total level of exports led to an increase in the share of crude oil exported from Mina al-Bakr. The Committee took note of this temporary situation on 22 April 1999 in a note from the Chairman (S/AC.25/1999/CN/15) and again on 12 November 1999 (S/AC.25/1999/CN/52), on the understanding that the Kirkuk-Yumurtalik pipeline would be used to its maximum capacity and that all efforts would be taken to correct the imbalance without delay. The situation remains unchanged to date and the Committee will keep this situation constantly under review.

16. As from 1 July 1999 there is just one oil overseer on duty and the situation remains unchanged. The hard work of the overseer is appreciated by the members of the Committee, which will continue to work towards filling the vacancies in the overseer team as provided for in paragraph 1 of the Committee's procedures (S/1995/636).

Efforts by the Committee to expedite humanitarian deliveries and related matters

17. During the reporting period, the Committee continued to attach priority to the work of processing contracts submitted under the oil-for-food programme from the middle of phase IV to the end of phase VI.

18. The Committee continued implementing the simplified procedure that was adopted at the beginning of phase IV with regard to applications for foodstuffs.

19. During the reporting period, members of the Committee considered a report prepared by the Office of the Iraq Programme concerning applications submitted for the 53 per cent account under Security Council resolution 986 (1995), which included contractual clauses providing for payment to be authorized other than by the United Nations (so-called "retention clauses"). There was agreement among members of the Committee that the deletion of those payment clauses would be required to bring the applications into conformity with Committee procedures before circulation to the Committee. In the second half of phase VI, over 100 contracts were amended to delete the clauses, and were then circulated to the Committee for action. The issue of other payment clauses, such as deferred automatic payments or counter guarantees, is still before the Committee. Subsequently, applications for contracts containing this type of clause have been circulated to the Committee without amendment.

20. The Committee has focused particularly on the question of holds on humanitarian contracts that include oil spare parts and equipment. Members of the Committee continued to express concerns about the effect of the holds on the humanitarian situation in Iraq. During the reporting period, members of the Committee heard a number of briefings by the Office of the Iraq Programme and the representatives of Saybolt Nederland BV, the United Nations independent agents, on their observation mechanisms and on holds, and the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator for Iraq on the humanitarian situation in Iraq.

21. Members of the Committee reviewed the situation with regard to the level of stock in central medical warehouses. It was reported that the reasons for the stock of pharmaceuticals, medical supplies and medical equipment are multiple and complex. The Committee will keep the situation under review.

22. To simplify the processing of contracts for sending humanitarian supplies to Iraq, the Committee revised, early in September 1999, the Guidance on the completion of requests and notifications to ship goods to Iraq. The new guidance includes provisions for submitting applications in electronic format.

23. The issue of reimbursement of the 53 per cent account from the 13 per cent account for joint purchases continues to be a concern for the Committee and the Secretariat. On the basis of a proposal by the Executive Director of the Office of the Iraq Programme, the Committee has considered the issue on a number of occasions and no consensus has been reached. As at 20 November 1999, the accumulated reimbursable balance totalled $230 million.

24. During the reporting period, members of the Committee considered a letter from the Under-Secretary-General for Management concerning the transfer of 1 per cent of the oil sales proceeds from the escrow account established under resolution 986 (1995) for the payment envisaged in paragraph 6 of resolution 778 (1992), as provided in paragraph 8 (g) of resolution 986 (1995). There was general agreement among members of the Committee that the amount for that purpose should be $10 million every 90 days, as specified in paragraph 8 (g) of resolution 986 (1995). A letter to that effect was sent to the Under-Secretary-General for Management on 14 May 1999.

25. Members of the Committee considered two reports of the Board of Auditors on the audit of the United Nations escrow account (the Iraq account). In a letter dated 26 July 1999 addressed to the Secretary-General, who forwarded the reports to the Committee, the Committee expressed its concern with regard to the absence of specific audits of the operations of United Nations implementing agencies under resolution 986 (1995). The Committee would welcome future reporting on management audits of activities of the agencies related to resolution 986 (1995). The Chairman of the Committee received a letter dated 12 November 1999 from the Under-Secretary-General for Management with regard to the management of the United Nations Iraq account.

Humanitarian supplies to Iraq under the oil-for-food programme

26. During the period covered by this report the Secretariat has received 2,657 applications, of which 60 were subsequently cancelled, 2,245 were circulated to the Committee and 352 were under evaluation or remained to be processed by the Secretariat. Of the 2,245 circulated for action, 1,835 were approved, totalling approximately $3.4 billion, including 278 applications worth approximately $680 million released from previous holds; 358 were placed on hold, with a total value of $872.2 million; and 52, with a value of $76.3 million, were awaiting decisions of the Committee. In the same period, the Committee also approved applications worth approximately $300 million for purchases for the United Nations inter-agency humanitarian programmes operating in the northern part of Iraq.

27. The arrival of humanitarian goods is verified and confirmed by the United Nations independent inspection agents (Lloyd's Register until 31 January 1999 and Cotecna from 1 February 1999) at four entry points: the port of Umm Qasr, Trebil on the Iraqi-Jordanian border, Al-Walid on the Iraqi-Syrian border and Zakho on the Iraqi-Turkish border. In the period covered by the present report, a total of 2,340 approved consignments were confirmed as having arrived in Iraq in full and 1,534 consignments were confirmed as having arrived in Iraq in partial shipments. As in previous phases, the Iraqi authorities have accorded the independent agents full cooperation in their work.

28. The Committee remains fully committed to implementing its mandate with regard to the export of humanitarian supplies to Iraq under the oil-for-food programme and will continue its efforts for the purpose

of further improving the approval process and enhancing the timely delivery of humanitarian supplies to Iraq. In accordance with the recommendations contained in the letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council dated 22 October 1999 (S/1999/1086), members of the Committee will continue the practice of keeping under review those humanitarian contracts that have been placed on hold. The Office of the Iraq Programme briefed the Committee on its efforts to seek more complete information on contracts submitted to the Committee to ensure their timely processing.

Matters related to the supply of oil equipment and spare parts to Iraq

29. By its resolution 1175 (1998) of 19 June 1998, the Security Council authorized States to permit, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 661 (1990), the export to Iraq of the necessary parts and equipment to enable Iraq to increase the export of petroleum and petroleum products, in quantities sufficient to produce the sum of $5.256 billion as provided by resolution 1153 (1998). Also in resolution 1175 (1998), the Council decided that up to a total of $300 million in the escrow account produced pursuant to resolution 1153 (1998) might be used to meet any reasonable expenses in that respect. That arrangement is reaffirmed by paragraph 8 of resolution 1210 (1998) and by paragraph 8 of resolution 1242 (1999).

30. On 29 December 1998 the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council a detailed list of parts and equipment necessary for the purpose described in paragraph 1 of resolution 1175 (1998) (see S/1998/1233). In July 1999, the Secretary-General submitted another list to the Security Council (see S/1999/746), together with the report of the group of experts on the general situation of the oil industry of Iraq. In a letter dated 12 October 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/1053), the Secretary-General recommended an increase of $300 million in the allocation for oil spare parts and equipment.

31. The Committee has discussed ways to improve the approval process for contracts for sending oil spare parts and equipment to Iraq in accordance with existing procedures. The Committee held a number of informal consultations at the expert level to discuss intensively the issue of oil spare parts, the impact of holds on such contracts and the monitoring of oil spare parts in Iraq. To facilitate its work, the Committee also invited, on three occasions in January, July and October 1999 respectively, the oil experts from Saybolt Nederland BV, the United Nations independent agents monitoring Iraq's oil export under resolution 986 (1995), to brief members of the Committee on the need for Iraq to import spare parts and equipment necessary to increase its oil output.

32. By 20 November 1999, the Secretariat had received from 42 States 1,401 applications for exporting oil spare parts to Iraq, of which 45 were subsequently withdrawn and 1,156 were circulated to the Committee for consideration; 800 contracts with a value of approximately $401 million were subsequently approved, including 256 applications worth approximately $172 million released from previous holds; 318 contracts with a value of $167.8 million were placed on hold, and 38 contracts with a value of $21.8 million were awaiting the decision of the Committee; 105 applications with a value of $87.2 million were still under evaluation by Secretariat experts, while 95 with a value of $180.5 million remained to be processed.

33. The Committee intends to continue the practice of keeping under review those contracts for oil parts and equipment that have been placed on hold along the lines of the letter dated 22 October 1999 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/1086) and the letter dated 8 November 1999 from the Executive Director of the Office of the Iraq Programme to the Chairman of the Committee on the same question.

B. Humanitarian exemptions under resolution 661 (1990)

34. During the period covered by the present report, the Committee continued to receive and process other notifications and applications to send humanitarian goods to Iraq submitted under resolutions 661 (1990) and 687 (1991); the number of notifications or applications received from States and international organizations was 6,070. The Committee acknowledged receipt of all 98 foodstuff notifications and took note of 46 voluntary notifications for medical supplies to Iraq, which had an estimated combined value of $254,039,345. Under its "no-objection" procedure, the Committee processed all remaining 5,926 applications concerning the supply of other

categories of goods to Iraq. Some 2,654 of these requests, with an estimated value of $4,413,446,701, were approved; 427 with an estimated value of $7,623,378,005 were placed on hold for further information and/or clarification; 2,823 applications with a value of $24,892,308,758 were blocked; and 22 applications with a value of $6,715,325 were withdrawn or nullified. Discussions have been held to improve the procedures in that respect.

C. The Hajj

35. The Committee remained actively seized of issues concerning the Hajj following the adoption of resolution 1153 (1998), by paragraph 3 of which the Committee is directed to authorize, on the basis of specific requests, reasonable expenses related to the Hajj pilgrimage, to be met by funds in the escrow account. At its 174th meeting, on 1 September 1998, the Committee decided to convene an informal meeting of experts on practical arrangements to facilitate the performance of the Hajj. At its 178th meeting, on 11 January 1999, the Committee agreed to a proposal that the Chairman would meet with the representative of Iraq to discuss the matter. It was further decided that a non-paper would be prepared by the Secretariat on this subject to facilitate a discussion of the issue at the expert level of the Committee.

36. At its 179th meeting, on 24 February 1999, the Committee discussed primarily questions concerning the Hajj. The Chairman informed the Committee that at the expert consultations held on 17 February, a two-way approach had been conceived: first, a letter would be sent to Iraq concerning alternative ways to facilitate the participation of Iraqi pilgrims in the Hajj and, secondly, the Chairman would meet with the Ambassador of Iraq to discuss the matter, including the idea of third-party involvement in assisting with Hajj arrangements. Since the Hajj pilgrimage was to start soon, members of the Committee expressed the hope that the issue would be resolved as soon as possible. The Committee also took note of a suggestion made by the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator for Iraq during a briefing that viable third parties could be involved in making the necessary arrangements.

37. During the 180th meeting, on 24 February 1999, the Chairman briefed the members on his meeting with the Ambassador of Iraq. He also informed the Committee that he was waiting for a response from the Government of Iraq regarding third-party involvement in Hajj arrangements. The Committee continued its consideration of this matter at its 181st meeting, on 8 March. The Chairman drew attention to a letter dated 2 March 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq, in which the latter insisted that funds for the Hajj be made directly available to Iraq. The Permanent Representative of Iraq also requested that he should be invited to appear before the Committee so that he could explain his Government's views on the subject. No consensus was reached on the Iraqi request. The Chairman also informed members that he had met with the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia, who had presented a paper on the Hajj, in which a possible solution to the ongoing problem of arrangements for the Hajj was proposed. Members suggested that the Chairman should meet with the Permanent Representatives of Saudi Arabia and Iraq to ascertain if the Saudi Arabian proposal would be helpful in reaching a solution to the problem.

38. At the 183rd meeting, on 16 March 1999, the Chairman informed the Committee that the Permanent Representative of Iraq had confirmed that there would be no further communication from Iraq on this question as Iraq did not agree with the Committee's suggestions. The Chairman briefed the press on the outcome of the Committee's discussion, taking into account the various views of the members of the Committee.

D. Flights

39. The Committee received seven communications concerning humanitarian flights to Iraq during the reporting period, one for medical evacuation (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), four for sending humanitarian supplies to Iraq (Cyprus, United Arab Emirates and Russian Federation) and two for transporting other personnel to Iraq (Austria and Venezuela). The Committee responded positively to the medical evacuation and humanitarian supply flights and responded to communications concerning the two flights taking foreign personnel to Iraq.

40. Inspections were conducted at the Committee's request by designated United Nations personnel on all flights that arrived in Iraq. Reports on the inspections were forwarded to the Committee for the information of Committee members.

41. At its 174th meeting, on 1 September 1998, the Committee considered a request from the United Arab Emirates to authorize weekly flights to Baghdad, and

reiterated its position on previous requests of a similar nature, namely, that it was unable to grant a blanket approval for regular flights to Iraq.

E. Financial matters

42. At its 178th meeting, on 11 January 1999, the Committee reviewed a communication from Lebanon which provided evidence, as requested by the Committee, that the accounts held by Lebanese depositors at the Rafidain Bank in Beirut did in fact belong to Lebanese nationals and companies. Further consideration was also given to the Lebanese request to release the funds to the depositors. Some members stressed that the matter should be dealt with bilaterally, while others maintained that the matter was within the purview of the Committee. The request was considered a number of times and, at its 187th meeting, on 25 June 1999, the Committee agreed that a letter from the Chairman should be addressed to the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to inform him that the Committee was not in a position to approve the release of funds as requested.

43. At its 186th meeting, on 27 May 1999, the Committee considered a communication from the Danish Agency for Trade and Industry, which had been requested by the Iraqi Embassy in Stockholm to reactivate its frozen account in a Danish bank in order to cover the administrative expenses of the Embassy. The Committee recognized the need for Iraqi diplomatic missions to meet their operating and administrative costs but was not in a position to authorize the unfreezing of Iraqi accounts as such, noting that further clarification as to why funds had to be moved from Denmark to Sweden would be needed. The Danish communication was subsequently withdrawn.

44. At its 189th meeting, on 24 August 1999, the Committee considered a letter from Bahrain requesting the Committee's advice with regard to the release of funds of Yemeni citizens with Al-Rafadeen Bank. The question was taken up again by the Committee upon receipt of further clarification from Bahrain on 21 October in response to the Committee's questions. On 4 November, the Committee sent a letter to Bahrain informing it that the Committee had no objection to the release of funds as described, provided that the financial assets once released would not be made available directly or indirectly to any Iraqi citizens or entities.

45. At its 190th meeting, on 12 October 1999, the Committee considered a communication from the Government of Denmark, which had been requested by a Danish company to ascertain whether it was permissible for it to invest in a project in which Iraq had a 5 per cent minority share. The Committee decided that the request should be granted, provided that any profits generated be placed in a frozen account.

F. Air travel to and from Baghdad for diplomats and their families

46. As described in its previous report, the request from the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps in Baghdad to ease restriction on air travel to and from Baghdad for diplomats and their families has remained constantly on the Committee's agenda. At the 178th meeting, on 11 January 1999, members of the Committee considered a further communication from the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps in Baghdad which, in a response to the Committee's earlier query, outlined a number of suggestions for solving the problem. During discussions, the use of United Nations aircraft for the purpose of transporting diplomats stationed in Baghdad was suggested and for that purpose the Chairman was requested to discuss the matter with the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

47. On 8 March 1999, at the 181st meeting, the Chairman briefed members on his meeting with the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations and informed the Committee that the United Nations flights to Baghdad had not been operating since December 1998. It was agreed that a letter should be sent to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps in Baghdad to the effect that the Committee remained actively seized of the matter.

48. The Committee took up this question briefly a number of times thereafter while awaiting further responses from the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps in Baghdad. The Committee received a communication dated 27 October 1999 from the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps in Baghdad which outlined a new proposal based on the understanding of the diplomatic community in Iraq. The Committee will consider the new proposal in the near future.

G. Passenger shipping services

49. At its 175th and 176th meetings, on 30 October and 1 December 1998, the Committee addressed the question, raised by the United Arab Emirates, whether "personal effects", in relation to its passenger shipping service to and from Iraq, would include private vehicles. The Committee was inclined to consider favourably the movement of vehicles but refrained from defining the phrase "personal effects". On the basis of the additional clarification provided by the United Arab Emirates as requested by some members, the Committee was able to approve the request of the United Arab Emirates at its 178th meeting, on 11 January 1999.

50. At its 187th meeting, on 25 June 1999, the Committee considered a communication from Iraq in which Iraq requested to have the Iraqi vessel Al-Bahr al-Arabi towed out of the territorial waters of the United Arab Emirates to the port of Umm Qasr. The relocation of the vessel was deemed necessary by Iraq because of the vessel's deteriorating condition which could, it was stressed, be detrimental to the environment. The Committee decided to seek the comments of the United Arab Emirates on the matter. At its 190th meeting, on 12 October 1999, the Committee took up the issue again, upon receipt of additional information from the United Arab Emirates, which stated that nothing in the vessel had the capacity to pose any potential environmental threat to the surrounding Gulf region. The Committee then decided that it was unable to grant the release of the Iraqi vessel Al-Bahr al-Arabi from the territorial waters of the United Arab Emirates.

51. At its 189th meeting, on 24 August 1999, the Committee considered a communication from the United Arab Emirates regarding a request made by Naif Marine Services Co. to transport pilgrims from Bahrain and Qatar who wished to visit the holy places in Iraq. The Committee decided to contact the countries involved in the project in order to clarify certain logistical and organizational aspects.

52. The question was considered again at the 190th meeting, on 12 October 1999. On the basis of the additional information provided by Bahrain, the Committee was able to approve the operation of the ferry service for Bahrain.

H. Other matters

Request by Turkey

53. Turkey's request to resume the import of petroleum and petroleum products from Iraq for domestic purposes, evoking *Article 50 of the Charter of* the United Nations in view of the serious economic difficulties Turkey considers it has suffered as a result of the sanctions against Iraq, has remained on the Committee's agenda for the last three years. In view of new developments in the situation since August 1996, when the request was first introduced, at the Committee's request, Turkey submitted a follow-up communication in April 1999 with updated information. The Committee has taken up the issue many times without reaching a decision and it has been repeatedly deferred. The Committee also received a communication from France on 25 August 1999 suggesting that the Permanent Representative of Turkey be invited to a Committee meeting to present his views on the matter. There was no consensus on the suggestion.

Participation of Iraq in Committee meetings

54. At its 186th meeting, on 27 May 1999, the Committee considered a request from Iraq to be granted access to Committee summary records and to be invited to formal meetings of the Committee when matters were discussed on which Iraq's opinion might be needed. The Committee agreed not to give Iraq free access to its summary records with limited circulation. With regard to the question of inviting Iraq to formal meetings, there was no consensus in the Committee. However, the possibility of extending to Iraq, on a case-by-case basis as necessary, invitations to the Committee's formal meetings was proposed. At the 189th meeting, on 24 August 1999, the issue of Iraq's participation in Committee meetings was again raised.

Participation of United Nations agencies in Committee meetings

55. At its 190th meeting, on 12 October 1999, the Committee considered a proposal by France to invite UNICEF and other United Nations agencies to brief the Committee about the humanitarian situation in Iraq. The Committee agreed to extend an invitation to the Executive Director of UNICEF, who subsequently briefed the members of the Security Council. The

Committee will consider further briefings by other United Nations agencies on a case-by-case basis.

Activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency

56. At the 181st meeting, on 8 March 1999, the members of the Committee considered a request from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for clearance for seven new technical projects in Iraq. It was decided that further information on monitoring and the dual-use nature of the items would be required before the projects could be acceded to. At its 186th meeting, on 27 May 1999, the Committee approved the IAEA request to implement the seven technical projects in Iraq, subject to the Agency's ensuring that the projects were implemented together with appropriate monitoring mechanisms.

57. During its 189th meeting, on 24 August 1999, the Committee considered a communication from IAEA in which the Committee was requested to advise whether the Agency could dispatch a fact-finding mission to Iraq, at the request of the latter, to gather data on possible radioactive residues resulting from depleted uranium ammunition. The Committee concluded that the matter did not fall within the purview of the Committee, unless IAEA wanted to import equipment submitted to the sanctions regime for the purpose of such a mission. A response to that effect was made to IAEA.

Aerial pesticide campaign

58. At its 180th meeting, on 26 February 1999, the Committee considered a communication from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) requesting approval for its aerial spraying of pesticides in Iraq for 1999. The Committee agreed in principle to the request, but stressed that the pesticide activities should be carried out in compliance with the procedures established by the Committee for that purpose and that all dual-use items being shipped into Iraq to help implement the pesticide campaign should be submitted for the Committee's consideration on a case-by-case basis.

59. On 3 June 1999, FAO submitted to the Committee its final report on its aerial spraying of pesticides in Iraq.

I. Monitoring arrangement and reported violations

60. At its 174th meeting, on 1 September 1998, the Committee, under "other matters", requested its Chairman to raise with the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran the reported smuggling of Iraqi oil through Iranian waters. The issue was raised in connection with a report received from the Multinational Interception Force operating in the Gulf region, which highlighted that the Force continued to be successful in curtailing the import of prohibited items into Iraq. At the 175th meeting, on 28 October 1998, the Chairman informed the Committee that he had met with the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the subject, who had promised to report back to his authorities. The Committee awaits a response from the Permanent Representative.

61. At its 184th meeting, on 18 March 1999, the Committee considered urgently a communication from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia regarding the detention on 17 March at Jeddah international airport of an Iraqi aircraft, which had been used to transport Iraqi pilgrims to perform their religious duties during the Hajj. The communication indicated that the Saudi authorities intended to allow the aircraft to return to Iraq without its passengers unless it received an immediate response from the Committee to the contrary. There was no consensus in the Committee and it was decided that the Chairman would so inform the Saudi Arabian authorities and thank them for bringing the matter to the Committee's attention.

III. Conclusions and observations

62. The Committee reaffirms its commitment to continue working closely with the Secretary-General and the Office of the Iraq Programme to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the Programme.

63. The Committee will continue its effort to address the humanitarian situation in Iraq and other related issues within the framework of relevant Security Council resolutions. The Committee wishes to express its appreciation for the consistent support and cooperation it has received from Member States, international organizations and the United Nations

Secretariat in carrying out the tasks entrusted to it by the Security Council.

Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya*

I. Introduction

1. The Committee adopted the present report on 15 December 1999. The purpose of the report is to present a factual summary of the Committee's activities during the calendar year 1999, in accordance with the transparency measures outlined by the President of the Security Council on 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234). During 1999, the Committee held 2 meetings and handled over 50 incoming communications relating to various aspects of the implementation of the mandatory sanctions, as well as a comparable number of replies.

II. Summary of the Committee's work

2. With reference to paragraph 4 (b) of the note by the President of the Security Council dated 30 October 1998 (S/1998/1016), and following consultations among the members of the Council under the no-objection procedure, the members of the Security Council agreed to elect the bureau for 1999, which consisted of Ambassador Danilo Türk (Slovenia) as Chairman, with the delegations of Brazil and Gabon providing the two Vice-Chairmen (S/1999/8; SC/6621).

A. Humanitarian flights

3. Pursuant to paragraph 9 (e) of Security Council resolution 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992, and at the suggestion of the United Nations resident coordinator in Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Committee, at its 13th meeting on 14 October 1992, approved special arrangements for emergency medical evacuation by air (MEDEVAC) from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Instructions and procedures concerning the measures so approved by the Committee were transmitted to all States and international organizations on 16 October 1992.

4. Subsequently, the Committee, at its 59th meeting, held on 17 July 1995 (see SC/6070), approved further procedures and arrangements concerning the authorization and monitoring procedures for MEDEVAC flights from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the related issue of the maintenance and supply of spare parts for the pre-designated four Libyan air ambulances, as an annex to the special arrangements for emergency medical evacuations by air from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, adopted previously at the Committee's 13th meeting, on 14 October 1992.

5. During 1999, the Committee approved 25 emergency MEDEVAC flights, while during 1998, 91 had been approved.

6. On 8 February 1999, the Committee approved procedures for pilgrimage (haj) flights from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. In line with its previous practice and in accordance with paragraph 19 of the New Consolidated Guidelines of the Committee for the Conduct of its Work (S/AC.28/1994/CRP.2/Rev.3 of 16 February 1994), the Committee will continue to apply a no-objection procedure, on a case-by-case basis, for the pilgrimage flights to and from Saudi Arabia (the same procedure applies for other humanitarian flights). The Committee would approve these flights with the following conditions: (a) the Government where the air carrier is based will communicate to the Committee, in advance, the exact schedule, routing and aircraft registration number for each flight; (b) all flights shall be direct and non-stop between the authorized destinations; (c) none of the aircraft shall be owned by, leased from or controlled by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya or any Libyan entity; (d) neither the Government or public authorities of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya nor any Libyan undertakings, shall, directly or indirectly, benefit financially from such flights, pursuant to paragraphs 3 (a) and (b) of Security Council resolution 883 (1993); and (e) pursuant to the Guidelines approved by the Committee, the aircraft must be inspected to ensure that they are operating exclusively for the declared humanitarian purposes and in accordance with the relevant provisions of Council resolution 748 (1992). Accordingly, these inspections will be effected with the participation of the competent authorities of the Government concerned and/or United Nations officials at:

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* Previously issued as document S/1999/1299.

(a) Airport (home airport or air carrier) immediately before departure to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;

(b) Tripoli, Benghazi and Jeddah, on both the inbound and outbound flights;

(c) Airport (home airport) upon return from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (SC/6639).

B. Violations

7. The Committee, at its 90th meeting, held on 26 January 1999, considered a communication from the United States of America and from United Nations sources concerning numerous recent events of alleged flight violations of the sanctions regime on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The Committee requested its Chairman to address letters to the Permanent Representatives of a number of Member States (Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Niger, the Sudan and Uganda) in order to seek additional information regarding this issue and to report back to the Committee. The Committee also sent letters to the Member States that had confirmed violations (Chad and the Gambia), reminding them of Article 103 of the Charter of the United Nations and of their obligations under Security Council resolution 748 (1992), and noting that the flights in question had been unacceptable breaches of the sanctions regime.

III. Other issues

8. On 5 April 1999, the Secretary-General addressed a letter to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/378) informing him of the fact that the requirements of paragraph 8 of Council resolution 1192 (1998) had been met, which was immediately acknowledged through a statement of the President of the Council to the press on 5 April 1999 following consultations of the whole (press release SC/6662). In this connection, on 6 April 1999, the Chairman of the Committee addressed a note verbale to all Member Sates, as well as the heads of international organizations and the specialized agencies, informing them of the above.

9. The Security Council, at its 3992nd meeting, held on 8 April 1999, adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/10), in which it noted that the conditions for suspending the wide range of aerial, arms and diplomatic measures against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had been fulfilled as of 5 April 1999, 1400 hours Eastern Standard Time.

10. The Security Council, at its 4022nd meeting, held on 9 July 1999, adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/22), in which it welcomed the positive developments identified in the Secretary-General's report of 30 June 1999 (S/1999/726), as well as the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya's commitment to further implementing Council resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) by continuing cooperation to meet all their requirements. It also reaffirmed its intention to lift as soon as possible the measures it had imposed in 1992 and 1993.

Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia*

I. Introduction

1. The present report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia covers the period from January to December 1999.

2. A report of the Committee covering its activities from January to December 1998 was submitted to the Security Council on 28 December 1998 (S/1998/1226).

II. Summary of the Committee's activities during the reporting period

3. For 1999 the bureau consists of Mr. Jassim Mohammed Buallay (Bahrain) as Chairman, with the delegations of the Gambia and the Netherlands providing the two Vice-Chairmen.

4. On 12 May 1999, the Committee approved, on a no-objection basis, a request from Denmark regarding importation of explosives for a humanitarian demining project in north-west Somalia.

5. In two statements by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1999/16 of 27 May 1999 and S/PRST/1999/31 of 12 November 1999), the Council

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* Previously issued as document S/1999/1283.

expressed deep concern at recent reports of the illicit delivery of weapons and military equipment to Somalia, in violation of the arms embargo imposed by the Council in its resolution 733 (1992), which could exacerbate the crisis in Somalia and endanger the peace and security of the region as a whole. The Council further reiterated its call upon States to observe the arms embargo and requested Member States having information on violations of the provisions of resolution 733 (1992) to provide the Committee with that information.

6. The Committee held its 15th meeting on 20 December 1999 to exchange ideas on effective implementation of the arms embargo against Somalia and on strengthening the work of the Committee. The Committee viewed the effective implementation of the sanctions regime, particularly in the light of the Djibouti initiative, as more necessary than ever to underline the firm commitment of the international community to establishing a lasting peace in Somalia.

7. In that connection, the Committee also considered several proposals made at the meeting and requested the outgoing Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Jassim Mohammed Buallay of Bahrain, to brief the incoming Chairman, to be elected in January 2000, on those proposals for subsequent action by the Committee.

III. Observations

8. The Committee does not have any specific monitoring mechanism to ensure the effective implementation of the arms embargo and would like to recall its previous observations that it relies solely on the cooperation of States and organizations in a position to provide information on violations of the arms embargo.

Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola*

I. Introduction

1. The present annual report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola covers the period from January to December 1999.

2. A report of the Committee covering its activities from January to December 1998 was submitted to the Security Council on 28 December 1998 (S/1998/1227).

3. For 1999, the bureau consisted of Robert R. Fowler (Canada) as Chairman, with the delegations of Argentina and Malaysia providing the two Vice-Chairmen.

4. The Committee held five meetings and several informal meetings in 1999.

II. Summary of the Committee's activities during the reporting period

5. In accordance with a decision taken by the Committee at its 15th meeting, on 20 January 1999, a note verbale was sent to Member States on 27 January 1999 requesting information from those States that had not yet replied on measures taken in compliance with resolutions 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998). Replies were received from 13 States; these were issued as documents of the Committee (S/AC.31/1999/1-13).

6. At the meeting held on 20 January, the Committee endorsed the proposed visits of the Chairman to Angola and other countries to assess implementation of the measures imposed against UNITA and to seek ways to enhance the implementation of those measures. The Council in its resolution 1237 (1999) of 7 May 1999 also endorsed those visits.

7. On 12 February 1999, as requested in paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 1221 (1999) of 12 January, the Committee submitted a report to the Council (S/1999/147), containing recommendations by

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* Previously issued as document S/2000/83.

the Secretary-General and proposals by the Committee for improving the implementation of the measures imposed against UNITA. Those measures included the commissioning of expert studies to trace violations in arms trafficking, oil supplies, the diamond trade and movement of UNITA funds. Among the steps recommended was the possible imposition of sanctions in the area of telecommunications. In this connection, the Chairman of the Committee wrote on 26 January 1999 to the Director General and Chief Executive Officer of INTELSAT and to the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union seeking their advice and information on the feasibility of implementing that recommendation and the steps that could be taken to that end.

8. On 19 February and 7 July 1999, notes verbales transmitting addenda to the list of senior officials of UNITA and adult members of their immediate families whose travel had been restricted in accordance with paragraphs 4 (a) and (b) of resolution 1127 (1997) were sent to all States, international organizations and specialized agencies. This list is to be updated by the Committee on a regular basis and any additions or deletions are to be transmitted accordingly.

9. At its 16th meeting, on 23 March 1999, the Committee considered communications from Angola and Zambia concerning alleged violations of the sanctions imposed against UNITA. The commissioning of expert studies was also discussed (see below).

10. In May 1999, the Chairman visited seven African countries (Angola, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe). On 4 June the Chairman submitted a report to the Security Council (S/1999/644) on the results of his visits, with recommendations for enhancing the implementation of the measures imposed against UNITA. In July, the Chairman visited Algeria, Belgium, France, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. A report on those visits containing further recommendations for better implementation of the measures imposed against UNITA was submitted to the Council on 28 July (S/1999/829). The Chairman also briefed the members of the Council at its 4027th meeting, on 29 July.

11. On 9 July 1999, in his statement to the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) at its seventieth ordinary session, held at Algiers, the Chairman outlined the following objectives of the Committee in the discharge of its mandate:

(a) First, to engage Governments and the private sector in discussions to identify measures to improve the effectiveness of Council-imposed sanctions against UNITA;

(b) Second, to remind Governments of their obligation, under the Charter of the United Nations, to implement Security Council resolutions and to encourage them to enact the necessary legislation or regulations to that end;

(c) Third, to request Member States, companies and individuals to provide the Committee with information on violations of Council-imposed sanctions against UNITA.

12. The Council of Ministers of OAU adopted a decision on Angola in which, *inter alia*, it appealed to all Member States to strenuously work for the implementation of all Security Council resolutions especially those relating to sanctions against UNITA (see A/54/424, CM/Dec.450 (LXX)).

13. On the margin of the OAU session, the Chairman also met with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Swaziland in his capacity as Chairman of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Inter-State Defence and Security Committee to discuss efforts by SADC to develop information-sharing arrangements on sanctions violations and to assist its members in implementing the Security Council sanctions against UNITA.

14. On 16 July 1999, the Chairman met with the Secretary-General of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol). During that meeting, it was agreed that Interpol would bring the issue of the Angolan sanctions to the attention of the Southern Africa Police Chiefs Organization during an upcoming meeting. To this end, the Chairman also forwarded to him a set of Security Council resolutions concerning measures imposed against UNITA to be distributed to the members of the Southern Africa Police Chiefs Organization.

15. During his visit to Brussels in July 1999, the Chairman met with representatives of the World Customs Organization to discuss the opportunities for collaboration specifically with regard to improving customs procedures relating to items covered by the Security Council measures against UNITA, including

diamonds. The Chairman also met with representatives of the European Commission to discuss opportunities for collaboration, and addressed a meeting of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Forum.

16. In accordance with paragraph 13 of resolution 1173 (1998), the Committee is authorized to approve, on a case-by-case basis, exemptions to the measures specified in paragraphs 11 and 12 of that resolution for verified medical and humanitarian purposes. In this connection, the Committee approved on 20 July 1999, on a no-objection basis, a request from the Government of South Africa for an exemption on humanitarian grounds to the measure specified in paragraph 12 (a) of the resolution.

17. During his visits to Africa and Europe in June and July 1999, the Chairman took the opportunity to meet with the senior management of De Beers in South Africa and London to enlist the support and assistance of the diamond industry in abiding by the decision of the Security Council that imposed measures against the illicit trade in diamonds by UNITA. On 5 October, De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited addressed a letter (see S/1999/1048) to the Chairman outlining further action taken by De Beers, notably the decision to "suspend buying anywhere in the world any parcels of Angolan diamonds".

18. Following a meeting between a representative of the Chairman and representatives of the International Diamond Manufacturers Association (IDMA) in Antwerp on 7 November 1999, IDMA issued a press release (see S/1999/1163) calling for zero-tolerance within the diamond industry of violations of the sanctions against UNITA and reaffirming that it would continue to work closely with the United Nations and the expert panel to achieve greater compliance with the imposed sanctions regime.

19. Also during the Chairman's visit to Europe in July 1999, the authorities of Ukraine offered to submit to the Committee information on the results of their investigations into specific alleged violations of the sanctions against UNITA. That information was subsequently provided to the Chairman of the Committee in a letter dated 11 December 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations.

III. Establishment of expert panels

20. In accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 1221 (1999), the Committee submitted to the Council on 12 February 1999 its report (S/1999/147) on enhancing the implementation of the measures imposed on UNITA, which included the commissioning of expert studies to trace, *inter alia*, violations in arms trafficking, oil supplies, the diamond trade and movement of UNITA funds. The commissioning of the expert studies was initially recommended by the Secretary-General (see S/1999/49). The Council endorsed that recommendation in its resolution 1229 (1999) of 26 February 1999.

21. On 4 May 1999, the Chairman submitted to the Council a conceptual framework for the expert studies (S/1999/509). On 7 May, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1237 (1999) by which it, *inter alia*, established expert panels for those studies for a period of six months and specified their mandate. The Council also requested the Chairman of the Committee to submit to it an interim report of the expert panels by 31 July 1999 and a final report with recommendations within six months of their formation.

22. The Council endorsed the recommendation contained in the conceptual framework that the expert panels be supported as an expense of the Organization and through a United Nations trust fund established for that purpose, requested the Secretary-General to take necessary steps towards that end and urged States to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund.

23. The appointment of 10 experts for the panels was approved by the Committee, under the no-objection procedure, on 30 July 1999, and on the same day the Chairman of the Committee transmitted a list to the Security Council (S/1999/837). For practical reasons, it was subsequently decided that the two original panels would function as one. The panel's membership was brought up to full strength when, following the withdrawal of one candidate, a tenth expert was recruited in October 1999 (see S/1999/837/Add.1).

24. The panel held two full meetings in New York in August and Geneva in September 1999 and formulated a plan of work, which it is now executing, with a deadline of February 2000. On 30 September, the Expert Panel established by Security Council resolution 1237 (1999) submitted its interim report (S/1999/1016) pursuant to that resolution.

25. At the 17th, 18th and 19th meetings, on 15 September, 15 November and 30 December 1999, the Chairman of the Expert Panel, Anders Mollander, briefed the Committee on the Panel's work, including visits to Washington, Moscow and Lisbon (the troika countries), regional and subregional organizations, and other countries in Africa and Europe. At the 17th meeting, the members of the Committee agreed that Ambassador Mollander would serve as the spokesman for the Panel and that they should be briefed by the Panel once a month where possible in view of travel by Panel members, and whenever important developments might warrant such a briefing.

IV. Observations

26. Public awareness of the sanctions increased substantially in 1999 and the effectiveness of the measures appears to have been enhanced. The work of the Expert Panel in identifying the sources and methods of violations of the sanctions and in offering practical recommendations for further action stands to render the sanctions still more effective and thus further impair the ability of UNITA to pursue its objectives through military means.

Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda[*]

I. Introduction

1. The present report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda covers the period from January to December 1999.

2. A report of the Committee covering its activities from January to December 1998 was submitted to the Security Council on 24 December 1998 (S/1998/1219).

II. Summary of the Committee's actions during the reporting period

3. For 1999, the bureau of the Committee consisted of Mr. Hasmy Agam (Malaysia) as Chairman, with the delegations of Bahrain and Canada providing the two Vice-Chairmen.

4. Although the restrictions imposed by paragraph 13 of resolution 918 (1994) on the sale or supply of arms and related *matériel* to the Government of Rwanda were terminated on 1 September 1996 in accordance with paragraph 8 of resolution 1011 (1995), all States are required to continue to implement the foregoing restrictions with a view to preventing the sale and supply of arms and related *matériel* to non-governmental forces for use in Rwanda.

III. Observations

5. The Committee does not have any specific monitoring mechanism to ensure the effective implementation of the arms embargo and would like to recall its previous observations that it relies solely on the cooperation of States and organizations in a position to provide pertinent information. During the reporting period, no violations of the arms embargo were brought to the attention of the Committee.

Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) concerning Liberia[**]

I. Introduction

1. The present report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) of 13 April 1995 concerning Liberia covers the period from January to December 1999.

2. A report of the Committee covering its activities from January to December 1998 was submitted to the Security Council on 24 December 1998 (S/1998/1220).

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[*] Previously issued as document S/1999/1292.

[**] Previously issued as document S/1999/1301.

II. Summary of the Committee's activities during the reporting period

3. For 1999 the bureau consists of Ambassador Martin Andjaba (Namibia) as Chairman, with the delegations of Canada and Malaysia providing the two Vice-Chairmen.

4. During the period under review, the Committee held one informal consultation on 18 May 1999 to discuss communications received from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Ukraine, as outlined below.

5. On 19 April 1999, the Chairman of the Committee received a letter from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom providing the Committee with information relating to an alleged violation of the measures established in paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 788 (1992) of 19 November 1992. He also enclosed a copy of a letter and two press articles that he had sent to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) of 8 October 1997 concerning Sierra Leone.

6. On 27 April 1999, the Chairman received a note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations transmitting the results of an investigation carried out by the competent Ukrainian authorities concerning reports on the delivery, by a Ukrainian aircraft, of weapons and ammunition to Burkina Faso, which, allegedly, were flown on to Liberia and transported subsequently to non-governmental forces in Sierra Leone. That communication stated that the results of the investigation had established that the aforementioned delivery was made to Burkina Faso in accordance with Ukrainian legislation and the relevant norms of international law. In this connection, the competent Ukrainian authorities ascertained the authenticity of the seals, both on the delivery confirmation certificate and on the end-user certificate, and the fact that the relevant documentation did not contain any indication that the shipment was destined for re-export to any other legal or natural person in any other third country.

7. The Permanent Mission of Ukraine also indicated its grave concern at reports that the shipment could be subsequently re-exported in violation of the respective resolutions of the Security Council. A similar note was forwarded to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone.

8. On 14 May 1999, the Committee received a joint communication from the delegations of the United Kingdom, Nigeria and the United States of America passing on additional information regarding a possible violation of the provisions of Security Council resolution 985 (1995), as indicated in the letter received from the United Kingdom on 19 April 1999, and requested the Committee to forward this information to the Governments of Burkina Faso, Liberia and Ukraine requesting them to undertake thorough investigation on this matter.

9. On 26 May 1999, the Chairman, on behalf of the Committee, addressed letters to the Permanent Representatives of Burkina Faso, Liberia and Ukraine, informing them that the Committee had received information concerning an alleged shipment of arms from Ukraine to Sierra Leone via Burkina Faso and Liberia. He also indicated to them that the Committee was aware that the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone had also received the same information and was seized of the matter.

10. The Chairman further informed them that that allegation pertained not only to a possible violation of the provisions of Security Council resolution 1132 (1997), but also to a possible violation of the provisions of Security Council resolution 985 (1995), and requested them to ensure that any communication they might send in response to enquiries from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone on this matter were also copied to him for information. In that context, he also stated that the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) concerning Liberia might, of course, decide to pursue separately any relevant matters arising from those enquiries.

11. On 7 June 1999, the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations copied, for the information of the Committee, a letter dated 1 June 1999 addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone on the above matter. The Committee did not receive replies from the Governments of Burkina Faso and Liberia.

III. Observations

12. The Committee does not have any specific monitoring mechanism to ensure the effective implementation of the arms embargo and would like to recall its past observations that it relies solely on the cooperation of States and organizations in a position to provide pertinent information.

Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone*

I. Introduction

1. The Committee adopted the present report on 22 December 1999. The purpose of the report is to present a factual summary of the Committee's activities since the beginning of 1999, in accordance with the transparency measures outlined by the President of the Security Council in his note of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234). During this period, the Committee held six meetings and one informal consultation of the members of the Committee, at the expert level.

II. Background information and summary of the Committee's work

A. Background information

2. By resolution 1132 (1997), adopted on 8 October 1997, the Security Council, gravely concerned at the continued violence following the military coup of 25 May 1997 and determining that the situation in Sierra Leone constituted a threat to international peace and security in the region, imposed a regime of mandatory sanctions, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, against Sierra Leone. Paragraphs 5 and 6 of this resolution prevented the sale or supply to Sierra Leone of petroleum and petroleum products, arms and related *matériel* of all types as well as imposed restrictions on the travel of members of the military junta of Sierra Leone and adult members of their families. By paragraph 10 of this resolution, the Council established a Committee consisting of all members of the Council. By resolution 1171 (1998), adopted on 5 June 1998, the Council lifted the petroleum embargo, leaving the other measures in effect.

B. Summary of activities of the Committee

3. With reference to paragraph 4 (b) of the note by the President of the Security Council dated 30 October 1998 (S/1998/1016), and following consultations among the members of the Council under the no-objection procedure, the members of the Council agreed to elect the bureau for 1999, which consisted of Ambassador Fernando Enrique Petrella (Argentina) as Chairman, with the delegations of Bahrain and Namibia providing the two Vice-Chairmen (S/1999/8; SC/6621).

4. The Committee, at its 7th meeting, on 25 January 1999, took action with regard to the recommendations made in the Committee's annual report to the Security Council (S/1998/1236, dated 31 December 1998, annex, para. 25). The Committee agreed to reaffirm the need for close and continued cooperation with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL), by renewing its request for regular reports to the Committee pertaining to compliance with the arms embargo and other aspects of the sanctions regime on Sierra Leone. In an effort to improve compliance with the travel ban in effect under the sanctions regime, the Committee agreed to request additional information from the Permanent Mission of Sierra Leone to the United Nations in an effort to update the list of members of the former military junta and the Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Leone (RUF) (SC/6632). Members of the Committee, as well as other Member States, were invited to submit any relevant information in this regard. In connection with alleged violations of the arms embargo, the Chairman was requested by the Committee to seek further information from the Member States concerned.

5. At the 8th meeting of the Committee, held on 12 March 1999, Mr. Francis Okelo, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Sierra Leone, briefed the members on the latest developments in the country since January 1999. Furthermore, the Chairman was requested by the members to seek information from ECOWAS regarding arms and arms *matériel* (nature, type, quantity and possible origin) retrieved by the Military Observer Group of ECOWAS (ECOMOG)

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* Previously issued as document S/1999/3000 and Corr.1.

from the former military junta in Sierra Leone and/or RUF.

6. As per paragraph 4 of resolution 1171 (1998), the Committee reported to the Security Council on 3 and 16 February, 26 March, 5 April, 29 September and 5 October 1999 (S/1999/111, S/1999/174, S/1999/350, S/1999/381, S/1999/1013 and S/1999/1026), on notifications received from States on the export of arms and related *matériel* to Sierra Leone, as well as on notifications of imports of arms and related *matériel* made by the Government of Sierra Leone.

7. On 16 April 1999, the Committee approved a request from the Government of Sierra Leone for an exemption to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 1171 (1998), for an initial period of 30 days, in order to permit the travel to Togo, on 18 April 1999, of Corporal Foday Sayabana Sankoh and a delegation of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC)/RUF, in order to facilitate the peace process. On 19 May 1999, in light of the continuing dialogue, and reports of a ceasefire agreement, as well as planned direct talks between the parties concerned, the Committee approved an extension of the above travel exemption, for an additional 30 days. On 18 June 1999, the Committee agreed to further extend the current travel exemption for members of RUF to participate in the ongoing peace talks.

8. With a view to resolving a hostage situation in Sierra Leone, involving several UNOMSIL and ECOMOG personnel, and non-United Nations civilians, the Committee granted an exemption on 6 and 9 August 1999, for 30 days, to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 1171 (1998), in order to allow the travel outside Sierra Leone of Johnny Paul Koroma and Brigadiers Bazzy Karama, Hassan Karama, Gabriel Mani and Major Paul Bonke Leke, respectively.

9. On 26 November 1999, the Committee approved a request from the Government of Sierra Leone for an exemption to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 1171 (1998) for Brigadier Mike Lamin, Minister of Trade and Industry, to enable him to lead his country's delegation to the World Trade Organization meeting in Seattle, Washington, United States of America. On 30 November 1999, a similar request was approved for Mr. Paolo Bangura, Minister of Energy and Power, to attend the African Energy Ministers Conference in Tucson, Arizona, United States of America.

C. Violations and alleged violations of the sanctions regime

10. At its 10th meeting, held on 3 May 1999, the Committee considered a report from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on a possible violation of the arms embargo, involving an alleged air shipment of arms from Ukraine, via Burkina Faso, with delivery, through Liberia, to the rebels in Sierra Leone. Members expressed appreciation for the information received from Ukraine and Burkina Faso, and agreed to request additional information from ECOWAS and Liberia, and to ask Ukraine and Burkina Faso for further information on the type and quantity of weapons shipped. The Committee also agreed to send a letter to the United Kingdom requesting information on the involvement of a company registered in Gibraltar in this matter.

11. The Committee, at its 11th meeting, held on 20 May 1999, considered a letter dated 14 May 1999 from the Permanent Representatives of Nigeria and the United Kingdom and the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the United States Mission to the United Nations, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee, regarding an alleged violation of the sanctions regime, involving a shipment of arms, on an aircraft registered in Ukraine, from Burkina Faso to Liberia. The arms were then transported across the Liberian border to the rebel forces in Sierra Leone. The Committee agreed to send letters (all dated 24 May 1999) to the Permanent Representatives of Burkina Faso, Liberia and Ukraine, as well as ECOWAS, requesting additional information that might be available that could assist the Committee in its deliberations.

12. At its 12th meeting, on 15 June 1999, the Committee considered letters received from the Permanent Representatives of Burkina Faso (10 June 1999) and Ukraine (1 June 1999), the Chargé d'affaires of Liberia (9 June 1999) and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sierra Leone (28 May 1999), with respect to alleged violations of the arms embargo. The Committee agreed to request from the Government of Burkina Faso (letters dated 30 June and 2 August 1999) additional information on the flight plan of the aircraft that had arrived in Ouagadougou on 18 March 1999 with a shipment of arms, and allegedly continued on to Liberia. The Committee also took note

of a text read by the Representative of the United Kingdom, stating that his Government was aware of the involvement of a British company, Air Foyle, in the shipment of arms to Burkina Faso, as contained in the communication from Ukraine. According to the statement, Air Foyle had been currently cooperating with British Customs. Further, at the present time, his Government had no information to suggest that Air Foyle had been involved in the onward shipment from Ouagadougou to Liberia.

13. On 29 September 1999, taking into account the information provided by the Permanent Representative of Burkina Faso in his letter dated 24 August 1999, the Committee addressed a letter to the Director-General of the Agency for Air Navigation Safety in Africa and Madagascar (ASECNA), with a view to seeking additional information pertaining to an alleged breach of the arms embargo that had occurred on 18 March 1999. The Committee has still to receive a reply from ASECNA.

III. Observations

14. Since the Sanctions Committee plays a central role in the monitoring of the implementation of the sanctions regime on Sierra Leone, it should consider ways to improve the monitoring and implementation of the sanctions against Sierra Leone. Reports through ECOWAS, from ECOMOG, and/or the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL), could strengthen the effectiveness of the arms embargo, by assisting the Committee in its efforts to guard against the influx of arms and related *matériel* of all types into the territory of Sierra Leone (as recommended in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Security Council resolution 1196 (1998), adopted on 16 September 1998).

Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998)*

1. The Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998) is submitting this report to the Council in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 9 of the aforementioned resolution, which was adopted by the Council on 31 March 1998. The report covers the work of the Committee from 1 January to 31 December 1999.

I. Mandate of the Committee

2. By its resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999, the Security Council decided, *inter alia*, to deploy in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, under United Nations auspices, international civil and security presences, the former in the form of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), and the latter, the Kosovo Force (KFOR). In the second and third preambular paragraphs of the same resolution, the Council recalled its resolutions 1160 (1998) and 1199 (1998), and regretted that they had not been fully complied with. In paragraph 16 of the same resolution, the Council exempted from the established prohibitions arms and related *matériel* for the use of the international civil and security presences. During the period covered by the present report, no modification was made by the Security Council to the mandate of the Committee as outlined in its resolutions 1160 (1998) and 1199 (1998).

3. Following consultations, the members of the Security Council agreed to elect Ambassador Celso L. N. Amorim (Brazil) as Chairman and the delegations of the Gambia and the Netherlands as Vice-Chairmen of the Committee for 1999. In June, Ambassador Gelson Fonseca Jr. (Brazil) was elected Chairman of the Committee for the term ending on 31 December 1999. He succeeded Ambassador Amorim, who left for Geneva to undertake other assignments.

4. The Committee held four formal and seven informal meetings. The present report was adopted by the Committee on 27 June 2000.

II. Status of the implementation of Security Council resolution 1160 (1998)

5. Only one reply was received in 1999 (from Oman) concerning the measures that States had been requested to institute in meeting the obligations set out in paragraph 12 of resolution 1160 (1998).

6. The Committee continued to attach paramount importance to the implementation by States, in particular those bordering the Federal Republic of

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* Previously issued as document S/2000/633.

Yugoslavia, of the prohibitions contained in resolution 1160 (1998). At its meeting held on 11 March 1999, the Committee noted and brought to the attention of the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina that it remained the only country bordering the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia which had not yet reported on the steps taken to give effect to the established prohibitions. Bosnia and Herzegovina has yet to respond to the Committee.

7. On 22 March 1999, the Committee informed the Bulgarian authorities that it was not in a position to approve their request for the shipment of industrial explosives to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Notwithstanding that position, the Committee decided to commend the authorities of Bulgaria for seeking the Committee's advice on this matter.

8. On 22 June 1998, the Bulgarian News Agency BTA reported that a Bulgarian lorry had been detained on 18 June owing to the lack of a special permit for the export of Bulgarian-made spare parts for MI-8 helicopters to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. On the basis of that article, the Committee addressed a letter dated 12 January 1999 to the Bulgarian authorities seeking clarification on the issue. The Committee has not yet received a response.

9. On 29 July 1999, responding to the request of the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations in which it had sought the advice of the Committee as to whether the export of ammunition for M84 tanks from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Ministry of Defence of Kuwait, on the basis of a contract concluded in 1989, would be permissible under paragraph 8 of resolution 1160 (1998), the Committee informed the Mission that the matter did not fall within the Committee's mandate.

10. On 16 August 1999, the Committee addressed letters to all international organizations (Danube Commission, European Union (EU), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), Western European Union (WEU)) previously involved in the implementation of resolution 1160 (1998) inviting them to renew their assistance to the Committee in discharging its mandate. On 18 October 1999, the Chairman-in-Office of OSCE informed the Committee that the monthly reporting by OSCE had been discontinued following the establishment of UNMIK and that the OSCE mission in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, was discharging its duties in the province as a component of UNMIK. OSCE indicated further that under resolution 1244 (para. 9 (g)), the responsibility for border monitoring was allocated to KFOR and therefore OSCE would not be able to assist the Committee substantively in its work. OSCE would, nevertheless, be ready to make available information it might come across in the course of fulfilling its tasks in the region, both in Kosovo and in those countries adjacent to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in which it maintained a field presence.

11. On 13 August 1999, the Committee reminded the Government of Albania, as a neighbouring State of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, that it had an important role to play in ensuring the implementation of resolution 1160 (1998), in particular concerning paragraph 8, which required that States prevent the sale or supply to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including Kosovo, by their nationals or from their territories, of arms and related *matériel* of all types and spare parts thereof, and that States prevent arming and training for terrorist activities there. The Committee also expressed its conviction that the Government of Albania would undertake all the necessary steps which could contribute to the concerted efforts of the international community to foster stability and peace in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and the region.

12. On 17 November 1999, the Committee addressed identical letters to the States neighbouring the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Romania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) in which it reminded them that the primary responsibility for the strict implementation of the measures imposed by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations rested with Member States and pointed out that neighbouring States, in particular had a crucial role to play in enforcing and monitoring sanctions measures and reporting on any violations. In that regard, the Committee sought information on the concrete measures, based on enacted specific legislation or any other action, taken to implement resolutions 1160 (1998) and 1199 (1998), in addition to those measures adopted pursuant to paragraph 12 of resolution 1160 (1998). Only Bulgaria has responded to that request.

13. On 22 December 1999, the Committee requested that the Secretary-General forward its invitation to the

international civilian (UNMIK) and security (KFOR) presences in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, to consider possible arrangements which would allow them to report on possible violations of the prohibitions established by resolution 1160 (1998).

14. On 29 December 1999, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Committee on behalf of Bernard Kouchner, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNMIK, in which he informed the Committee of the intention of UNMIK to provide side arms for use by the Kosovo Police Service, to be obtained either on a voluntary basis or by purchase. The weapons would remain the exclusive property of UNMIK and their use would be controlled by UNMIK.

15. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted six requests for approval to transfer demining equipment to humanitarian demining organizations working for UNMIK in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The Committee approved all of the submitted requests under the no-objection procedure.

III. Cooperation with regional organizations

16. Reports on violations and alleged violations of the sanctions measures from regional and international organizations were limited, especially in the second half of 1999. The Committee discussed at several meetings how best to implement its mandate given this lack of information from the above organizations and the new political framework established by the Security Council in its resolution 1244 (1999).

17. During the period under consideration, the Committee received in total 83 OSCE reports and 2 reports from the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP) informing the Committee of possible violations. Although EU and WEU did not provide information on violations, they pledged to assist the Committee in its work. The Danube Commission reported on one occasion that no violations had been observed. The Committee received one report from SFOR reporting on its activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina in connection with the implementation of the arms embargo. The Committee also considered 59 press articles on possible violations; 23 of the articles were circulated at the request of a member of the Committee.

18. In his letter dated 22 December 1999 addressed to the Secretary-General, the Chairman of the Sanctions Committee referred to his earlier invitation to the international civil (UNMIK) and security (KFOR) presences in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on 6 August and 7 September 1999, respectively, to consider possible arrangements that would allow them to report on possible violations of the prohibitions established by resolution 1160 (1998).

IV. Violations and allegations of violations

19. At several meetings, the Committee considered reports on violations of the prohibitions established by Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998) and 1199 (1998). According to OSCE reports at the beginning of 1999 from the OSCE verification and border monitoring missions in the region, smuggling from Albania to Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, continued. The last report received by the Committee on the activities of UNPREDEP, submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1186 (1998), was dated 1 March 1999. Since no reports were received from either States or international organizations after May 1999, the Committee relied upon information gathered by the Secretariat from public sources. Such information indicated that violations of the prohibitions established by resolutions 1160 (1998) and 1199 (1998) had occurred.

V. Observations and recommendations

20. The work of the Sanctions Committee under resolution 1160 (1998) was affected by the absence of an effective comprehensive monitoring mechanism to ensure the effective implementation of the arms embargo and other prohibitions and by the lack of information on possible violations. Therefore, the Committee continued to appeal to the States neighbouring the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and others for information on reported or suspected violations. The information provided by the Secretariat from public sources on possible violations did not often allow the Committee to forward information to Member States enabling them to launch investigations on possible violations.

21. Given that the primary responsibility for the implementation of the prohibitions lies with States, the Committee would like to see a more proactive

approach by Governments to the implementation of the established prohibitions, especially with regard to their reporting on possible violations and actions taken to prevent such violations. The Committee considers that it would be useful to further encourage such an approach.

22. With a view to assisting and encouraging Governments in their endeavour to implement the arms embargo and other prohibitions, the Committee is contemplating sending a mission to the region, headed by the Chairman of the Committee, when appropriate.

23. The Committee continues to observe that few States had transmitted any specific information pursuant to paragraph 12 of resolution 1160 (1998) on steps taken to give effect to the prohibitions contained in paragraph 8 of the resolution. Only a few States indicated what measures in fact had been taken to give effect to the prohibitions established by the Security Council. The Committee feels that this issue should be addressed by the Committee in future.

24. The Committee's contribution to peace and stability in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, by the strict observance of the established prohibitions, can be increased provided that further steps are taken to strengthen the envisaged monitoring arrangements in order to achieve the objectives set out by the Security Council in its relevant resolutions.

XIII

List of matters of which the Security Council is seized

1. The list of matters of which the Security Council is seized, issued pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, is published at the beginning of each calendar year. The list issued on 15 January 1999 was contained in document S/1999/25 and that issued on 15 February 2000 was contained in document S/2000/40.

2. In accordance with the procedure set out in the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 August 1996 (S/1996/704), the Secretary-General, in his summary statement of 15 February 2000 on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration (S/2000/40), informed Member States that, as at 1 January 2000, the Security Council had not considered in formal meetings during the preceding five-year period (1995-1999) the following items (the item numbers correspond to those contained in paragraph 11 of document S/1999/25):

1. The Palestine question.
2. The India-Pakistan question (S/628).
3. The Hyderabad question (S/986).
4. Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General (S/3963).
5. Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4378).
6. Letter dated 31 December 1960 from the Minister for External Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4605).
8. The situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent (S/10411).
9. Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10409).
10. Complaint by Cuba (S/10993).
11. Arrangements for the proposed Peace Conference on the Middle East.
12. Complaint by Iraq concerning incidents on its frontier with Iran (S/11216).
16. The Middle East problem, including the Palestinian question.
17. Request by the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan for consideration of the serious situation arising from recent developments in the occupied Arab territories (S/12017).
19. The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights.
20. The situation between Iran and Iraq.
21. Complaint by Iraq (S/14509).
22. Letter dated 19 February 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15615).
23. Letter dated 8 August 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15914).
25. Letter dated 22 March 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16431).
26. Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17509).
27. Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17787).

28. Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17991);

    Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17992);

    Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17993);

    Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17994).

30. Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19798).

31. Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20364);

    Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20367).

33. Letter dated 2 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21120).

37. (a) The situation between Iraq and Kuwait;

    (b) Letter dated 2 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22435);

    Letter dated 4 April 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22442);

    Letter dated 5 March 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23685).

57. Complaint by Ukraine regarding the decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation concerning Sevastopol.

62. Navigation on the Danube river in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

66. Note by the Secretary-General (S/1994/254);

    Note by the Secretary-General (S/1994/322).

67. Agreement signed on 4 April 1994 between the Governments of Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning the practical modalities for the implementation of the Judgment delivered by the International Court of Justice on 3 February 1994.

68. Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a letter dated 27 May 1994 from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1994/631).

69. The situation in the Republic of Yemen.

71. Agreed framework of 21 October 1994 between the United States of America and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

72. The situation prevailing in and around the safe area of Bihac.

73. Letter dated 14 December 1994 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1418).

74. Security Council working methods and procedure.

3. In accordance with the procedure contained in document S/1996/704, the Secretary-General received notifications from Member States requesting him to retain items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 57 and 74, as they appear in paragraph 2 above, on the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized.

4. Also, pursuant to the decisions of the Security Council referred to above and in the absence of receipt of any notification to the contrary by 31 March 2000, the remaining items listed in paragraph 2 above, that is, items 37, 62, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72 and 73, were deleted from the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized.

5. In the light of the foregoing, as at 15 June 2000, the list of matters of which the Security Council was seized was as follows:

1. The Palestine question.
2. The India-Pakistan question.
3. The Hyderabad question.
4. Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General.
5. Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council.
6. Letter dated 31 December 1960 from the Minister for External Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council.
7. The situation in the Middle East.
8. The situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent.
9. Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
10. Complaint by Cuba.
11. Arrangements for the proposed Peace Conference on the Middle East.
12. Complaint by Iraq concerning incidents on its frontier with Iran.
13. The situation in Cyprus.
14. The situation concerning Western Sahara.
15. The situation in East Timor.
16. The Middle East problem, including the Palestinian question.
17. Request by the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan for consideration of the serious situation arising from recent developments in the occupied Arab territories.
18. The situation in the occupied Arab territories.
19. The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights.
20. The situation between Iran and Iraq.
21. Complaint by Iraq.
22. Letter dated 19 February 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
23. Letter dated 8 August 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
24. Letter dated 22 March 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
25. Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
26. Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

27. Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;

    Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;

    Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;

    Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

28. Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

29. Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;

    Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

30. Central America: efforts towards peace.

31. Letter dated 2 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

32. The situation between Iraq and Kuwait.

33. The situation in Cambodia.

34. The situation in Liberia.

35. The situation in Somalia.

36. The situation relating to Nagorny Karabakh.

37. An agenda for peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peacekeeping.

38. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

39. The situation in Georgia.

40. The situation in Mozambique.

41. The situation prevailing in and adjacent to the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia.

42. The situation in Angola.

43. Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

44. The situation concerning Rwanda.

45. The question concerning Haiti.

46. The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

47. Follow-up to resolution 817 (1993).

48. United Nations Protection Force.

49. Complaint by Ukraine regarding the decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation concerning Sevastopol.

50. The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border.

51. The situation in Croatia.

52. Security of United Nations operations.

53. The situation in Burundi.

54. Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

55. The situation in Afghanistan.

56. An agenda for peace: peacekeeping.

57. Security Council working methods and procedure.

58. An agenda for peace.

59. The proposal by China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America on security assurances.

60. Navigation on the Danube river.

61. The situation in the former Yugoslavia.

62. The situation in Sierra Leone.

63. Letter dated 9 January 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, concerning the extradition of the suspects wanted in the assassination attempt on the life of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Addis Ababa on 26 June 1995.

64. Shooting down of two civil aircraft on 24 February 1996.

65. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

    International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

66. Signature of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba).

67. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991.

68. Demining in the context of United Nations peacekeeping.

69. Letters dated 23 September and 3 and 11 October 1996 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;

    Letters dated 23 and 27 September 1996 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council and to the Secretary-General, respectively.

70. The situation in the Great Lakes region.

71. The situation in Albania.

72. Protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations.

73. The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

74. Civilian police in peacekeeping operations.

75. The situation in the Central African Republic.

76. The situation in the Republic of the Congo.

77. The situation in Africa.

78. Letter dated 11 March 1998 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;

    Letter dated 27 March 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

79. Letter dated 31 March 1998 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

80. The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security.

90. The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia.

91. Children and armed conflict.

92. Letter dated 29 June 1998 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council;

Letter dated 25 June 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General;

Letter dated 25 June 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.

93. International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994.

94. Threats to peace and security caused by international terrorist acts.

95. The situation in Guinea-Bissau.

96. Maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peace-building.

97. Promoting peace and security: humanitarian activities relevant to the Security Council.

98. Protection of civilians in armed conflict.

99. Letter dated 24 March 1999 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

100. Letter dated 7 May 1999 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

101. Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998) and 1203 (1998).

102. Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998) and 1239 (1999).

103. Promoting peace and security: humanitarian assistance to refugees in Africa.

104. Small arms.

105. Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999).

106. Role of the Security Council in the prevention of armed conflicts.

107. Protection of United Nations personnel, associated personnel and humanitarian personnel in conflict zones.

108. Briefing by Mr. Carl Bildt, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Balkans.

109. Maintaining peace and security: Humanitarian aspects of issues before the Security Council.

110. General issues relating to sanctions.

6. Between 16 June 1999 and 15 June 2000, items 103 to 110 above were added to the list of matters of which the Security Council was seized.

Addendum

Monthly assessments by former Presidents of the work of the Security Council for the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000

The attachment of the assessments by former Presidents of the work of the Security Council as an addendum to the report is intended to have an informative purpose and they should not necessarily be considered as representing the views of the Security Council.

Malaysia (July 1999)

Introduction

This assessment of the work of the Security Council for the month of July 1999 has been prepared under the responsibility of its President during that month, Hasmy Agam, Permanent Representative of Malaysia. The Council in July was heavily engaged in a number of difficult and sensitive issues, including Iraq, East Timor, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

In the month of July, the Council held nine formal meetings, adopted four resolutions, issued four presidential statements and met in informal consultations of the whole on 24 occasions. Three troop contributors' meetings were held and the mandates for the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka, the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia were renewed. The President made statements to the press on specific issues on behalf of the Council members on 17 occasions. The Council, having referred the question to the Committee on the Admission of New Members and received its recommendation to admit the Kingdom of Tonga, adopted resolution 1253 (1999) recommending to the General Assembly the admission of Tonga to membership in the United Nations.

An open debate under the item entitled "Maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peace-building" was held on 8 July. The debate provided the Organization with inputs to devise strategies for implementing principles and guidelines in future peacekeeping operations, and this initiative will have a major bearing on future United Nations peacekeeping operations.

On 26 July, the Council held a formal meeting under the item entitled "Promoting peace and security: humanitarian assistance to refugees in Africa" to hear a briefing by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Sadako Ogata.

As part of efforts to further increase the transparency of the work of the Council, the President briefed the Chairmen of regional groups on the programme of work of the Council and also met with the President of the Economic and Social Council. In addition, the Malaysian presidency briefed non-members of the Council on the Council's deliberations following the adjournment of informal consultations. The briefings were substantive and detailed, and transcripts of the press statements made by the President on behalf of the Council were made available to Member States. In general, the Malaysian presidency attempted to follow up on a number of initiatives from past presidencies to make the Council more transparent and accountable.

Africa

On 27 July, the Secretary-General briefed the Council on the outcome of his visit to West Africa undertaken from 6 to 11 July, which also included his participation in the annual session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU at Algiers. Members of the Council were informed that the primary purpose of the visit to West Africa was to express the Organization's continued interest in and encouragement of the commendable efforts of ECOWAS towards the consolidation of peace and the promotion of democratization and good governance. The Secretary-General considered the visit to be significant in terms of providing awareness that the United Nations had not lost sight of Africa's troubles and challenges.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, the determination of the West African States to take primary responsibility for finding solutions to their own problems was admirable. However, their efforts were often thwarted by what he viewed as their lack of resources, an overflow of refugees, the proliferation of small arms and crippling external debt. The problems they faced were interlinked and ought to be tackled together on a subregional level. The return of peace in Sierra Leone and the democratization of Nigeria were heartily welcomed and should bring about a significant improvement in the situation and the prospects for the subregion as a whole.

With regard to the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government, the Secretary-General was impressed with the seriousness with which the African leaders dealt with sensitive and controversial issues, as well as their readiness to tackle the continent's peace and security issues. One important question discussed during the session was that of good governance and the practice of some military regimes taking power through coups, and the OAU Assembly called for such regimes to democratize within one year, failing which sanctions would be imposed against them. Meanwhile, the endorsement of the three peace agreements (Sierra Leone, Democratic Republic of the Congo and modalities for the Ethiopia-Eritrea dispute) during the session underlined the commitment of OAU to assume responsibility for the management and resolution of conflicts in Africa. It was imperative, therefore, for the United Nations and the international community to provide both political and material support so that the fragile peace could be consolidated.

The Secretary-General concluded by saying that there was now a qualitative change in Africa with the endorsements of the three agreements, the decision of Liberia to destroy arms collected, the positive developments in Nigeria, the transition of South Africa and signs of reconciliation in Algeria, as well as the resolve of some African leaders not to support regimes which had taken power through coups d'état. Having just returned from the funeral of King Hassan of Morocco, the Secretary-General added that he hoped there would be a warming of relations between Morocco and Algeria, which could lead to the resolution of the issue of Western Sahara.

Angola

The Council held an open meeting on 29 July to hear a briefing by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola on his recent visits to Africa and Europe, during which he had held extensive discussions with the major players in the diamond industry. The Chairman informed the Council that the goal of the Committee, which was to oversee embargoes on the sale of diamonds, arms and petroleum, as well as travel restrictions later imposed on certain members of UNITA, was not to inflict collateral damage on the legitimate diamond trade. The goal was to reduce the diamond revenues of UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi, which amounted to an estimated $3 billion to $4 billion since the early 1990s. The sanctions were aimed at diminishing the capacity of UNITA to wage war by reducing those revenues and increasing the cost of arms procurement. Included in the Chairman's reports (S/1999/644 and S/1999/829) were 19 recommendations to tighten sanctions against UNITA. Two expert panels were created that would, among other tasks, address the sources of UNITA revenue, funding petroleum supplies and military support.

Following the formal meeting, the members of the Council reconvened in informal consultations to receive an update from the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hédi Annabi, on the situation in Angola. On the question of the future presence of the United Nations, the members of the Council were informed that the Secretary-General had been trying to secure the necessary arrangement with the Government of Angola for a continued multidisciplinary presence of the United Nations under the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Angola. In a letter to the Secretary-General of 27 June, the Foreign Minister of Angola indicated that conditions were now created for the signing of the framework agreement, which would make possible the functioning of the United Nations antenna office in Angola. As regards military and security aspects, the situation continued to deteriorate. Both the Government of Angola and UNITA had intensified fighting, with the resulting dire consequences for the population. The door for dialogue between the two parties remained closed. MONUA maintained only a few operational personnel whose activities were currently limited to Luanda. On the humanitarian front, the situation had become extremely precarious and various Angolan communities were increasingly being affected as much as the internally displaced persons.

Central African Republic

On 20 July, the Council considered the seventh report of the Secretary-General on MINURCA (S/1999/788) following a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Central African Republic, Oluyemi Adeniji. In his report, the Secretary-General indicated that increased tensions were a serious concern as the country approached the presidential elections scheduled for 29 August. To address these new security considerations, the Secretary-General recommended that the number of United Nations personnel be increased by 148, which would bring to 1,498 the total of the military component of MINURCA. The Secretary-General also expressed concern at the lack of progress in achieving the concrete actions to which the President of the Central African Republic, Ange-Félix Patassé, had committed himself. The fact that the presidential guard was still not confined to its statutory duties and had continued to carry out police functions was a source of continuing insecurity among the civil population.

The President made a statement to the press following the informal consultations (see below).

Democratic Republic of the Congo

The Council members were briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Bernard Miyet, at an unscheduled meeting on 6 July on the peace talks being held at Lusaka. The Lusaka meeting, which had commenced on 26 June, was attended by defence and foreign affairs ministers from the 14 members of SADC, as well as from Rwanda, Uganda and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The meeting discussed a draft document on the ceasefire in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The briefing was intended to alert the Council members to the need to consider possible follow-up actions in the event that a ceasefire agreement was reached. For its part, the Secretariat had devised a contingency plan that would allow the Organization to deploy military observers in the shortest time possible. Following the signing of a ceasefire agreement, the Secretary-General would submit a report to the Council requesting authorization to deploy a United Nations peacekeeping mission.

A meeting of troop contributors was also held in the afternoon of 6 July to alert troop-contributing countries to the requirements of a possible United Nations peacekeeping mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It was envisaged that the deployment of military observers and liaison officers would constitute the first phase of such a mission.

On 10 July, Council members received a further update from the Under-Secretary-General on the adoption of a ceasefire agreement on 7 July at Lusaka by the defence and foreign affairs ministers and the rebel leaders. The ceasefire would take effect within 24 hours of its signature by the heads of State of Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Namibia, Rwanda, Uganda and Zimbabwe, as well as the rebel factions of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The signing was scheduled for 10 July at 10 a.m. Lusaka time.

On 12 July, the Under-Secretary-General briefed the members of the Council on the details of the Ceasefire Agreement signed by the Presidents of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Namibia, Rwanda, Uganda and Zimbabwe, and the Minister of Defence of Angola, but not by the rebel leaders. The President made a statement to the press following the informal consultations (see below).

During a call on the President of the Council on 15 July, the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo suggested that the members of the Council exert pressure on countries that supported the rebel movements in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and encourage them to use whatever influence they had to make the rebel movements sign the Ceasefire Agreement without further delay. He also suggested that the Council must be prepared to consider the active involvement of the United Nations, in coordination with OAU, to assist in the implementation of an effective ceasefire agreement and in an agreed process for the political settlement of the conflict.

On 19 July, the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo again called on the President of the Council to express support for the Secretary-General's recommendations (see S/1999/790) on the preliminary deployment of United Nations military personnel. He appealed to the international community and the United Nations to assist the Congolese Government and people, as well as other Governments involved, in achieving a peaceful settlement.

On 20 July, the members of the Council were briefed by the Under-Secretary-General on the status of the Ceasefire Agreement. The Council also considered the report of the Secretary-General, in which he strongly recommended that the Council approve sending 90 military personnel, as well as civilian, political and humanitarian staff, to the Democratic Republic of the Congo in preparation for the future deployment of a larger United Nations peacekeeping operation. At a second stage, the Secretary-General would be prepared to recommend a further deployment of up to 500 military observers within the Democratic Republic of the Congo and neighbouring States. The members of the Council reiterated their dismay that the leaders of the rebel movements had still not signed the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement. They underlined their belief that the signing of the Agreement was the only effective way of bringing about national reconciliation and lasting peace in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Members of the Council also called on the Governments of Rwanda and Uganda to use their influence on the two Congolese rebel movements, the

Congolese Rally for Democracy and the Movement for the Liberation of the Congo, and to convince them to respect the Lusaka accord. They also expressed their readiness to consider expeditiously the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General. The President made a statement to the press following the informal consultations (see below).

On 23 July, members of the Council received an update on the status of the draft resolution that had been tabled following the Council's consideration of the Secretary-General's report (S/1999/790). Speaking to the press following the informal meeting, the President indicated, *inter alia*, that Council members had finalized their consultations and had agreed to take action to authorize the deployment of up to 90 military liaison personnel to the subregion (see below).

Guinea-Bissau

On 6 July, the members of the Council were briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Alvaro de Soto, following the issuance of the Secretary-General's report on developments in Guinea-Bissau (S/1999/741). The report had focused on the changing situation on the ground since the ouster of President Vieira on 7 May 1999 by the self-proclaimed military junta as well as on the question of the United Nations continued presence in the country to facilitate the peace-building process. Following the consultations, the President made a statement to the media, as authorized by the members of the Council, *inter alia*, expressing support for the decision of the Secretary-General to establish the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau with a modified mandate (see below).

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

The Security Council considered the item relating to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 7 July, following the submission of the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/726). The Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs gave a brief introduction to the report and stated that, with the issuance of the report, the Secretary-General had fulfilled his obligation to report on progress made since the events of 5 April 1999. The Secretary-General had been requested to report to the Council, within 90 days of the suspension of the sanctions, on compliance by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya with the remaining provisions of resolutions 731 (1992) and 748 (1992). The sanctions imposed on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had been suspended as from 5 April 1999 at 2 p.m. Eastern Standard Time upon the surrender of the two Libyan nationals in the Netherlands. The Assistant Secretary-General emphasized that the Council would have to make its own decision on how to proceed on the question of the lifting of the sanctions.

During the discussion that followed, it was clear that there was no consensus on the question of the lifting of the sanctions. One permanent member was of the view that not all of the conditions had been met by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; it was quite prepared to exercise its use of the veto should a resolution be tabled proposing that the sanctions be lifted at this stage. Another permanent member did not object to the lifting of the sanctions provided that this was a consensus decision of the Council. While noting that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had been cooperating, some members of the Council shared the view that not all the conditions had been met to allow for such a decision. Others made a strong call for the lifting of the sanctions and were prepared to introduce a draft resolution for action by the Council. They underlined the need for members of the Council not to politicize the matter, as the Scottish court was already handling it.

On 8 July, one member of the Council introduced a draft resolution, on behalf of the non-aligned countries, calling for the termination of the sanctions imposed upon the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. However, as it became apparent that the draft resolution could not command the support of all Council members, and in a bid to have the Council make a formal pronouncement in response to the Secretary-General's 90-day report, members of the Council reached an understanding to begin work on a draft presidential text instead.

On 9 July, following intensive consultations, the Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/22) in which, *inter alia*, it welcomed the positive developments described in the Secretary-General's report and acknowledged that the Libyan Arab Jamahirya had indeed made significant progress in compliance with the relevant Council resolutions.

Sierra Leone

In a brief announcement to the Council on 7 July, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping

Operations informed members of the Council of the imminent signing at Lomé of a peace agreement between the Government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front (RUF). He informed the Council, however, that the Secretariat was not in a position to report precise details of the agreement and would revert to the Council accordingly. He added that the Secretariat would provide additional information on the question of new mandates and a revised concept of operations for UNOMSIL in due course.

On 8 July, members of the Council received a more comprehensive briefing by the Under Secretary-General, who reported that the agreement, *inter alia*, had called for the total and permanent cessation of hostilities between the parties. The deal would also grant rebels a "reprieve" from war crimes prosecutions. Foday Sankoh, the leader of RUF, had been granted a pardon but sanctions against RUF were still in place. He reported that the signing had followed intense negotiations undertaken over a period of six weeks, brokered by the President of Togo, Gnassingbé Eyadéma of Togo. Members were also informed that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sierra Leone, Francis Okelo, who was also a signatory to the Agreement, had added a disclaimer to the amnesty provision stating that the amnesty and pardon should not apply to international crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and other serious violations of international humanitarian law.

It was also reported to members that the ECOWAS Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) would be expected to remain in the country for the immediate future. However, it was still unclear what the size and assigned role of ECOMOG would be in relation to the United Nations own proposed expanded presence in the country. It was hoped that that would become clearer once consultations with the Secretariat commenced. It was also quite likely that there would be a phased withdrawal of the regional peacekeeping force. As an urgent measure, the Under-Secretary-General said that the Council should be prepared to deploy a first battalion by air to establish a strong, early presence in the country. He underlined the need to act swiftly and avoid the creation of a security vacuum in the country.

Following the meeting, the President addressed the media, as authorized by the members of the Council, welcoming the signing of the Lomé Peace Agreement and commending the role played by ECOWAS and President Eyadéma in bringing the talks to a successful conclusion. Members stressed that the signing of the Agreement was a significant achievement for all concerned and a historic turning point for Sierra Leone and its people. Members urged both the Government of Sierra Leone and RUF to ensure that the provisions of the Agreement were implemented. Members of the Council also paid a tribute to the key role played by ECOMOG in the country. Members recognized that the Organization would have a key role to play in the implementation of the Agreement, in close coordination with all those involved on the ground, including ECOWAS and ECOMOG, in particular on the major question of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants.

Eritrea and Ethiopia

On 21 July, the members of the Council were briefed by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General in Africa, Mohammed Sahnoun, on recent developments regarding a negotiated settlement of the conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea.

The members of the Council were informed that the recently concluded OAU summit in Algiers had unanimously endorsed the Modalities for the Implementation of the Framework Agreement on the Settlement of the Dispute between Ethiopia and Eritrea. The Special Envoy remarked that the current situation was the "best opportunity ever" for there to be a negotiated settlement to the dispute. He recalled that the OAU Framework Agreement proposed in November 1998 had not been implemented because of differences in its interpretation by the two sides. He was, however, hopeful that the modalities would make it possible to narrow the gap between them. The members of the Council were informed of the importance of an early signing of the agreement given that both Ethiopia and Eritrea had already indicated their acceptance of the document during the summit. The Special Envoy appealed for support from the international community for the modalities and, more importantly, for the Security Council to strongly appeal to the two sides to sign the document without further delay.

The modalities called for a ceasefire and the withdrawal of troops from the disputed territory to positions held prior to 6 May 1998. The redeployment of troops was to commence immediately after the cessation of hostilities. The agreement made clear, nevertheless, that the redeployment did not prejudice the final status of the territories concerned. Both sides would also accept the deployment of military observers in cooperation with the United Nations. The modalities for the re-establishment of the civilian administration and population in the concerned territories were to be worked out after the cessation of hostilities. The Special Envoy made clear that the actual withdrawal would take place only after the OAU/United Nations military observers were on the ground. He added that the Secretariat was also stepping up its contingency planning to ensure a rapid response from the Organization to assist OAU.

Following the meeting, the President addressed the media, as authorized by the members of the Council, *inter alia*, welcoming the initial positive responses by both Ethiopia and Eritrea to the modalities put forward by OAU (see below).

The members of the Council further agreed that the President of the Council would meet with the Permanent Representatives of Ethiopia and Eritrea to convey to them the urgency of the matter and to appeal to both to formally sign the agreement without delay. Both sides should also be reminded of the need to cease their propaganda war.

Somalia

On 30 July, the members of the Council were briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the situation in Somalia. The continuing military confrontation between leaders of the main Somali factions was blocking all political efforts to settle the conflict in Somalia and was aggravating the already difficult humanitarian situation, particularly in areas caught up in hostilities. Another serious concern was the spillover effect of the Ethiopia-Eritrea war into Somalia, amid allegations that both had poured soldiers and weapons into Somalia in support of rival militia factions there.

Asia and the Middle East

Iraq

The members of the Council continued their discussion of a draft resolution on 12 and 14 July. Members continued to differ on the measures needed to ensure the resumption of the inspection regime in Iraq.

The Council deliberated the issue of the reference standards for the chemical warfare agent VX and the mission of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons on 21, 22, 23 and 27 July to resolve the impasse regarding the major concern over the mandate of the Mission. Throughout the consultations, the Council was briefed by the Under-Secretary-General and Chef de Cabinet, Iqbal Riza, and the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs, Jayantha Dhanapala. It was decided that the United Nations Special Commission would provide a detailed accounting of the use of the VX standards in response to the list of questions raised by China. With the concurrence of members, the President was authorized to formally write to the Secretary-General informing him the results of the deliberations but, in spite of continuous efforts, no consensus was reached on the contents of the letter. The matter was, therefore, brought to the attention of the Namibian delegation, which was assuming the Presidency for the month of August.

The Executive Director of the Office of the Iraq Programme, Benon Sevan, briefed the Council on 22 July following the issuance of the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/746). The report was prepared by Saybolt Nederland BV, the oil experts engaged by the United Nations to manage the oil export side of the oil-for-food programme. The Executive Director also briefed the Council on the outcome of his visit to Iraq from 16 June to 6 July 1999.

Afghanistan

On 27 July, the members of the Council were briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the situation in Afghanistan, the main focus being the recently concluded six-plus-two meeting held at Tashkent on 19 July, at which all the members of the group, except Turkmenistan, had adopted the Tashkent Declaration. Turkmenistan did not sign the Declaration but did not block the agreement reached. The meeting also facilitated discussions between the Taliban, the United Front, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan.

The Assistant Secretary-General informed the members of the Council that, during the inter-Afghan talks, the United Front had announced its readiness for unconditional peace talks but that the Taliban did not have a mandate to proceed. The Special Envoy of the

Secretary-General for Afghanistan, Lakhdar Brahimi, had visited Kabul from 21 to 25 July and held talks with the top leadership of the Taliban. According to the Assistant Secretary-General, it was obvious that the Taliban were making preparations for war — hospital beds were being vacated and volunteers were signing up all over the country. The Special Envoy of the Secretary-General had appealed to the Taliban not to launch a new offensive; he had also raised the issue of the presence of Osama bin Laden in the country.

The Assistant Secretary-General also informed the members of the Council about a rocket attack on Kabul airport on 20 July just prior to the arrival of a United Nations aircraft. The scheduled flight was subsequently cancelled. According to unconfirmed media reports, the long-awaited summer offensive had already begun. The Secretariat would be following developments on the ground closely, especially in terms of the safety and security of United Nations personnel and other international workers. In this regard, the United Nations would wish to establish the reasons behind the attack on Kabul airport when there was already an understanding with both warring parties regarding the safety of United Nations personnel.

The Assistant Secretary-General concluded by saying that the Afghan conflict was nowhere near to being resolved. The reports of fighting coming so soon after the conclusion of the Tashkent meeting raised serious doubts about the efficacy of international peace efforts.

East Timor

On 6 July, the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs briefed the members of the Council on the disturbing security situation in East Timor as evidenced by an increase in the number of violent incidents and intimidation by the militias. He stated that the Secretary-General would carry out an assessment of the security situation on 13 July and would make a determination whether the necessary security conditions were in place to permit the holding of the scheduled popular consultation. While the United Nations did not wish to question the commitment of the Government of Indonesia, the overall security conditions remained inadequate. There was widespread intimidation by armed militia groups. One serious consequence of this situation was the continuing inability of tens of thousands of internally displaced persons to return to their homes in safety.

Following the meeting, the President issued a press statement, on behalf of members of the Council, demanding an immediate halt to the practice of violence and intimidation carried out by the militias. The Council members urged Indonesia to investigate the Liquica attack, as well as an incident involving the throwing of rocks at the UNAMET office in Maliana. They reminded the Government of Indonesia that under the agreements of 5 May, Indonesia had the responsibility to maintain peace and security in East Timor.

On 7 July, the President briefed Council members about his meeting with the Permanent Representative of Indonesia, during which he had conveyed their concern about the deteriorating security situation in East Timor.

On 13 July, members of the Council received a briefing from the Assistant Secretary-General, and discussed a letter from the Secretary-General (S/1999/773) setting a new target date of 16 July for the registration phase of the popular consultation in East Timor. Members were told that UNAMET had completed all the necessary preparations but that the security situation as a whole remained a cause for great concern. The Secretary-General had brought to the attention of the Indonesian authorities a list of requirements to be carried out by the Government of Indonesia so that he might determine whether to proceed with the operational phase of the consultation process. Members of the Council were also informed that in Dili, on 12 July, the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General, Jamsheed Marker, had met with a high-level delegation from Indonesia comprising the Foreign Minister and General Wiranto and had been assured of the full commitment of the Government of Indonesia to fulfil its responsibility to ensure security in East Timor. The President made a statement to the press following the meeting (see below).

Briefing the Council on 16 July, the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General informed the members of the Council that the registration of voters in East Timor and external stations around the world had begun. However, the increasing number of internally displaced persons posed a problem since they were required to cast votes at the place where they registered. The President made a statement to the press following the adjournment of the meeting (see below).

On 30 July, the Assistant Secretary-General informed the members of the Council that the Secretary-General had decided, for technical reasons, to postpone the date of the popular consultation until 30 August 1999. The postponement was also a result of the delay in the start of the registration process, a delay caused by the need to await an improvement in the security situation. The postponement to 30 August was due to the need for more time for UNAMET to collate the list of voters, publicize it adequately and allow for proper appeals procedure. Following the consultations, the members of the Council supported the Secretary-General's decision to postpone the date of the popular consultation until 30 August. They also agreed to consider extending the mandate of UNAMET for another month, until 30 September 1999.

Lebanon

A meeting with UNIFIL troop contributors was held on 27 July. As the Secretary-General observed in his report (S/1999/807), the situation remained volatile and continued to give cause for serious concern. In view of the contribution of UNIFIL to stability and its protection of the population, the Secretary-General recommended that the Council accede to the request of the Government of Lebanon and extend the mandate of the Force until 31 January 2000.

The draft resolution and presidential statement which were subsequently circulated reproduced previously adopted language. By its unanimous adoption of resolution 1254 (1999) on 30 July, the Council extended the mandate of UNIFIL for six months, until 31 January 2000. The adoption of the resolution was followed by the adoption of a presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/24).

Europe

Bosnia and Herzegovina

On 8 July, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council, in his letter to the President (S/1999/774), of his intention to appoint Jacques Paul Klein (United States of America) to succeed Elisabeth Rehn (Finland) as his Special Representative and Coordinator of United Nations Operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina with effect from 2 August 1999. The members of the Council agreed with the Secretary-General's intention and informed him accordingly (S/1999/775).

At the informal consultations of the whole on 22 July, the members of the Council were briefed by the outgoing Special Representative, who provided a reflection on the achievements and shortcomings of UNMIBH, including the International Police Task Force, during her 18-month tenure. The Special Representative highlighted the progress made by UNMIBH and the Task Force in police monitoring, training and restructuring, as well as the Mission's activities in monitoring and reform of the judicial systems in both the Federation and Republika Srpska. She said that the main remaining obstacles to further progress, especially in the recruitment of minority police, included political obstructionism, due to and characterized by deep distrust among the different ethnic communities. A similar phenomenon also hampered progress in the reform of the judiciary.

During the discussion, the members of the Council, *inter alia*, agreed with the Special Representative's assessment that the peace implementation process in Bosnia and Herzegovina was moving forward, albeit at a relatively slow pace. They welcomed the achievements made so far by UNMIBH and the Task Force in the implementation of annex 11 of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular with regard to the establishment of a professional and democratic police force and a viable and legitimate judiciary in both entities of Bosnia and Herzegovina. They stressed, however, that much more remained to be done before self-sustaining peace and stability could be achieved, and stressed the need for continued political and material support for UNMIBH from the international community. The members of the Council expressed their deep appreciation to Ms. Rehn for the excellent manner in which she had carried out her responsibilities as the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Coordinator of United Nations Operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina. They also welcomed the appointment of Mr. Klein as Ms. Rehn's successor.

On 27 July, the members of the Council were briefed in informal consultations by the outgoing High Representative for the implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina, Carlos Westendorp. The briefing was based on the report of the High Representative for the period from April to

June 1999 (S/1999/798). The High Representative highlighted the need for the international community's continued political and economic support to assist the parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the implementation of the Dayton accords. The peace process had made slow but significant progress. There was room for optimism that further progress would be made if the Bosnian parties had the political will to proceed with the implementation of the Peace Agreement. The High Representative cited numerous challenges that had to be overcome before Bosnia and Herzegovina could become a fully functional democratic State that could stand on its own. The return of refugees, in particular of minorities, was still below expectations. Following the briefing, the President made a statement to the press on behalf of members of the Council (see below).

Prevlaka, Croatia

The President of the Council convened a meeting with countries contributing military observers to UNMOP on 12 July 1999. Informal consultations were held the following day during which the members of the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General on UNMOP (S/1999/764). The discussion was preceded by a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations who introduced the report and highlighted some important elements contained therein.

During the discussion, the members of the Council expressed their appreciation to UNMOP for its role in defusing tension in the area and for creating a conducive environment for the parties to pursue a political process towards a final settlement of the dispute. In this regard, members of the Council supported the Secretary-General's recommendation on the extension of the Mission's mandate. The members of the Council were concerned at the persistent violations of the United Nations security regimes in the UNMOP area of responsibility, the presence of heavy weapons, and the restrictions that had been imposed on the movement of UNMOP personnel. They continued to support the bilateral negotiations between the parties and urged them to resume those negotiations without delay. Disappointed by the lack of progress in those negotiations, members of the Council felt that the two sides should consider positively the proposal by the Secretary-General that they should resort to the relevant mechanisms to assist them in resolving their dispute. The members of the Council welcomed the opening of border crossing points at Debeli Brijeg in the Yellow Zone and at Cape Kobila in the Blue Zone as a confidence-building measure. In view of the fact that the opening of those crossing points contravened the existing security regime, members urged the parties to work together to modify that regime as recommended by the Secretary-General.

At its 4023rd meeting on 15 July, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1252 (1999) by which, *inter alia*, it decided to extend the mandate of UNMOP for an additional six-month period, until 15 January 2000.

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

On 2 July, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council, in a letter to the President (S/1999/748), of his intention to appoint Bernard Kouchner (France) as his Special Representative to head UNMIK. The members of the Council took note of the Secretary-General's intention and informed him accordingly (S/1999/749).

At the informal consultations of the whole on 2 July, the members of the Council were briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations. The briefing focused on several important issues relating to the implementation of resolution 1244 (1999), such as the deployment of UNMIK, the security and humanitarian situation, and the coordination between UNMIK and the international security presence (KFOR) and other international organizations involved in humanitarian relief efforts and rehabilitation and reconstruction in the territory. Following the discussion, the members of the Council authorized the President to make a statement to the press expressing their appreciation and support to the interim Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Sergio Vieira de Mello, for the efforts he had made on the ground in Kosovo.

The Council, at its informal consultations on 15 July, considered the reports of the Secretary-General on UNMIK and KFOR (S/1999/779 and S/1999/767). The discussion was preceded by a briefing given by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations. After the briefing, the President made a statement to the media (see below).

At informal consultations on 26 July, the Council authorized the President to make a press statement concerning the killing of 14 Serbian farmers at Staro Gradsko, Kosovo, on 23 July (see below). The brief statement to the press was a result of a compromise among the members of the Council following a discussion on a draft presidential statement proposed by one permanent member.

Abkhazia, Georgia

The President of the Council convened a meeting with countries contributing military observers to UNOMIG on 27 July 1999. Informal consultations were held the following day, during which the members of the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/805). The discussion was preceded by a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who introduced the report and highlighted the important elements contained therein.

During the discussion, the members of the Council supported the Secretary-General's recommendation concerning the extension of the mandate of UNOMIG. They noted with concern that, despite the calm situation, insecurity still reigned in the region. In this regard, they urged the parties to continue to exercise maximum restraint. Although the members were satisfied with the expanded contacts, which could contribute to increasing confidence between the two parties, they contended that much more needed to be done before a final settlement of the dispute could be achieved. The members of the Council therefore urged the parties to demonstrate the necessary political will to resolve the conflict through negotiations. The members of the Council also paid a tribute to Liviu Bota for his important role and contribution as the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Georgia and head of UNOMIG.

At its 4029th meeting, on 30 July, the Council adopted unanimously resolution 1255 (1999), by which, *inter alia*, it decided to extend the mandate of UNOMIG for a new period terminating on 31 January 2000.

Maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peace-building

On 8 July, the Council held a formal meeting (open debate) under the item entitled "Maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peace-building: disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants in a peacekeeping environment". The Council recognized that disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants was a comparatively new area of endeavour for the United Nations and its related bodies. As such, the inputs and cooperation of interested States were especially important for the Organization to devise a strategy for implementing principles and guidelines for future peacekeeping operations.

The day-long debate began with an introduction by the Deputy Secretary-General. All the members of the Council and 12 non-members participated in the debate. The morning meeting was presided over by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Malaysia, Syed Hamid Albar.

A presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/21) was subsequently adopted by the Council at its 4021st meeting, which was convened immediately following the open debate.

Informal working group on documentation and other procedural questions

On 15 July, the informal working group of the Council on documentation and other procedural questions held a meeting to discuss a further revised draft note of 28 April 1999. The revised draft note had been put forward by the delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for consideration on 15 March 1999. Following further consultations, the Chairman of the informal working group transmitted, for the consideration of its members, a further revised draft note by the President of the Security Council on 20 July 1999. Members of the informal working group agreed that they would continue to discuss the draft note.

Application of the Kingdom of Tonga for admission to membership in the United Nations

On 22 July, the Council at its 4024th meeting had before it the application of the Kingdom of Tonga (S/1999/793) for admission to membership in the United Nations. In accordance with rule 59 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure and in the absence of a proposal to the contrary, the President of the Council referred the application to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report.

On 27 July, the Committee at its 101st meeting considered the application of the Kingdom of Tonga and unanimously decided to recommend to the Council that the Kingdom of Tonga be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

On 28 July, the Council, at its 4026th meeting, adopted without a vote resolution 1253 (1999) as contained in paragraph 4 of the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members (S/1999/823). The President, on behalf of the members of the Council, in his statement following the adoption of the resolution, extended the Council's congratulations to the Kingdom of Tonga on this historic occasion (see S/PRST/1999/23).

Statements to the press by the President of the Security Council

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (2 July 1999)

Members of the Security Council heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the efforts being made on the ground in Kosovo for the implementation of UNMIK.

Members of the Council expressed their appreciation and support to the interim Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Sergio Vieira de Mello, for the efforts that he had made on the ground in Kosovo.

Guinea-Bissau (6 July 1999)

Members of the Security Council heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on developments in Guinea-Bissau.

Members of Council expressed support for the decision of the Secretary-General to establish the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNOGBIS) with a modified mandate.

Members of the Council urged the transitional authorities and civil society in Guinea-Bissau to continue to uphold their commitment to the restoration of genuine and lasting peace based on national reconciliation, respect for the rule of law including the release of political prisoners and the return to constitutional order, in particular the holding of free and fair elections scheduled for 28 November 1999.

Members of the Council encouraged the Government and other parties to adopt a programme of voluntary arms collection, disposal and destruction.

Members of the Council welcomed the decision of the Secretary-General to establish a Trust Fund in support of the activities of UNOGBIS in Guinea-Bissau and encouraged Member States to contribute generously to the Fund.

Members of the Council expressed concern at the serious humanitarian situation in Guinea-Bissau and encouraged Member States and humanitarian organizations to assist in alleviating the situation.

Members of the Council called on the international community to continue to assist Guinea-Bissau in its reconciliation and reconstruction efforts.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (10 July 1999)

Members of the Security Council were briefed by the Secretariat on the ceasefire agreement for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, due to be signed today.

Members of the Council welcomed the progress made so far by the parties concerned and strongly encouraged them to sign the agreement as soon as possible.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (12 July 1999)

Members of the Security Council were briefed by the Secretariat on the Ceasefire Agreement for the Democratic Republic of the Congo signed by the Presidents of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Namibia, Rwanda, Uganda and Zimbabwe and the Minister of Defence of Angola. They highly welcomed the signing of the Agreement, at Lusaka on 10 July 1999, congratulated the signatories and commended, in particular, the President of Zambia, Frederick Chiluba, SADC, OAU, other countries, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo peace process, Moustapha Niasse, and the Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region, Berhanu Dinka, for their tireless efforts, which had led to this significant milestone. Members of the Council recalled the Sirte Agreement, which had contributed positively to the peace process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Members of the Council, on the other hand, expressed their dismay that the leaders of the rebel movements did not join the signatories to the Agreement, which is the only effective way of bringing about national reconciliation and lasting peace in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. They strongly urged the rebel leaders to resolve their differences and to sign the Agreement as soon as possible. They emphasized that earnest efforts to find a peaceful solution to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo should not be held hostage to the internal division among the rebels. In this regard, they called upon the Governments of Rwanda and Uganda, and other Governments with influence, to make all the necessary efforts so that the rebel movements sign this Agreement and also for the rebel movements to abide by the ceasefire pending their signature of the Agreement.

Members of the Council expressed the hope that the Agreement would bring lasting peace to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region as a whole. They called upon all parties to do their utmost to ensure that the provisions of the Agreement are implemented fully and in good faith.

Members of the Council called upon the international community to assist in the process of national reconciliation and economic reconstruction of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Members of the Council recognized that the United Nations will have a key role to play in encouraging the rebel leaders to sign the Agreement. They also recognized the Organization's role in the implementation of the Agreement, once all parties have subscribed to it, and reaffirmed their readiness to consider concrete action for the involvement of the United Nations. In this context, they welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to submit recommendations to the Council.

East Timor (13 July 1999)

Members of the Security Council heard a briefing by the Secretariat on the Secretary-General's decision to start voter registration for the popular consultation in East Timor on 16 July 1999. Members of the Council expressed full support for the Secretary-General's decision.

Members of the Council expressed concern that the security situation in East Timor as a whole remained serious. In particular, they expressed concern that the recent incidents in Maliana, Viqueque and Liquica had highlighted the larger problem of militia impunity.

Members of the Council recalled the agreements of 5 May and stressed that the Government of Indonesia has the responsibility to maintain peace and security in East Timor.

Members of the Council welcomed the high-level visit by members of the Indonesian Cabinet to Dili on 12 July 1999, and the reaffirmation by the Government of Indonesia of its commitment to the full implementation of the agreements on East Timor. In this regard, members of the Council called on the Indonesian authorities urgently to make concrete progress on improving the security situation in East Timor so that the peaceful implementation of the consultation process can be completed in time.

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (15 July 1999)

Members of the Security Council heard a briefing by the Secretariat on the latest developments in Kosovo, and considered the report of the Secretary-General on UNMIK and the report of the international security presence in Kosovo (KFOR).

Members of the Council welcomed the report of the Secretary-General on UNMIK. Members recalled that on 17 June 1999 the Council had endorsed the operational concept and overall organizational structure of UNMIK as outlined in the Secretary-General's report of 12 July 1999 (S/1999/779).

Members of the Council welcomed the progress achieved in the implementation of resolution 1244 (1999). They took note of the current activities of UNMIK and the general strategy of the Mission as envisaged by the Secretary-General in his report.

Members of the Council expressed their appreciation for the efforts being undertaken by UNMIK, including the advance work accomplished by the interim Special Representative of the Secretary-General and his team, as well as for the activities of

KFOR in promoting security on the ground so as to facilitate the work of UNMIK.

Members of the Council appealed to the international community to cooperate in ensuring the full deployment of UNMIK and KFOR personnel as soon as possible. They also appealed to all parties in Kosovo to cooperate with UNMIK and KFOR.

East Timor (16 July 1999)

Members of the Security Council heard a briefing by the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for East Timor, Jamsheed Marker. They expressed full support for his work and that of the Special Representative for the popular consultation and UNAMET.

Members of the Council welcomed the Secretary-General's decision to start voter registration for the popular consultation on 16 July 1999, given the need to maintain momentum.

Central African Republic (20 July 1999)

Members of the Security Council considered the report of the Secretary-General of 15 July 1999 submitted pursuant to its resolution 1230 (1999) and were briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Central African Republic, Oluyemi Adeniji.

Members of the Council expressed their deep concern at the minimal progress achieved so far in several areas. They stressed that the Government of the Central African Republic has the primary responsibility to maintain peace and security. They recalled the importance of maintaining a secure environment after the departure of MINURCA on 15 November 1999, in order to allow for the establishment of a United Nations post-conflict peace-building presence. They recalled the need for the Central African Republic authorities to establish a multi-ethnic national army, to train and equip police and gendarmerie forces in order to assure law and order, and to promulgate as soon as possible the four bills on the restructuring of the armed forces adopted by the National Assembly on 3 May 1999. They strongly urged the Government of the Central African Republic to keep the Special Defence Force of the Republican Institutions from assuming law and order functions beyond its mandate, in accordance with the commitments taken by the President of the Central African Republic in his letter to the Secretary-General of 23 January 1999.

Members of the Council emphasized the importance of continuing efforts in the Central African Republic to settle outstanding contentious issues peacefully and democratically and in accordance with the Bangui Agreements and the National Reconciliation Pact. Members of the Council called upon the Central African Republic authorities and the parties to cooperate closely with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and to take into account his recommendations and observations.

Members of the Council recognized the steps taken by the Government of the Central African Republic to implement economic and social reforms. They urged the Government to ensure that measures are also taken to address the crucial issue of salary arrears and in particular to implement further fiscal reforms in order to strengthen revenue collection. They also recognized the lack of resources which contributed to the Government's inability to pay such salary arrears.

Members of the Council urged Member States and international organizations to provide financial support to the electoral process and expressed their appreciation to those that have already done so. They further urged Member States and international organizations to provide support to the Central African Republic authorities in their efforts to accept refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Members of the Council expressed their dismay that the continued fighting in the Democratic Republic of the Congo had had a negative impact on the situation in the Central African Republic. They strongly urged all concerned parties in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to respect the neutrality of the Central African Republic.

Members of the Council expressed their continued support for the work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

Members of the Council will remain seized of the matter and request that the Secretary-General continue to report on the situation, in any case no later than 30 September 1999.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (20 July 1999)

Members of the Security Council heard a briefing by the Secretariat on the status of the Ceasefire Agreement for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, signed at Lusaka on 10 July 1999.

Members of the Council welcomed the progress made by the signatories to the Ceasefire Agreement, in particular on the question of the establishment of the mechanisms for its future implementation.

Members of the Council reiterated their dismay that the leaders of the rebel movements still had not joined the signatories to the Agreement, which, Council members agreed, was the only effective way of bringing national reconciliation and lasting peace to the Democratic Republic of the Congo. They reiterated their call upon the Governments of Rwanda and Uganda and other Governments with influence to make all the necessary efforts so that the rebel movements sign this Agreement and also for the rebel movements to abide by the ceasefire pending their signature of the Agreement.

Members of the Council welcomed the Secretary-General's report of 15 July 1999 on the preliminary deployment in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, setting forth proposals for initial actions that could be taken by the United Nations to implement the Ceasefire Agreement fully and promptly, and to encourage the rebels to sign the Agreement without further delay.

Members of the Council expressed their readiness to consider expeditiously the recommendation contained in the Secretary-General's report.

Eritrea and Ethiopia (21 July 1999)

Members of the Security Council heard a briefing by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General in Africa, Mohammed Sahnoun, on recent progress towards a negotiated settlement of the conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea. They welcomed the initial positive responses by both parties to the modalities put forward by OAU for implementing the Framework Agreement. Members urged the Governments of Ethiopia and Eritrea to sign formally the modalities agreement and to implement the OAU Framework Agreement in full.

Members of the Council commended OAU, including the outgoing Chairman, President Blaise Campaore of Burkina Faso, the current Chairman, President Abdelaziz Bouteflika of Algeria, the High-Level Delegation, and the Secretary-General of OAU, Salim Ahmed Salim, as well as the Secretary-General of the United Nations, his Special Envoy, and concerned Member States, for their efforts to secure this agreement. Members of the Council expressed their hope that this will prove to be an important step towards the resolution of this devastating conflict.

Members of the Council expressed their readiness to support OAU in the implementation of the Framework Agreement once the modalities have been signed.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (23 July 1999)

Members of the Security Council have finalized their consultations on a draft resolution that authorizes the deployment of up to 90 military liaison personnel to the subregion to establish liaison with the signatories to the Ceasefire Agreement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to begin planning for a United Nations role in the implementation of the Agreement, once it is signed by all parties. Members of the Council expect to vote on the draft resolution shortly.

Members of the Council once again strongly urged the Congolese rebel movements to take the first step in the process of peace and national reconciliation by signing the Ceasefire Agreement without further delay.

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (26 July 1999)

Members of the Security Council are deeply shocked and gravely concerned at the massacre of 14 Serbian civilians in the village of Staro Gradsko in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on 23 July 1999. The Council strongly condemns this criminal act and calls for a speedy and thorough investigation and the bringing to justice of all those responsible.

Members of the Council support UNMIK and KFOR in their efforts to ensure peace and security for all inhabitants of Kosovo.

Bosnia and Herzegovina (27 July 1999)

Members of the Security Council heard a briefing by the High Representative for Bosnia and

Herzegovina, Carlos Westendorp. Members of the Council expressed warm appreciation to Mr. Westendorp for his work as High Representative and reaffirmed the importance they attach to the role of the High Representative in monitoring the implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Members of the Council welcomed the appointment of Wolfgang Petritsch as the new High Representative. They supported the High Representative's central role in providing guidance to and coordinating the activities of civilian organizations and agencies involved in implementing the Peace Agreement and also in making recommendations to the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina and its entities.

Afghanistan (28 July 1999)

Members of the Security Council heard a briefing by the Secretariat on the latest developments in Afghanistan.

Members of the Council expressed support for the peacemaking efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy for Afghanistan. In this context, they welcomed the meeting of the six-plus-two group in Tashkent, with the participation of the representatives of both parties to the conflict, as an important step towards seeking a political settlement to the Afghan problem.

Members of the Council also welcomed the Declaration signed by the participants in the Tashkent meeting and, in particular, the commitment contained therein, which is not to provide military support to any conflicting Afghan sides.

Members of the Council expressed their grave concern at reports of the resumption of major hostilities by the Taliban. They also expressed deep concern about the deteriorating humanitarian situation, which could undermine the efforts of the international community to bring about a speedy cessation of armed conflict in that country. Members of the Council called for an immediate cessation of outside military support to all military factions in Afghanistan.

Members of the Council called upon the Afghan parties to enter into negotiations promptly to find a peaceful settlement to the Afghan problem.

Organization of African Unity (30 July 1999)

Members of the Security Council followed with great interest the thirty-fifth session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU which was held at Algiers from 12 to 14 July 1999. They heard a briefing by the Secretary-General on his contacts with African leaders before and during the summit.

Members of the Council took note of the progress achieved at the Algiers summit. They recognized the commitments made by African Heads of State and Government, and support them in their efforts to address the challenges facing the continent today.

Members of the Council welcomed the new spirit, which was taken further at the Algiers summit. In this regard, they encourage OAU, its current Chairman and other African leaders to continue in the efforts to find solutions to the numerous conflicts and other challenges affecting the continent. They also encourage the international community, including relevant international financial and development institutions, to provide appropriate assistance to African Governments.

Members of the Council called for continued close cooperation between OAU and the United Nations.

Namibia (August 1999)

Introduction

This assessment of the work of the Security Council for the month of August 1999 has been prepared under the responsibility of its President during that period, Ambassador Martin Andjaba, Permanent Representative of Namibia.

August was an active month, with a number of pressing issues occupying the Council. Issues relating to Africa formed a significant part of the month's agenda, although the situations in East Timor and Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, also demanded considerable attention. The Council's work was particularly interesting because it was also taking forward a number of peace initiatives that were already under way. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo the negotiations intensified, culminating in the signing of the Ceasefire Agreement by the rebel movements, the Movement for the Liberation of the Congo (MLC) and the Congolese Rally for Democracy (RCD). In

Kosovo, the implementation of the provisions of resolution 1244 (1999) continued and, on East Timor, preparations were being made for the popular consultation on 30 August. Apart from these, there were several areas of conflict where tension increased during the month.

The Security Council on 25 August held an open meeting on children and armed conflict, presided over by Namibia's Minister for Foreign Affairs, Theo-Ben Gurirab, after which resolution 1261 (1999) was adopted unanimously.

On 27 August the Council held an open meeting on the situation in Afghanistan.

During the month, the Council adopted six resolutions and issued two presidential statements. It held seven formal meetings, and its members had informal consultations on 17 occasions.

The President of the Council addressed the media after most sessions of informal consultations. On 14 occasions, he was authorized to make statements to the press on specific issues on behalf of Council members. After informal consultations, the President also gave briefings on the work of the Council to countries which are not members of the Council.

Children and armed conflict

The Security Council met on 25 August 1999 in an open meeting to consider the situation of children and armed conflict. The meeting was a follow-up to the meetings held on 29 June 1998, during which the Council had expressed its intention to include consideration of the child victims of armed conflict in future deliberations.

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, Olara Otunnu, was the main speaker and briefed the Council on the situation of children in armed conflict and ongoing efforts. All 15 members of the Council made statements, as did other Members of the United Nations and observers.

At the end of the meeting, the Council adopted resolution 1261 (1999) unanimously. The resolution is the first one in history to focus exclusively on children and armed conflict.

Africa

Angola

On 19 August, members of the Security Council took note of the Secretary-General's letter of 11 August 1999 to the President of the Council (S/1999/871), and welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to initiate practical arrangements for the earliest establishment of the new United Nations office in Angola and the conclusion with the Government of Angola of a status-of-mission agreement. They also took note of the letter of 26 July 1999, from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Angola to the Secretary-General and the letter dated 2 August 1999 from the Secretary-General to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Angola, regarding the establishment of the new office. The Council worked on a draft resolution on this matter.

Council members were briefed on 23 August on the humanitarian situation in Angola by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hédi Annabi; the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Sergio Vieira de Mello; the Executive Director of the World Food Programme, Catherine Bertini, and the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund, Carol Bellamy.

The Council members were informed that there well over 2 million people in Angola living in precarious conditions and in need of aid. About 3 million people were in areas that were inaccessible. About 70 per cent of the country's population lived in besieged cities, which were overcrowded, resulting in the outbreak of diseases such as polio and meningitis. The members were informed that so far 113 people had died from polio. The members were also informed that, of the 2 million people known to be in need of assistance in Angola, only 600,000 were receiving humanitarian aid. However, humanitarian agencies were unable to do more because of insecurity, lack of access and the reluctance of donors to contribute financially or in kind to the United Nations inter-agency appeal for Angola. The appeal had been revised to $106 million but only 54 per cent thereof had been received. It was also reported that, despite all the difficulties faced by UNICEF, relating to insecurity, lack of access and funding, more than 634,000 children had been vaccinated against polio in April. However, 2.7 million children were still to be immunized.

Council members expressed their concern at the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Angola and underlined the urgent need for security of access and funding of the humanitarian agencies operating in Angola. They welcomed the readiness of the Government to cooperate with those agencies.

At the end of the informal consultations, the President read a statement to the press.

On 24 August the Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/26) in which it reiterated, *inter alia*, that the primary cause of the current crisis in Angola was the failure of the leadership of UNITA to comply with its obligations under the Lusaka Protocol.

Burundi

On 26 August, members of the Council were briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Ibrahima Fall, on the situation in Burundi. They were informed that substantial progress had been made in the peace process since the last briefing, of 17 February 1999, and that the Government of Burundi was determined to promote the national debate, ongoing at the grass-roots level (several debates were held in countries outside Burundi), which would lead to stability among internal parties.

There had been progress in the Arusha negotiations. Confidence between the mediator, President Julius Nyerere, and the protagonists had increased and there was improvement in the working climate of the negotiations. President Nyerere was scheduled to meet the President of Burundi, Major Pierre Buyoya, and the Speaker of the National Assembly, as well as the six leaders of the opposition groups on 28 and 30 August, respectively. Owing to his ill-health, however, those meetings had to be cancelled. His ill-health cast doubt over the future of the negotiations. There were reports of violent incidents in Bujumbura where civilians had lost their lives. The violence had affected regions which were usually more stable.

Central African Republic

On 31 August, members of the Council were briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the preparations for presidential elections in the Central African Republic. The elections had been postponed, because of defective electoral lists, from 29 August to 12 September and the second round to 12 October 1999. A decree confirming these dates was issued on 12 August, the electoral campaign began at midnight on 29 August and the 10 registered presidential candidates began their campaigning without incident.

Members were informed that there had not been much progress in the restructuring of the armed forces owing to the announcement by the constitutional court that the four laws passed by the National Assembly were not in conformity with the Constitution and needed to be redrafted.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

On 6 August, the Council adopted resolution 1258 (1999), by which it authorized the deployment of up to 90 military liaison personnel to the headquarters of the signatories of the Ceasefire Agreement on the Democratic Republic of the Congo and other places which the Secretary-General might deem appropriate.

On 16 August, the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo called on the President, in the light of the fighting between Ugandan and Rwandan troops in Kisangani, to express the indignation of his Government about the use of the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo as a fighting ground by two invading foreign armies at the expense of the Congolese people. The Permanent Representative requested the Council to convene an urgent meeting to condemn the outbreak in fighting and to impose sanctions against the two countries.

On 17 August, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Kieran Prendergast, briefed members of the Council on developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo with regard to the signing of the Ceasefire Agreement. The States involved had signed the Agreement on 10 July 1999. However, the rebel movements did not sign the Agreement until 1 August, when Jean Pierre Bemba, leader of MLC, signed the Agreement conditionally.

Council members were also informed that Zambia and the United Republic of Tanzania were involved in diplomatic efforts to convince the rebels to sign the Agreement and that South Africa later joined the diplomatic efforts of the President of Zambia, Frederich Chiluba.

The United Nations learned of disagreements that arose between Uganda and Rwanda, which resulted in fighting in Kisangani between the forces of the two countries. This was a violation of a truce declared for 8 to 20 April for the immunization of some 10 million children against polio. Women and children were trapped in centres where children were being immunized. About 300 people, including civilians, died in the fighting.

At the same meeting, the Under-Secretary-General proposed that the Council urge the parties to respect and honour their commitments and to settle their differences peacefully, and urge the rebel factions to sign the Ceasefire Agreement immediately.

Members of the Council expressed concern at the fighting in Kisangani and affirmed that the fighting had to stop. They stressed the importance of getting the Ceasefire Agreement signed by RCD and putting the Lusaka process on track as both were at risk. The Council issued a statement to the press.

On 17 August, the President met with the Permanent Representatives of Uganda and Rwanda, as mandated by the members of the Council, and conveyed the Council's concern about the fighting in Kisangani between Ugandan and Rwandan troops and its consequences for the civilian population.

On 20 August the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed the members of the Council on developments since the adoption of resolution 1258 (1999). The Department of Peacekeeping Operations had approached prospective troop contributors to provide officers for deployment as military liaison personnel. A number of countries, including members of the Council, had pledged to provide officers for the operation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The Council members were informed that the Joint Military Commission, under the OAU-designated chairmanship, was scheduled to meet shortly to decide, *inter alia*, on its headquarters. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations was preparing preliminary budget estimates to finance the military liaison mission, with a view to obtaining commitment authority from the General Assembly. Forty-one personnel would be deployed initially, and the deployment would commence progressively as soon as commitment authority had been granted. Up to 13 locations had been identified for future deployment. No military officers would be deployed to parts of the Democratic Republic of the Congo apart from Kinshasa initially, until RCD signed the Ceasefire Agreement.

The members of the Council expressed their appreciation to the Department of Peacekeeping Operations for the timely action undertaken in preparing for the deployment of military liaison officers as authorized by resolution 1258 (1999). They emphasized the importance of preserving and implementing the Ceasefire Agreement and called upon the leaders of RCD to sign the Agreement. Some members undertook to continue efforts to exert the necessary influence to get RCD to sign the Agreement.

Members also emphasized the need to have total commitment by all parties. They welcomed the prospect of resuming the vaccination campaign and stressed the importance of access by humanitarian agencies to the population in need and of ensuring the safety and security of United Nations personnel.

Eritrea and Ethiopia

The Council members were briefed by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General in Africa, Mohammed Sahnoun, on 11 August on progress towards a negotiated settlement of the conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea.

The Council was informed that the OAU summit held at Algiers in July 1999 had adopted modalities, which both Ethiopia and Eritrea had accepted, for the implementation of the OAU Framework Agreement. In this regard, the technical team composed of OAU, United Nations and United States officials drafted a peace package consisting of three elements, namely, the Framework Agreement, the modalities and the technical agreements. This text was presented to the Ethiopian and Eritrean authorities by the Personal Envoy of the President of Algeria and former Prime Minister, Ahmed Ouyahia. Eritrea accepted the OAU peace plan while Ethiopia requested clarification on the technical arrangements.

The Council members were also informed about the possible role of the United Nations in the implementation of the OAU peace plan. United Nations assistance would be required, *inter alia*, in the areas of demining; technical and logistical assistance; the establishment of a peacekeeping force; and assistance from the Cartographic Section for the delimitation and demarcation of the border. Council members commended the work of OAU, the United Nations, Algeria and other concerned Member States for their efforts to secure the agreement for the peaceful resolution of the conflict. The Council authorized its President to make a statement to the press covering these points.

The President of the Council reported on his meeting with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on the progress achieved by OAU, the United Nations and United States officials concerning the OAU peace plan for the settlement of the Ethiopia-Eritrea conflict.

Liberia

On 23 August, the President of the Council met the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Liberia, Monie R. Captan, who called on the Council to condemn the attack by dissidents of Lofa County. The President, in a press statement authorized by the Council members, expressed condemnation of the attack and called on the dissidents to relinquish territory they had seized and free their hostages, and further asked countries in the subregion not to support the dissidents.

Sierra Leone

On 5 August, members of the Council were briefed about an incident which occurred on 4 August, in which 16 UNOMSIL personnel were abducted by the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council rebels at Makeni, about 70 km from Freetown. UNOMSIL personnel were called to the village to participate in the release of about 150 women and children.

UNOMSIL undertook efforts to secure the release of the United Nations personnel by contacting Foday Sankoh, the Government of Sierra Leone and all other Governments in the region, and ECOWAS and ECOMOG.

On 5 August, the President of the Council chaired a meeting of UNOMSIL troop contributors after the Council members were briefed about the hostage-taking situation.

The Council adopted resolution 1260 (1999), calling on the Revolutionary United Front to disband, give up its arms in accordance with the Lomé Agreement of 7 July.

Somalia

On 16 August, members of the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia (S/1999/882). They decided to take formal action on the report at a later stage.

Western Sahara

The members of the Council discussed the second 45-day report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/875 of 12 August 1999) on the developments regarding the United Nations implementation of the settlement plan for Western Sahara. The Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who introduced the report, said that the resumption of the identification process and the publication of the first part of the provisional list of eligible persons had been achieved. However, the process was suspended for a week because of the death of King Hassan II on 23 July 1999.

The Council members expressed satisfaction at the resumption of the identification and appeals process and the publication of the first part of the list of persons eligible to vote. However, they expressed concern at the lack of adequate staff and financial resources available to MINURSO. Concern was also expressed about the lack of progress on the consultations between Morocco and the United Nations regarding the draft text on the implementation of paragraph 42 of the status-of-forces agreement relating to the carriage of weapons.

The members of the Council authorized the President to make a statement to the press in which members took note of the progress achieved in the implementation of the settlement plan for Western Sahara and further reaffirmed their support for the process.

The President of the Council reported on his meeting with the representative of the Frente POLISARIO at the United Nations, who expressed his organization's dismay at the Secretary-General's report, which it considered unbalanced, referring to the following three points: first, paragraph 3 on the statement of King Mohammed VI on Morocco's commitment to a "confirmative" referendum which according to them is interpreted as a commitment to a referendum which will only confirm Morocco's claim of Western Sahara; the representative said that the Secretary-General was not supposed to include such a statement in his report; secondly, that the Frente POLISARIO was concerned at the postponement of the identification process as indicated in paragraph 10 of the report and requested the Council to put pressure on Morocco to cooperate and submit the names of the required second pair of sheikhs and their advisers without conditions; and, thirdly, that the Secretary-General did not reflect in his report the decisions on Western Sahara of the OAU summit.

Haiti

On 31 August, the members of the Council met and discussed the report of the Secretary-General on Haiti and were informed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, *inter alia*, that the legislative and local elections would be held at the end of 1999, with a view to having a new legislature in office by 10 January 2000.

The Council members welcomed the resolution concerning Haiti adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 27 July 1999 in line with Security Council resolution 1212 (1998). The President of the Council responded favourably to the letter of 20 August 1999 from the President of the Economic and Social Council to the Council members concerning the adoption of the Economic and Social Council resolution.

Asia

Afghanistan

The Security Council devoted considerable attention to the situation in Afghanistan during the month of August 1999. On 5 August, the members of the Council were briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Alvaro de Soto, on the military and humanitarian situation in Afghanistan. He referred to the massive military offensive started by the Taliban against the opposition United Front on 28 July and the subsequent counter-offensives.

The members were informed that the military action had resulted in deterioration in the humanitarian situation of the Afghan population. The members on the same day reacted to the situation in an oral statement to the press in which, *inter alia*, the Council condemned the acts of violence against the civilian population and called for safe and unhindered access for humanitarian assistance.

On 27 August the Council was briefed in an open meeting by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the situation in Afghanistan. Apart from reporting about the continuing fighting and the deteriorating humanitarian situation, he informed the Council that Pakistan had offered to mediate between the warring parties in Afghanistan. He also stated that, despite the adoption of a declaration by the six-plus-two group in Tashkent, not much progress had been made towards peace.

The Council did not adopt any formal decision in response to the briefing and the discussion.

East Timor

The Security Council by resolution 1236 (1999) requested the Secretary-General to keep it closely informed on the situation in East Timor. In this regard, the Council members heard a briefing on 11 August by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Alvaro de Soto. The Council also had for its consideration a report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/862), which contained proposals for restructuring UNAMET to enable it to respond to the requirements of an increased United Nations presence in East Timor after the ballot on 30 August 1999, regardless of the outcome of the ballot. The Assistant Secretary-General informed the members of the Council about the closure of the voter registration process, which had been highly successful; and about the start of the campaigning process on 14 August, which was to be followed by a cooling-off period. He also noted that all parties concerned had signed a campaign code of conduct on 9 August.

Members of the Council praised UNAMET for its efficient organization of the voter registration. They also expressed support for the Secretary-General's proposals to restructure UNAMET.

On 24 August, the members of the Council had a further briefing on the latest developments by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, in which they were informed about some positive developments, such as meetings between pro-independence and pro-integration leaders. However, this was overshadowed by the news that the security situation in East Timor had deteriorated drastically. It was reported that violence and intimidation by pro-integration militias against pro-independence groups had increased dramatically. There had also been an increase in threats against United Nations personnel. Despite this situation, the Council members were assured that the United Nations remained fully prepared to continue with the ballot on 30 August 1999.

After the consultations, the President made an oral statement to the press in which he, *inter alia*, expressed strong concern about the continuing campaign of intimidation and violence in East Timor and recalled Indonesia's responsibility for security under the agreements of 5 May.

On 26 August, the members of the Council were briefed by the Secretariat on the upsurge in violence in East Timor, which had resulted in a number of deaths. They resolved to follow the situation closely in view of the imminent date of the consultation. They also issued an oral statement to the press in which they, *inter alia*, called upon the local authorities to take concrete steps to prevent further violence.

On 27 August, the Council, after informal consultations, convened its 4038th meeting to adopt a resolution mandating an increase in and the extension of the United Nations presence in East Timor after the ballot on 30 August. A number of non-members also used the opportunity to state their positions vis-à-vis the progress of the peace process. The Council unanimously adopted resolution 1262 (1999). The President of the Council read a statement on behalf of all Council members, stating, *inter alia*, that the popular consultation of the East Timorese people on 30 August represented a historic opportunity to resolve the question of East Timor peacefully.

The Council members had their last briefing on East Timor for the month on 30 August. The Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs informed them that the popular consultation had been held without too many incidents. Sadly, however, a local UNAMET staff member had been stabbed to death on his way home. It was reported that a high number of voters, more than 98 per cent, had cast their votes and that the results were expected within a week. The Council members welcomed the successful completion of the ballot. The good work by UNAMET and cooperation by the Indonesian authorities were also praised.

India and Pakistan

The members of the Council met on 11 August and discussed in informal consultations the shooting down of a Pakistani naval aircraft by India, under other matters. At the request of the members, the President of the Council met the Ambassadors of Pakistan and India on 12 and 13 August, respectively, and appealed to both countries to exercise maximum restraint and settle the Kashmir issue peacefully.

Tajikistan

On 19 August, the members of the Council considered an interim report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/872), and had a briefing by the Secretariat on the situation in Tajikistan.

In his report, the Secretary-General highlighted the significant progress being made in the implementation of the peace agreement, including the unbanning of political parties belonging to the opposition and agreement on the dates for the constitutional referendum and the presidential and parliamentary elections. The Secretary-General also thanked his Special Representative, Jan Kubiš, for his hard work and dedication, following his appointment as Secretary-General of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/25) in response to the Secretary-General's report.

Europe

Bosnia and Herzegovina

On 3 August, the members of the Council considered the Secretary-General's report concerning the duties and functions of the International Police Task Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the overall responsibility of UNMIBH. The Task Force continued to train and restructure the police forces in both entities in an exemplary fashion. The members of the Council were also informed that the tense security situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina as a result of the war against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was slowly returning to normal. The Council also adopted resolution 1256 (1999), reaffirming the role of the High Representative and thereby welcomed and agreed to the designation of Wolfgang Petritsch (Austria) as High Representative in succession to Carlos Westendorp.

Elizabeth Rehn (Finland) had completed her tenure as the Special Representative of the Secretary-

General and was to be succeeded by Jacques Paul Klein (United States of America). Louise Arbour (Canada) was to be succeeded by Carla Del Ponte (Switzerland) as the Prosecutor of the International Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda as from 15 September 1999. At a formal meeting, the Council adopted resolution 1259 (1999), authorizing Ms. Del Ponte's appointment.

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

The Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed the members of the Council on 12 August on the victimization of Serbs and other minorities by ethnic Albanians, and the demilitarization of the KLA. Over 800,000 refugees who had fled to neighbouring countries had returned and life was coming back to normal. KFOR and UNMIK were busy implementing resolution 1244 (1999).

The Kosovo-based roving Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia met the President of the Council on 12 August and expressed his country's observation that KFOR and UNMIK were implementing resolution 1244 (1999) selectively.

On 17 August, the Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia met the President of the Council and expressed his country's dismay at the suspension of the sovereignty of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Kosovo as well as the introduction of a new Kosovo currency. The Assistant Secretary-General informed the Council members on 18 August that the Kovoso Transitional Council had been established and was to meet on 25 August with representatives of all the ethnic groups.

The President convened informal consultations on 30 August and the Assistant Secretary-General briefed members of the Council on the first successful meeting of the Kosovo Transitional Council and informed them that civilian police had taken over policing responsibilities from KFOR. Council members condemned violence perpetrated against the civilian population. The President of the Council spoke to the press, stressing the members' full support for UNMIK and KFOR and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Bernard Kouchner, in the implementation of resolution 1244 (1999).

Middle East

Iraq

The members of the Council, on 26 August, reviewed the Iraq oil-for-food programme on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/896 and Corr.1) pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1242 (1999). They also had for consideration a report, pursuant to paragraph 10 of resolution 1242 (1999), by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) (S/1999/907).

The report of the Secretary-General was introduced by the Executive Director of the Office of the Iraq Programme, Benon Sevan. Council members commented on the positive aspects as well as the shortcomings of the programme. They also exchanged views on how the programme could be made more effective.

In connection with the Baghdad Monitoring and Verification Centre, the President of the Council, with the authorization of the Council, on 16 August forwarded a letter to the Secretary-General, to which a request for additional information from the United Nations Special Commission was attached.

Question of Palestine

Following a query from the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the United Nations regarding its participation in meetings of the Council, the President, on behalf of the Council members, forwarded a letter to the Permanent Observer Mission on 5 August, conveying their views on the matter.

Other matters

On 30 August, the President convened the informal working group of the Security Council concerning the Council's documentation and other procedural questions. At that meeting, the working group considered the draft note by the President of the Council submitted by the delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The working group submitted a report on this matter to the Council for consideration.

During its presidency, the Namibian delegation continued efforts to make the work of the Security Council more transparent to States Members of the

United Nations not members of the Council. In this regard, regular briefings were provided to interested States and regional groups. In addition, copies of press statements and other relevant documents were made available.

Statements to the press by the President of the Security Council

Sierra Leone (4 August 1999)

Members of the Security Council welcomed the Secretary-General's seventh report on UNOMSIL (S/1999/836) and the useful briefing by Ambassador Okelo.

Members of the Council expressed their determination to provide active support to the Lomé Peace Agreement. They underlined the need to get the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme under way as quickly as possible.

Members of the Council emphasized the desperate humanitarian situation in Sierra Leone and stressed the need for assistance to those in need.

Members of the Council will be working urgently on a positive response to the Secretary-General's proposals on immediate steps to strengthen UNOMSIL following the conclusion of the Peace Agreement.

Afghanistan (5 August 1999)

Members of the Security Council heard a briefing by the Secretariat on the situation in Afghanistan.

Members of the Council condemned the Taliban for the launching of the large-scale military offensive in recent days. They demanded that the Taliban stop the offensive immediately and resume political negotiations under the auspices of the United Nations, in line with the commitments made at the meeting of the six-plus-two group in Tashkent in July.

Members of the Council also condemned acts of violence perpetrated against the civilian population and demanded that the Taliban respect human rights and international humanitarian law.

Members of the Council expressed their concern at reports of massive foreign military assistance in support of the above-mentioned offensive. They called for the immediate end of all external interference and, in particular, called upon those States whose territories are reportedly being used by Afghan parties to take measures to prevent such acts.

Members of the Council expressed concern at the forced displacement of civilians and the separation of women and children from their menfolk. Members also called for respect of the rights of women and girls.

Members of the Council urged the concerned authorities to recognize their responsibilities for the humanitarian needs resulting from forced and involuntary displacement.

Members of the Council requested neighbouring countries to cooperate with, and facilitate, the work of humanitarian agencies in addressing the needs of the internally displaced persons.

Members of the Council called for safe and unhindered access for humanitarian assistance. They encouraged all States to respond positively to the appeal for Afghanistan of the humanitarian agencies of the United Nations.

Members of the Council intend to consider possible additional steps to influence the situation in Afghanistan, including the imposition of measures with the aim of achieving the full implementation of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

Eritrea and Ethiopia (12 August 1999)

Members of the Security Council heard a briefing by Mohammed Sahnoun, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General in Africa, on progress towards a negotiated settlement of the conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea. They expressed their full satisfaction and support for the continuing efforts of OAU.

Members of the Council commended OAU, including the OAU Chairman and President of Algeria, Abdelaziz Bouteflika, and the Secretary-General, Salim Ahmed Salim; the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his Special Envoy; and concerned Member States, for their efforts to secure an agreement.

Members of the Council reaffirmed their willingness to consider appropriate support to implement a peace agreement between the two parties.

Western Sahara (17 August 1999)

Members of the Security Council heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping

Operations and considered a report by the Secretary-General on the latest developments in Western Sahara.

Members of the Council took note of the progress achieved in the implementation of the settlement plan for Western Sahara, and reaffirmed their support for the process.

Democratic Republic of the Congo
(17 August 1999)

Members of the Security Council were briefed by the Secretariat on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Members of the Council expressed serious concern at the eruption of fighting in Kisangani, Democratic Republic of the Congo, reportedly between troops from Rwanda and Uganda and the Congolese rebel factions. They were particularly concerned that the fighting, in violation of international humanitarian law, had disrupted the national immunization days following a request by the Secretary-General, which were supposed to provide the opportunity for some 10 million children to be immunized against polio.

Members of the Council regretted the loss of life of innocent civilians. They called upon all parties to ensure that humanitarian agencies would have access to the wounded and to those trapped by the recent outbreak.

Members of the Council demanded an immediate halt to the fighting and called upon all parties to abide by the provisions of the Ceasefire Agreement which they signed in Lusaka on 10 July 1999. They urged the parties to implement the reported ceasefire announced today.

Members of the Council called upon the leaders of the Congolese Rally for Democracy to resolve their differences and to sign the Ceasefire Agreement without further delay and abide by its provisions. They called upon all concerned to ensure respect for human rights and international humanitarian law.

Angola (19 August 1999)

The members of the Security Council took note of the Secretary-General's letter of 11 August 1999 to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/871).

Members of the Council welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to initiate practical arrangements for the earliest establishment of the new United Nations office in Angola and the conclusion with the Government of Angola of a status-of-mission agreement.

Members of the Council also took note of the letter of 26 July 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Angola to the Secretary-General and the letter of 2 August 1999 from the Secretary-General to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Angola regarding the establishment of the new office.

Members of the Council are working on a draft resolution on this matter.

Angola (23 August 1999)

The Security Council was briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, the Executive Director, of the World Food Programme and the Executive Director of UNICEF.

Members of the Council remained extremely concerned about the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Angola, and expressed concern at the low level of response by donors to the humanitarian appeal for Angola. They commended the efforts of the humanitarian agencies operating in Angola in assisting the Government of Angola to meet the needs of internally displaced persons.

Members of the Council welcomed the announcement by the Government of Angola of an emergency plan for humanitarian assistance. They called on the Government of Angola and in particular UNITA to provide access to the internally displaced persons.

Members of the Council are working on a presidential statement on the humanitarian situation in Angola.

East Timor (24 August 1999)

Members of the Security Council were briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the situation in East Timor on 24 August.

They decided that they would return to the issue on 27 August to adopt the draft resolution.

They welcomed the successful completion of the registration process and stressed that the remainder of the process should take place in a secure environment. They also deplored recent acts of violence and intimidation against United Nations staff; and reiterated their support for the work of UNAMET in East Timor.

They recalled Indonesia's responsibility under the agreements of 5 May for ensuring a secure environment devoid of violence throughout the ballot period. In this regard, they welcomed the undertakings by the Government of Indonesia to address the situation.

They called upon the parties to fulfil their commitments in respect of disarmament and cantonment.

They highlighted the importance of the ballot going ahead as planned on 30 August in a secure environment and supported the Secretary-General's intention to proceed on this basis.

Somalia (24 August 1999)

Members of the Security Council welcomed the report of the Secretary-General; and expressed concern about the security situation in Somalia.

They also expressed concern about the humanitarian situation and appealed for international support; they are also concerned about the violation of the arms embargo.

The Security Council will respond formally to the report of the Secretary-General.

East Timor (26 August 1999)

Members of the Security Council heard a briefing from the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on recent events in East Timor.

They condemned strongly the acts of violence in Dili on 26 August, and called on all parties to stop the violence and to cooperate in measures designed to ensure that the ballot will go ahead in conditions of peace and security on 30 August; they strongly support the Secretary-General's intention to proceed on that basis.

They called on the local authorities to take concrete steps to prevent further violence, to investigate the events of 26 August and to bring those responsible to justice; and called on all parties, particularly the Government of Indonesia, to cooperate with UNAMET and to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its staff.

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (30 August 1999)

Members of the Security Council exchanged views on the situation in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and the implementation of the resolution 1244 (1999).

Members of the Council reaffirmed the principle of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Members of the Council reaffirmed their full support for UNMIK and KFOR and for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Bernard Kouchner, in the implementation of resolution 1244 (1999), welcomed the steps already taken by UNMIK and KFOR to this end, and urged them to continue their efforts resolutely to ensure full implementation. They called on Member States to provide UNMIK with the resources necessary to carry out its functions under resolution 1244 (1999).

Members of the Council, while taking note of the recent improvements, condemned violence against the civilian population, in particular against ethnic minorities, as well as against KFOR personnel; and demanded that such acts cease immediately.

Members of the Council reaffirmed the utmost importance of full implementation of resolution 1244 (1999) and reiterated the need to comply fully with the demands of the resolution and to cooperate fully with UNMIK and KFOR to this end.

Members of the Council reaffirmed their support for the activities of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, in accordance with its mandate.

Central African Republic (31 August 1999)

Members of the Security Council were briefed by the Secretariat on the latest developments in the Central African Republic.

They stressed that the full implementation of the Bangui Agreements was the only viable option for attaining peace and security in the Central African Republic.

They noted the progress made in the preparations for the elections and encouraged the Central African

Republic authorities and the opposition leaders to ensure that the elections are held as scheduled.

They commended MINURCA for its continuous efforts in the Central African Republic.

Netherlands (September 1999)

Introduction

Under the presidency of Ambassador Peter van Walsum, Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Security Council in September was particularly involved with the developments in East Timor and Africa. The Prime Minister of the Netherlands presided over the open debate on Africa. The President of Zambia, Frederoch Chiluba, briefed the Council on the Democratic Republic of the Congo. A ministerial meeting, chaired by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, was devoted to the question of small arms. As a follow-up to the open briefing on the protection of civilians in armed conflict under the presidency of Canada, in February, the Council discussed this issue further during an open debate on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General.

The President chaired one meeting of troop contributors. One peacekeeping mandate (MINURSO) was extended. The Council adopted three resolutions and issued two presidential statements. It held 12 formal meetings and the members met in informal consultations on 18 occasions. The President addressed the news media after each session of informal consultations. On 11 occasions he was authorized to make statements to the press on specific issues on behalf of the Council members. After informal consultations, the Presidency extensively briefed non-members of the Council. Through its web site the Presidency published on a daily basis the Council's programme of work and the President's statements to the press.

East Timor

The outbreak of massive violence after the popular consultation on 30 August on a proposed constitutional framework providing for a special autonomy for East Timor was the most acute crisis situation before the Council in September. The Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Kieran Prendergast, briefed Council members on 1 September about increased militia activity after the polling. The President informed the members of his meeting with the Permanent Representative of Portugal, who had suggested that the Council send a mission to Jakarta. Members felt that sending such a mission, if timed properly, could be a useful step but would require the preliminary consent of the Government of Indonesia. Consequently, further consultations would be inevitable. Through a statement of the President to the press the members of the Council condemned the violence that was taking place in Dili and demanded immediate preventive steps by the Government of Indonesia.

On 3 September, at a meeting of the Security Council the Secretary-General announced the result of the popular consultation, namely, the rejection of the proposal for a special autonomy. At a separate meeting the same day the Council adopted a presidential statement, in which it welcomed the successful popular consultation and, while condemning the violence that preceded and followed the ballot, urged all parties to respect the result.

On 5 September the Under-Secretary-General reported to Council members on the rapidly deteriorating security situation in East Timor leading to the suspension of operations of most of the regional UNAMET offices and the concentration of staff and East Timorese refugees in the main headquarters compound in Dili. Non-essential staff would be temporarily relocated to Darwin, Australia. The Under-Secretary-General also reported about démarches of the Secretary-General with the President of Indonesia in view of the apparent involvement of Indonesian police and military in militia activities and the inability of the Government to rein in the militias. Council members felt that these alarming developments warranted the urgent dispatch of a mission of the Security Council to convey to the Government of Indonesia the concerns of the Council. After a brief suspension of the consultations enabling the President to consult with the Permanent Representative of Indonesia, the President reported to the Council that the Government of Indonesia could accept the proposed mission. Following consultations, the President made a statement to the press (see below).

On 6 September the Secretary-General met with the mission prior to its departure. At the request of the

President of the Council, the Permanent Representative of Namibia acted as head of the mission. The other members were the Permanent Representatives of Malaysia, Slovenia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Deputy Permanent Representative of the Netherlands. The Secretary-General informed the members of the mission of his telephone conversation with the President of Indonesia, who had declared martial law in East Timor.

During informal consultations on 7 September one member raised the possibility of sending foreign troops to East Timor. The President explained to the members his understanding that the implicit objective of the Security Council mission was to seek Indonesian concurrence with the sending of a multinational force to East Timor.

On 8 September the Under-Secretary-General reported to Council members a serious escalation of violence in East Timor, compelling the United Nations to begin the evacuation of UNAMET staff to Darwin, Australia. At a later stage in the consultations news came that at the request of the Indonesian military authorities the evacuation had been temporarily suspended to allow the army more time to prepare the evacuation and await the results of martial law. At the same meeting the Secretary-General informed the Council members of his telephone conversation the previous night with the President of Indonesia. The Secretary-General said he had proposed a deadline of 48 hours for the restoration of law and order before possible further steps by the United Nations would be contemplated, including the possibility of sending an international force. The Secretary-General reported further that a lead nation had already presented itself and that other Governments had indicated their willingness to participate. However, it was clear that the concerned Governments were not prepared to proceed without the agreement of the Government of Indonesia. Members considered that Indonesia had failed in its responsibility to ensure security. If UNAMET were not allowed to fulfil its mandate, the international community should indeed send a force to assist in ensuring peace and security in East Timor. Several members insisted, however, that such a force should be authorized by the Council and agreed upon by the Government of Indonesia.

During the consultations the Council members received a formal request from Portugal for an open meeting of the Council on East Timor. Several delegations questioned the need for an immediate meeting. They pointed out that it was inappropriate for the Council to dispatch a mission to deal with a certain question and then call an open meeting on the same question before the mission had had a chance to report. It was therefore agreed that the President would conduct further consultations on the timing of such a meeting. The President informed the Council members also of his telephone conversation with the head of the Security Council mission in Jakarta, who had reported that the Indonesian authorities were opposed to both the Secretary-General's deadline of 48 hours and the dispatch of an international force during the current stage of full Indonesian responsibility for peace and security in East Timor. In a statement to the press the President stressed that Council members shared the view of the Secretary-General that if the security situation did not improve within a very short period of time, the Council would consider further action to help the Government of Indonesia to ensure full implementation of the agreements of 5 May and to end the violence.

On 9 September the Under-Secretary-General briefed Council members on further contacts between the Secretary-General and the President of Indonesia. The President informed the members of his contacts with the mission in Jakarta. From those reports it became clear that the Government of Indonesia was not yet prepared to accept the presence of an international force and was only willing to consider such a force if the situation should deteriorate to a degree beyond the control of the Government. Following a formal request by Brazil for an open meeting of the Council on the issue, the members again debated inconclusively on the timing of such a meeting. The President announced that he would consult members bilaterally on the matter. After consultations the President spoke to the press, expressing grave concern at the deteriorating security situation and referring to the need for possible further action by the Council.

During informal consultations on 10 September the Under-Secretary-General confirmed the evacuation from Dili of all local UNAMET staff. Given also the following forced entry of militia members into the UNAMET compound, he concluded that the imposition of martial law during the previous 72 hours had not produced the desired effect. The President reported on his bilateral consultations with members on the timing of an open meeting. One group of members favoured an early open meeting. Other members continued to feel that such a meeting should be held only after completion of the mission's task. Given these divergent views and in particular in the light of a press statement made that same day by the Secretary-General in which he urgently called on the Government of Indonesia to seek the help of the international community, the President informed the Council members that in his view political necessity should override procedural correctness. Accordingly, he would call a meeting of the Security Council in two stages. The Council would meet on Saturday, 11 September, for an open debate and resume consultations at a later stage, after the return of the mission, with a view to taking a decision on further action.

During that meeting, a large number of delegations expressed their concern about the situation in East Timor; they underlined the need for international assistance, following the Secretary-General's call at the same meeting for Indonesia to accept an international force (see S/PV.4043 and Resumption).

Following the President of Indonesia's public acceptance on 12 September of such a force Council members met on 13 September for a briefing by the Secretary-General and the presentation of the report of the Security Council mission by the Permanent Representative of Namibia. The Secretary-General informed the Council about his understanding with the Indonesian authorities on the modalities for the international force, which would be of a multinational character and be authorized under Chapter VII of the Charter. After a meeting with the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, the President of the Council confirmed the flexible position of the Government of Indonesia as to the modalities of the international force, although the Government did have a preference for a force drawn largely from Asian countries. The Permanent Representative of Namibia explained that, acting upon its mandate, the mission had conveyed in very strong terms the concerns of the Council and had also insisted on the acceptance of international assistance in establishing peace and security in East Timor (see also the mission's report (S/1999/976)).

On 14 September Council members considered a draft resolution, introduced by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, concerning the establishment of a multinational force. Some members disputed the enforcement nature of the operation and preferred Chapter VI as the legal basis for the Force. Others considered that, if a United Nations peacekeeping operation was not feasible at this stage, the force should be transformed as soon as possible into a United Nations operation. Several delegations insisted that the resolution should be adopted by consensus. In the early morning of 15 September the Security Council adopted, in fact by consensus, resolution 1264 (1999) by which it established a multinational force with a mandate on the basis of Chapter VII to restore peace and security in East Timor.

Africa

Democratic Republic of the Congo

The Council dealt twice with the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the obstacles in the Lusaka peace process. The Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs informed the Council members on 2 September that on 31 August the founding members of the Congolese Rally for Democracy (RCD) had finally signed the Ceasefire Agreement in Lusaka which had already been signed by the other parties to the conflict. However, the first meetings of the Political Committee and the Joint Military Commission had been postponed as a result of disagreement within the RCD leadership on the representation of that rebel group. The Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hédi Annabi, provided details of the deployment of the first group of 27 military liaison officers, which would be carried out shortly. The remaining liaison officers would be deployed later. A technical survey team for the assessment of security conditions and preparation of logistical support arrangements would be dispatched once assurances of cooperation and security guarantees were received from the Government. Members of the Council expressed their concern about the postponement of meetings of the Political Committee and the Joint Military Commission. In a statement to the press, the Council President commended the President of Zambia for his mediation efforts.

On 7 September the President informed Council members of his meeting on 3 September with the Minister of Justice of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Minister had reaffirmed his Government's determination to implement the Lusaka Agreement and its commitment to internal dialogue now that all the rebels had signed the Agreement.

At the initiative of Gabon, the President of Zambia was invited to brief the Council at an open meeting, on 21 September, on his activities as chairman of the regional mediation effort in the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to respond to questions of Council members. At that meeting, President Chiluba acknowledged the need for Africa to take responsibility for its own problems while recognizing the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security. The conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo was first of all an African problem and for that reason it was up to Africans to find a solution. For the implementation of such a solution, however, the international community should provide assistance, as it did for peace efforts in other regions.

President Chiluba called on the Council to take action and send a peacekeeping force that, given the need to disarm non-statutory forces and relocate foreign militias, would act on a mandate beyond Chapter VI of the Charter. He also noted that cost should not be placed above anything else when determining the mandate and size of the peacekeeping force. In this context he referred to an existing perception that the Security Council is usually slow and reluctant to support peace efforts in Africa. In response to questions President Chiluba expressed his full confidence in the commitment to the Lusaka Agreement of the parties to the conflict. He was convinced that the safety of those involved in peacekeeping in the Democratic Republic of the Congo would be assured. He appealed to the United Nations to play a role in ensuring that the national dialogue would be successful. On a more general note he recognized that the best way to end some of Africa's problems was by broadening the political space and trying to democratize Africa's systems of government as much as possible.

On 28 September the President of the Council informed the members of his meetings with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and a SADC delegation respectively. Both sides had complained about the slow pace of United Nations involvement in the implementation of the Lusaka Agreement.

Eritrea and Ethiopia

On 23 September the President briefed Council members on his separate meetings with the Permanent Representatives of Eritrea and Ethiopia. The Permanent Representative of Eritrea had confirmed that his Government had accepted the complete package of the OAU Framework Agreement, including the modalities for implementation and the technical arrangements. He had asked the Security Council to exert pressure on Ethiopia to accept the package.

The Permanent Representative of Ethiopia had informed the President that Ethiopia, while remaining fully committed to the OAU Framework Agreement and the modalities, had requested clarifications on the technical agreements.

Sierra Leone

Briefing Council members on 28 September, the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations elaborated on the Secretary-General's proposals for the deployment of a peacekeeping force. The force would be robust, consisting of 6,000 troops to assist in the implementation of the Lomé Peace Agreement. In response to questions, the Assistant Secretary-General referred to an understanding between the Secretary-General and the President of Nigeria that ECOMOG would withdraw progressively from most of the country but remain responsible for security around Lungi airport and Freetown. Some delegations said that a quick launch of the UNAMSIL operation would be an indication of the resolve of the Council to deal with African conflicts as effectively as with conflicts elsewhere. Some delegations enquired about the status of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, as foreseen in the Peace Agreement.

Central African Republic

Members of the Council discussed the situation in the Central African Republic on two occasions. On 14 September the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations informed the Council members that the first round of the presidential elections, scheduled for 12 September, had been postponed to 19 September owing to a press campaign by some presidential candidates against the elections accusing MINURCA of supporting the President, Ange-Félix Patassé. Several members expressed disappointment about this development. Some also insisted that the time had come for a transition from peacekeeping to a peace-building and institution-building mandate. Following consultations, the President made a statement to the press deploring the deliberate press campaign against MINURCA and pointing out to the Government and opposition leaders that the conduct of the elections was their national responsibility.

Briefing Council members again on 28 September, the Assistant Secretary-General referred to the successful conduct of the first round of elections in the Central African Republic on 19 September. Voter turnout had been estimated at around 60 per cent. He cautioned, however, that some presidential candidates had made it clear that they would not accept a victory of President Patassé. In a statement to the press, the President of the Council expressed appreciation for the smooth conduct of the elections and reminded the Government and all parties of their commitment to national reconciliation in the framework of the Bangui Agreements.

Western Sahara

On 9 September the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, William Eagleton, briefed Council members on developments with regard to Western Sahara. On the identification operation he noted that the number of appeals filed so far was considerable and very likely to delay the completion of the processing of appeals and the holding of hearings. An additional problem was the hiring of extra staff especially in view of very specific job requirements. Given the delay he was not in a position to provide a revised timetable and its financial implications. He also referred to ongoing discussions with the Moroccan authorities on the implementation of paragraph 42 of the status-of-forces agreement, concerning the carrying of weapons. He referred to the Secretary-General's recommendation in his report (S/1999/954) that the Security Council consider extending the mandate of MINURSO for a period of three months.

Council members expressed concern at the slow pace of the preparations for the referendum. In response to questions the Special Representative confirmed that the return of refugees was at the core of the entire process. He reported some progress in the talks with the Moroccan authorities on the draft repatriation protocol and the UNHCR plan of action for cross-border confidence-building measures.

In a statement to the press, the President expressed the hope that the parties would continue to cooperate with MINURSO and the Identification Commission.

By unanimously adopting resolution 1263 (1999) on 13 September, the Security Council authorized the extension of the mandate of MINURSO until 14 December 1999.

International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

On 14 September Justice Louise Arbour, the outgoing Prosecutor of the International Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, briefed members of the Council about the functioning of the two tribunals. She stated that both tribunals had developed into fully fledged judicial institutions. She considered the Tribunal for Rwanda a success story, which to a large degree could be ascribed to the support of African States in investigations, including the arrest of suspects. As an example she cited the arrest of former Rwandan leader Jean Kambanda on charges of genocide. Members praised the Prosecutor for her work in helping to consolidate the rule of international law and in structuring the tribunals.

Europe and the Middle East

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

On 7 September the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Bernard Miyet, reported to Council members on the investigation by the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia of mass graves with allegedly Serbian victims in Ugljare and Metohija. Although details about matters under investigation were usually not released, the Tribunal had indicated that the victims seemed indeed to have been Serbs.

With regard to the fact that Kosovo Albanians were pressing for the issuance of identification papers, the Under-Secretary-General noted that UNMIK had not issued any. However, the question was under discussion also in view of concerns that identification papers would become available through other, less desirable, channels. He also emphasized that the customs regime had been working effectively. It provided revenues and a mechanism to prevent others from introducing their own revenue systems. Members of the Council were satisfied by the Under-Secretary-General's briefing on the mass graves.

On 10 September the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Bernard Kouchner, reported to Council members on the progress that UNMIK had so far achieved in the areas of law and order, public services, return of refugees and the economy. An important step forward was the establishment of a consultative political body, namely, the Kosovo Transitional Council, in which all parties were represented. The Special Representative dwelled on the problems UNMIK encountered in what he perceived as a culture of violence and revenge. Delegations expressed their appreciation for the work of the Special Representative and his staff. A few delegations noted their concern at both the effects of the UNMIK civil administration on the sovereignty of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the apparent slow pace of the demilitarization of the KLA.

In a statement to the press, the President expressed support for the work of the Special Representative and his team in implementing resolution 1244 (1999). On 28 September the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations informed members of the Council of the establishment of the Kosovo Protection Corps. Its mandate was to provide humanitarian assistance and did not include the maintenance of law and order, and it would be armed with a limited number of sidearms. A few members expressed reservations about the Corps, which they more or less saw as a continuation of the KLA, which in their view was still far from disarmed. Adding to their concern was the impression that steps like these might be conceived as steps towards independence for Kosovo. In this connection, the privatization of enterprises belonging to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was mentioned. Other members believed the establishment of the Kosovo Protection Corps to be a positive development and a good compromise under the circumstances. They also stressed the desirability of a multi-ethnic composition of the Corps.

International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

In her briefing for Council members on 14 September Justice Louise Arbour, the outgoing Prosecutor, stated that with regard to the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia the number of persons indicted had progressively increased to 28, 31 of whom had been detained. Lack of compliance had compelled the Prosecutor to use the instrument of sealed indictments, and in this connection she named two countries in particular. She described the task for the Tribunal in Kosovo as overwhelming. She stressed that the investigation was of a strict non-discriminatory nature in terms of the ethnic background of the victims. She also stressed that the Tribunal had competence only over crimes committed in the course of armed conflict.

Cyprus

On 15 September Dame Ann Hercus, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Chief of Mission in Cyprus, briefed Council members before relinquishing her post. Her impression was that the leaders of the island were not able to narrow the divide between the two communities as feelings of bitterness and mistrust continued to prevail. Although the two sides were not interested in a further escalation of the conflict, they would not accept an imposed solution. She identified the following key areas for negotiations: security, distribution of power, property and territory. She also stressed that talks should be held only if prospects for success were favourable. Some members insisted that the international community should continue efforts to find a solution to the Cyprus problem, including pressure on the leaders to come to an arrangement.

In a statement to the press, the President thanked Dame Ann for her work and confirmed the importance of the role of the Special Representative. He also underlined the need for full implementation of resolution 1250 (1999).

Iraq

On 3 September Council members discussed the written clarifications provided by the Special Commission on the operation of its chemical laboratory in Baghdad, including the presence of samples of the chemical warfare agent VX. Those clarifications had been requested by some members following discussions in July and August about the laboratory in the Baghdad Monitoring and Verification Centre. The Deputy Executive Chairman and Officer-in-Charge of the Special Commission, Charles Duelfer, orally provided additional information during the meeting. Some delegations declared themselves fully satisfied with the information provided by the Commission, while others expressed doubts about the way it had fulfilled its mandate and requested that the information be provided in writing.

Protection of civilians in armed conflict

On 16 September the Security Council met in a formal meeting to consider the report of the Secretary-General on the protection of civilians in armed conflict (S/1999/957), which contained 40 recommendations. At the end of the debate the Council adopted resolution 1265 (1999).

In his presentation of the report the Secretary-General stressed that civilians were no longer just random victims of conflict but had become targets, as was clearly seen in the conflicts in Angola, Colombia, East Timor, Kosovo and Sierra Leone. He said that the United Nations must act in this regard in the name of the principles of the Charter and the values of humanity and should establish human security.

In her statement the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mary Robinson, stressed that human rights violations were both a consequence of and a contributing factor to instability and further conflict. The link between systematic and widespread violations of the rights of civilians and the erosion of international peace and security was intrinsic: human security was synonymous with international security. She also raised the issue of accountability. Granting amnesty to the perpetrators of the most atrocious crimes for the sake of peace and reconciliation might be tempting, but it would contradict the purposes and standards of the Charter. The High Commissioner also considered that the Security Council had a vital role to play in preventing conflicts and minimizing the impact of conflict on civilians.

In the debate many Member States expressed the view that the Security Council had a responsibility with regard to the protection of civilians in armed conflict, although some could not agree to a specific role of the Council in this regard and referred to the responsibilities of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. The importance of accountability was widely acknowledged, and many delegations welcomed the establishment of the International Criminal Court. Many delegations also spoke in favour of targeted sanctions aimed at those who commit the crimes rather than innocent civilians. To better protect civilians in the different stages of conflict it was generally felt that United Nations peacekeeping mandates should be broad and integrated. Some delegations expressed the view that in this context more robust enforcement mandates would be desirable.

The Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Sergio Vieira de Mello, commented on views expressed during the debate. He emphasized that the best way to protect civilians was to prevent conflict, and stressed that development and combating poverty were indispensable tools for achieving sustainable peace and stability in conflict and post-conflict areas. Referring to the view of two delegations that some of the Secretary-General's proposals actually invited the Council to go beyond its mandate as contained in the Charter, he expressed the view that the Charter was not meant to be a static document. (For the record of the meeting, see S/PV.4046 and Resumption 1 and 2.)

Small arms

On 24 September the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, Jozias van Aartsen, chaired a meeting of the Security Council, at the ministerial level, on the question of small arms. The meeting was attended by 11 Ministers for Foreign Affairs, a Minister of State and an Assistant Foreign Minister. In his introductory statement the Secretary-General stressed that the United Nations is dedicated to addressing both the supply and the demand aspects of the trade in small arms, which were not only primary tools of violence in many conflicts but also fuelled the violence associated with terrorism and organized crime. The Secretary-General spoke of the important role civil society should play in combating small arms, referring in particular to the activities of the International Action Network on Small Arms. He called upon the Security Council to provide effective leadership in this area.

Council members recognized the need for the Council to involve itself with the issue of small arms and adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/28). (For the record of the meeting, see S/PV.4048.)

The situation in Africa

The Prime Minister of the Netherlands, Wim Kok, presided over the first day of an open meeting of the Security Council on Africa, held on 29 and 30 September. The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of OAU, Salim Ahmed Salim, addressed the meeting, in which 32 non-members of the Council also participated. Introducing his report (S/1999/1008), the Secretary-General of the United Nations described Africa as a combination of accomplishments and unresolved problems. He signalled positive trends like democratic elections gradually becoming the norm and good governance, accountability and the rule of law gaining ground, and noted in particular the agreement among Africa's leaders, at the OAU summit in Algiers, that Governments that came to power through unconstitutional means could no longer expect to be received as equals in an assembly of elected heads of State. He expressed the hope that the General Assembly would follow Africa's lead in this regard. However, without a solution to the current armed conflicts, in particular those in Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sierra Leone, Somalia and the Sudan, progress would remain tenuous. In this connection the Secretary-General recalled the operations in East Timor and Kosovo that reflected an evolving understanding of sovereignty. Addressing concerns about the perceived indifference of the Security Council to Africa's plight, he expressed the view that the Council should apply its commitment to peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance consistently, irrespective of region or nation. Combining African efforts with those of the international community could give decisive impetus to the efforts to establish peace in Africa.

The Secretary-General of OAU reminded the Council of past experiences when critical time and opportunities for peace were lost because of a lack of timely action by the Council. He therefore insisted that the Council take speedy action through the deployment of a peacekeeping force, especially with regard to the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement. Recognizing that many of Africa's problems were of Africa's own making, he emphasized that African countries were now not shying away from their responsibilities.

The President of the Council, speaking in his national capacity, made it clear that the major reason to call for this debate was to take issue with "Afro-pessimism" and highlight the positive developments taking place in Africa instead. What was needed today was fresh creative thinking about conflict resolution and peacekeeping in Africa. He specifically mentioned options like linking debt relief and enhanced assistance with African participation in peacekeeping operations on the continent.

Participants in the debate stressed the need for support of the positive developments in Africa. Many raised the issue of double standards, including the perceived lack of political will to do more than just pay lip service to the need for decisive political and military action in Africa. Wide support was expressed for strengthening regional peacekeeping capacity in order to enable Africa to take matters into its own hands. (For the record of the meeting, see S/PV.4049 and Resumption 1-3.)

Other matters

On 2 September the report of the Security Council to the General Assembly was adopted in a formal meeting. This was announced in a note by the President (S/1999/933). The Officer-in-Charge of the Security Council Affairs Division made an explanatory statement.

Statements to the press by the President of the Security Council

East Timor (1 September 1999)

Members of the Council were briefed on recent events in East Timor by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on 1 September; they welcomed the smooth conduct of the popular consultation on 30 August; but condemned in the strongest terms the violence in Dili that had taken place since.

Members of the Council underlined the need for the popular consultation process and its follow-up to be completed in an atmosphere of peace and security without further violence.

They demanded that the local authorities in East Timor take steps to arrest those responsible for the violence and bring them to justice; and demanded also that the Government of Indonesia take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of such incidents in the future, in compliance with the responsibilities for maintaining peace and security as set out in the agreements of 5 May and that it guarantee the security of UNAMET personnel and premises.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (2 September 1999)

Members of the Council were briefed on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. They welcomed the signing of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement by the Rassemblement congolais pour la démocratie (RCD), which took place in Lusaka on 31 August last; and urged all parties to abide strictly by the Ceasefire Agreement and to refrain from any action putting it at risk, so that peace can become a reality in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Members of the Council reiterated their continuing support for the involvement of the United Nations in the peace process, in which the United Nations will cooperate closely with OAU.

They welcomed the imminent deployment of the first group of military liaison officers in accordance with resolution 1258 (1999); and insisted on the need for free and unhindered access for all United Nations and related personnel throughout the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Members of the Council commended the efforts by all African leaders, particularly by the President of the Republic of Zambia, Frederick Chiluba, to try to resolve the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo peacefully.

East Timor (5 September 1999)

Members of the Council heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on 5 September 1999 on the deterioration of the situation in East Timor following the Secretary-General's announcement of the result of the popular consultation.

They condemned in the strongest terms the intensifying violence in East Timor, in particular the further murders of United Nations local staff and the 4 September attack on UNAMET in Liquica, which resulted in the shooting of a United Nations international staff member.

They underlined once again the responsibility of the Government of Indonesia to guarantee peace and security in East Timor, and the safety and security of all UNAMET staff, including local staff and premises.

They were planning the dispatch of a Security Council mission to discuss with the Government of Indonesia concrete steps to allow the peaceful implementation of the ballot result, and the Government of Indonesia has welcomed this intention.

They welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to bring forward his planning for UNAMET in the transition towards independence in East Timor; and will continue to monitor the situation closely.

East Timor (8 September 1999)

Members of the Council were briefed by the Secretary-General and the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the decision to withdraw UNAMET staff from East Timor if their safety could no longer be guaranteed, and by the President of the Security Council on the meetings held so far by the Security Council mission currently in Jakarta. They look forward to an early report by the mission.

Council members expressed the gravest concern at the deteriorating security situation, including attacks on United Nations staff, which had led to this development, and at the growing humanitarian crisis, including the displacement and forcible relocation of large numbers of East Timorese, including into West Timor. They expressed similar concern at reports of attacks on UNHCR staff in West Timor.

Council members called on the Government of Indonesia to ensure that UNAMET staff would be able to leave East Timor in safety and security, should that prove necessary, and to provide full protection for the East Timorese who had taken refuge in the UNAMET compound.

Council members noted the efforts of the Government of Indonesia and underlined its obligation to restore security and stability, to allow the results of the 30 August popular consultation to be implemented in accordance with their commitments under the agreements of 5 May and to pave the way for the early redeployment of UNAMET personnel. They urged the Government of Indonesia to ensure full humanitarian access to refugees and internally displaced persons.

Council members supported the action taken by the Secretary-General in respect of UNAMET staff and his efforts, in consultation with the Government of

Indonesia, to resolve the current security crisis in East Timor. They underlined their determination to ensure that the agreements of 5 May were implemented in full, and that violence in East Timor was brought to an end. They shared the view of the Secretary-General that if the security situation did not improve within a very short period of time the Council would need to consider further action to help the Government of Indonesia achieve this objective, taking into account the views of the Security Council mission in Jakarta.

Western Sahara (9 September 1999)

Members of the Council were briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara, William Eagleton, on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General.

Council members generally agreed with the recommendations of the Secretary-General. They expressed their appreciation for the work of MINURSO, the Identification Commission and UNHCR.

Council members expressed the hope that the parties would continue to cooperate with MINURSO and the Identification Commision.

Early next week the Council will decide in a formal meeting on the extension of the mandate of MINURSO.

East-Timor (9 September 1999)

Members of the Council had briefings on 9 September by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs and the President of the Council on the situation in East Timor and the progress of the Security Council mission in Jakarta; they expressed their gravest concern at the continuing and very serious security situation in East Tmor.

Council members recalled the statement to the press of 8 September. They highlighted the need for UNAMET to maintain a presence in East Timor and again called on the Indonesian authorities to take urgent and effective steps to guarantee the Mission's safety and security. They paid warm tribute to the courage and dedication of UNAMET staff who remain in East Timor.

Council members also emphasized that UNAMET should resume its work in all regions of East Timor as soon as conditions of security had been established. They requested the Secretary-General to ensure that UNAMET was in a position to redeploy quickly at that time.

Council members were appalled by the growing humanitarian crisis in East Timor. They emphasized the need for urgent humanitarian assistance to be provided to the East Timorese people. Recognizing that this could only be done in safe conditions, they called on the Indonesian authorities to assist the deployment of international humanitarian staff and to provide security for their work. They welcomed both the agreement of the Government of Indonesia that the International Committee of the Red Cross could restart its work in East Timor and the dispatch of a United Nations inter-agency emergency response team to Indonesia and West Timor. They urged the Government of Indonesia to facilitate the access of the team to East Timor.

Council members once again underlined their determination to ensure that the agreements of 5 May were implemented in full and that violence in East Timor was brought to an end. They noted the efforts of the Government of Indonesia and they will continue to monitor the situation closely. If the security situation does not improve within a very short period of time, they will consider further action to help the Government of Indonesia to achieve this objective, taking into account the views of the Security Council mission in Jakarta.

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (10 September 1999)

Members of the Council were briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Bernard Kouchner, on the work of UNMIK. The Special Representative informed Council members on the efforts of UNMIK, *inter alia*, to restore law and order and public utilities and to take measures to accommodate the flow of returning refugees and to revitalize the economy. Council members expressed their support for the work of the Special Representative and UNMIK in the implementation of resolution 1244 (1999).

International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (14 September 1999)

Members of the Council heard a briefing by Justice Louise Arbour, Prosecutor of the International

Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

Members of the Council expressed their warm appreciation to Justice Arbour for her work as Prosecutor and for her commitment to the cause of accountability and justice. They thanked her for the important role she has played in fostering the international rule of law and the peace processes in Yugoslavia and Rwanda.

Central African Republic (14 September 1999)

Members of the Security Council, while recognizing the technical reasons for the delay in the holding of the presidential elections, expressed concern at that development and appealed to all political parties, in particular the opposition, to adhere strictly to the electoral schedule.

Members of the Council called on the Electoral Commission to ensure that the printing of the ballot papers would be completed in time so that they could be properly delivered to all parts of the country before the elections.

Members of the Council drew to the attention of the Government and opposition leaders of the Central African Republic that the conduct of the election is their national responsibility and that the international community has done everything possible to assist them in preparing this important exercise.

Members of the Council strongly deplored the deliberate press campaign against MINURCA and its leadership. They expressed full confidence in MINURCA, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Oluyemi Adeniji, and the United Nations role in preparing the elections.

Cyprus (15 September 1999)

Members of the Security Council heard a briefing by Dame Ann Hercus, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Chief of Mission in Cyprus.

Members of the Council expressed their appreciation to Dame Ann for her work as Special Representative and reaffirmed the importance they attach to the role of the Special Representative in his/her efforts to achieve a lasting solution to the Cyprus conflict.

Members of the Council are looking forward to the full implementation of resolution 1250 (1999).

Members of the Council expressed the hope that a successor to Dame Ann Hercus could soon be appointed.

Central African Republic (28 September 1999)

Members of the Council congratulate the people of the Central African Republic for the sense of civic responsibility they showed and for the smooth progress of the first round of the presidential elections, noted by all the national and international observers.

Members of the Council call on all parties to remain calm and to respect the result of the vote.

Members of the Council reiterated to the authorities of the Central African Republic as well as to all parties their commitment in favour of national reconciliation in the framework of the Bangui Agreements.

Russian Federation (October 1999)

Introduction

During October 1999 the Security Council held nine formal meetings and its members held 17 consultations of the whole. The Council adopted seven resolutions and issued one presidential statement. It extended two United Nations peacekeeping mandates, those of UNIKOM and MINURCA. Three new peacekeeping operations — the United Nations Office in Angola, the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone and the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor — were established by the Council. The President spoke to the press after each session of informal consultations and briefed non-members of the Council daily when informal consultations were held.

Combating international terrorism

On 19 October a formal meeting of the Security Council was held on the item entitled "The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security", during which the question of international terrorism and the threat it may present to international peace and security was discussed. The Council unanimously adopted resolution 1269 (1999), unequivocally condemning all terrorist acts as criminal and unjustifiable, and calling upon all States to cooperate in combating terrorism and, in this context, to take appropriate steps.

Africa

Angola

On 15 October the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1268 (1999) authorizing the establishment, for an initial period of six months, of United Nations Office in Angola to liase with the Angolan political, military, police and other civilian authorities with a view to restoring peace, assisting the Angolan people in the area of capacity-building, humanitarian assistance, the promotion of human rights, and coordinating other activities.

Burundi

On 5 October the Security Council members were briefed by the Secretariat on developments in Burundi, including attacks by armed rebels against civilians and forced displacement by the government forces of the population in the countryside around Bujumbura. Members of the Council expressed their concern at those developments and called upon the Government of Burundi and those whose actions had given rise to that situation to end the armed conflict and to ensure that those affected by it could return to their homes as soon as possible.

On 22 October members of the Council were again briefed by a representative of the Secretariat on the situation in Burundi. Following the discussion, the President of the Council made a statement to the press in which he expressed the concern of members of the Council at the resumption of violence in the country. Members of the Council reiterated their indignation and concern about the killing on 12 October of three members of the United Nations personnel in Burundi. They registered their support for the efforts to revive the Arusha peace process, including those to find urgently a new international mediator.

Central African Republic

On 13 October members of the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General of 7 October (S/1999/1038) on the latest developments in the Central African Republic and on the activities of MINURCA in the light of the presidential elections held on 19 September 1999. Members of the Council discussed various aspects of the situation in the Central African Republic and agreed to extend the mandate of MINURCA in accordance with the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General, with a view to ending the Mission in three months.

On 22 October the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1271 (1999), extending the mandate of MINURCA until 15 February 2000 with a view to ensuring a short and gradual transition from United Nations peacekeeping involvement in the Central African Republic to a post-conflict peace-building presence.

Guinea-Bissau

On 6 October members of the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and on the activities of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in that country (S/1999/1015), which reflected the request of the transitional Government of Guinea-Bissau to extend for one year the mandate of the Office after its expiry on 31 December 1999. Members of the Council were also briefed by the Secretariat on the situation in Guinea-Bissau.

Members of the Council discussed positive developments in Guinea-Bissau, in particular the stabilized political climate and the move in a peaceful and orderly fashion towards legislative and presidential elections scheduled for 28 November 1999. Following consultations among members of the Council, the President made a statement to the press calling upon the transitional Government and all political forces in the country to proceed in good faith with the implementation of the disarmament and demobilization programme and the reconciliation, reconstruction and rehabilitation processes, and to hold elections as scheduled in free and transparent conditions.

Sierra Leone

On 22 October the Security Council considered the report of the Secretary-General including recommendations for the mandate and structure of the enhanced United Nations peacekeeping presence in Sierra Leone (S/1999/1003).

On the same day the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1270 (1999) establishing UNAMSIL for an initial period of six months, with the mandate, *inter alia*, to cooperate with the Government of Sierra Leone and the other parties to the Peace Agreement in the implementation of the Agreement; to assist the Government of Sierra Leone in the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan; and, to that end, to establish a presence at key locations throughout the territory of Sierra Leone, including at disarmament/reception centres and demobilization centres.

Somalia

On 27 October members of the Council were briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Ibrahima Fall, on the current situation in Somalia. The Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Sergio Vieira de Mello, reported on his mission to the region and, *inter alia*, on the status of humanitarian assistance to the Somali people. Following the briefing the President of the Council stated to the press that the Council members had expressed their support for the coordinated diplomatic efforts, especially those by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, to find a political solution to the conflict in Somalia, bearing in mind respect for its sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity, and welcomed the proposals made by the President of Djibouti to that end.

Asia

Afghanistan

On 15 October the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1267 (1999), providing, *inter alia*, for the imposition of sanctions against the Afghan faction known as the Taliban effective 14 November, unless the Taliban had fully complied with the obligation to turn over Usama bin Laden to appropriate authorities with a view to bringing him effectively to justice.

On 18 October members of the Council were briefed by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan, Lakhdar Brahimi, on the situation in the country. They also considered the report of the Secretary-General of 21 September (S/1999/994).

On 22 October the Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/29) in which it, *inter alia*, reiterated its grave concern at the continued Afghan conflict, strongly condemned the Taliban for the launching of a new offensive which had undermined international peace efforts, and demanded that the Afghan parties resume negotiations under the auspices of the United Nations without delay and preconditions.

East Timor

On 7 October members of the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in East Timor (S/1999/1024) which presented a framework and concept of operations for UNTAET during the implementation phase of the popular consultation held on 30 August 1999.

On 25 October the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1272 (1999), establishing UNTAET for an initial period until 31 January 2001, with the mandate, *inter alia*, to provide security and maintain law and order throughout the territory of East Timor and to establish an effective administration.

Middle East and Europe

Iraq

On 4 October the Security Council adopted resolution 1266 (1999), by which Iraq was permitted to export sufficient oil to produce an additional amount of $3.04 billion in phase VI to make up for the deficit in revenue in phases IV and V.

On 11 October the Council members, having received the eighth semi-annual report of the Special Commission (S/1999/1037) and the letter dated 6 October 1999 from the Director General of IAEA concerning the Agency's mandate in Iraq under relevant resolutions of the Council (S/1999/1035), took note of those documents without consideration, owing to the absence of any new substantial information.

On 6 October members of the Council reviewed, in the light of the report of the Secretary-General of 24 September (S/1999/1006 and Corr.1), the question of the termination or continuation of UNIKOM and decided that the Mission should be maintained until the next review of the question, due by 6 April 2000.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

On 26 October the Security Council, at a private meeting, heard a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Coordinator of United Nations operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Jacques Paul Klein. The briefing was followed by an exchange of views. The Special Representative answered the questions posed by members of the Council.

Abkhazia, Georgia

On 4 October the President of the Council was authorized to make a statement to the press restating the position of members of the Council that they regarded the self-styled presidential elections and referendum held on 3 October in Abkhazia, Georgia, as unacceptable and illegitimate and that such elections would be possible within the framework of a comprehensive political settlement, and with the guaranteed possibility of full participation for all refugees and displaced persons.

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

On 11 October, in informal consultations, the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hédi Annabi, briefed the members of the Council on the situation in Kosovo and on the course of the implementation of resolution 1244 (1999). The briefing was followed by an exchange of views, whereupon the President of the Council made a statement to the press reaffirming the need to implement fully that resolution, as well as resolution 1239 (1999), in which it had stressed the need to extend relief assistance to all internally displaced persons and other civilians affected by the Kosovo crisis.

On 13 October, in informal consultations, the Assistant Secretary-General briefed members of the Council on the murder in Pristina of a member of UNMIK, Bulgarian citizen Valentin Krumov. Members of the Council authorized the President to make a statement to the press, in which he expressed condemnation of the act of murder of the member of UNMIK, as well as of citizens of Chile and the Netherlands who had served as international staff in Burundi; expressed condolences and sympathy to the families and the Governments of the three countries; stressed the need to bring the perpetrators expeditiously to justice and reiterated the need to ensure the safety and security of international personnel in Kosovo and in Burundi.

On 21 October, in informal consultations, the Secretary-General briefed members of the Council on the outcome of his visits to Kosovo and Bosnia and Herzegovina, and presented his assessments of the course of the implementation of resolution 1244 (1999) and of the peace process in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The briefing was followed by a discussion on both subjects.

Other matters

On 11 and 12 October, during informal consultations, members of the Council took up the draft report of the informal working group of the Council concerning documentation and other procedural questions, in which the working group recommended that a note be issued by the President regarding transparency. In the course of their consideration of the matter the members of the Council agreed that, at the request of some delegations, further discussions would follow to finalize the draft note.

On 20 October the President of the Council introduced to the General Assembly the annual report of the Security Council, which had been adopted by the Council on 2 September, and, like that of the previous year, had been prepared in a new format reflecting the intention of the Council members to ensure more transparency.

Slovenia (November 1999)*

In addition to addressing the mounting tensions in several areas of conflict, the Security Council took active steps in November 1999 to ensure the success of peace-building efforts in a number of situation on its agenda. Under the Presidency of Ambassador Danilo Türk, Permanent Representative of Slovenia to the United Nations, the members of the Security Council paid particular attention to the role of the Council in conflict prevention and took part in an open debate on the issue.

Council members followed with keen interest the progress of efforts at stabilization in South-Eastern

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* Previously issued as S/2000/181, annex.

Europe. In this connection, the Slovenian Foreign Minister presided over the formal meeting of the Security Council with the members of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Council was also briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo on the situation in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The month witnessed an active engagement of the Council in a number of African crises, particularly in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and in Burundi. Council members followed with great concern emerging obstacles to the peace process in Sierra Leone. The month was also marked by the coming into effect of sanctions against the Taliban in Afghanistan. In all these situations the Security Council acted in exercise of its primary responsibility for international peace and security and continued to be actively involved.

During the month of November, the Security Council held 17 formal meetings, including two open debates, two private meetings and two open briefings. Council members also met 13 times in informal consultations. The Council adopted seven resolutions and issued five presidential statements. It established a new United Nations mission (MONUC) and extended three United Nations peacekeeping mandates (UNMOT, UNDOF and MIPONUH). Several expert meetings were convened in November, as well as three meetings between the members of the Security Council, the Secretariat and troop-contributing States.

At the end of each meeting at which informal consultations were held, the President of the Security Council briefed the press. The President spoke on behalf of Council members on several occasions, delivering a total of five oral statements to the press.

Accounts of the informal consultations were provided regularly for the benefit of States that are not members of the Security Council. Those briefings took place immediately after the consultations. The Presidency also posted oral statements to the press on its Internet web site (www.un.int/slovenia) within hours of their delivery. In a further effort to increase the openness and transparency in the work of the Council, the Presidency kept an updated programme of work for the month of November and a record of daily activities of the Council on its web site. This record included brief accounts of the issues that had been discussed in informal consultations.

Africa

Burundi

As a result of its concern about the deterioration in Burundi's political and security situation, the Security Council held an open debate to assess the situation and to find out what the United Nations could do to keep the peace process on track. The open debate was held at the 4067th meeting of the Security Council, on 12 November, with the participation of 20 speakers.

The Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Ibrahima Fall, opened the debate and concentrated on the most recent developments on the ground, where the situation was worsened by the outbreak of violence. He said the internal situation was still disturbing and that the country's political partnership was facing difficulties that threatened its survival. Following the death of Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, former President of the United Republic of Tanzania, who was the facilitator for the Arusha peace talks, the Government had requested help in choosing a new facilitator for the peace process. In this connection, The Assistant Secretary-General emphasized that it was important for the United Nations to take steps to see the peace process continue. He also pointed out that the situation was worsened by the uncertain security situation. The capital, Bujumbura, had been attacked more than 20 times and there had been attacks and ambushes in various regions. In addition, many Burundians were leaving for the United Republic of Tanzania, adding to the over 200,000 refugees already there.

Participants in the debate paid tribute to the late Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, and stressed the importance of continuing the Arusha process. Speakers also emphasized that the ceasefire agreement signed in Lusaka between the parties to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo must be implemented. Peace in Burundi was not likely to last in the absence of regional stability. At the same time, social and economic development were other key factors in determining Burundi's peaceful future. Several speakers emphasized that the support of the international community was crucial.

Immediately after the end of the open debate, at the 4068th meeting of the Security Council, the President of the Council made a statement on behalf of the Council on the situation in Burundi, in which, *inter* *alia*, the Council reiterated its support for the Arusha peace process and for the efforts to build an internal political partnership in Burundi (see S/PRST/1999/32).

Democratic Republic of the Congo

At the informal consultations held on 4 November, the members of the Council discussed the second report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations preliminary deployment in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/1999/1116) and were briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Bernard Miyet. He expressed concern over the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo following the increase of violations of the peace agreement. The humanitarian situation was worsening. Another source of concern was the scale of human rights violations. The Under-Secretary-General informed Council members that the United Nations survey team was still waiting for security guarantees from the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The security of personnel in the Democratic Republic of the Congo was a source of concern and following increased threats against them the United Nations placed its staff in Kinshasa on security alert. Council members were informed about the reasons for the Secretary-General's proposal to extend the mandate of the current military liaison officers and for his recommendation for the prior authorization of the deployment of 500 military observers. Even though the security situation did not allow their deployment, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations had to start preparations and the necessary budgetary procedures to be in a position to deploy a peacekeeping operation once conditions permitted.

In the discussion that followed the briefing, Council members expressed unanimous support for the extension of the mandate of the current military liaison officers until 15 January 2000. Regarding the proposal for the prior authorization of 500 military observers, Council members had different views. Members of the Council agreed to ask for a humanitarian briefing on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo later in the month and expressed support for the idea of sending a mission of the Security Council to the country. The problem of funding of humanitarian activities and the Joint Military Commission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo was also stressed and the need for further financial support from donor countries was expressed. Council members agreed that it was incumbent upon the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to extend the necessary security guarantees to the United Nations survey team and stressed the need for the beginning of a national dialogue and the appointment of a national facilitator.

At its 4060th meeting, on 5 November, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1273 (1999) on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, extending the mandate of the United Nations military liaison personnel deployed under paragraph 8 of resolution 1258 (1999) until 15 January 2000.

Following the recommendation of the Secretary-General that the Security Council authorize preparations for the deployment of up to 500 military observers, once conditions permitted, a draft resolution was introduced on 11 November by a Council member, agreement on which was reached after lengthy negotiations at the expert level. At its 4076th meeting, on 30 November, the Council subsequently adopted resolution 1279 (1999), by which it established the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC). The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Prior to the action on the draft resolution, the members of the Council were briefed on 16 November at informal consultations by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who informed them about the visit of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, Mustapha Niasse, to the Democratic Republic of the Congo from 7 to 10 November. The purpose of the visit was to build a climate of confidence and establish relations of good will between the United Nations and the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with a view to creating a positive atmosphere for the arrival of the newly appointed Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Kamel Morjane.

In the discussion that followed the briefing, Council members welcomed the appointment of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and commended the efforts of Mr. Niasse.

Eritrea and Ethiopia

At the informal consultations held on 11 November, Council members were briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea. The situation on the ground was described as being neither war nor peace. Rumours were spreading along the border about a possible resumption of hostilities following the end of the rainy season. The two parties did not yet agree on the technical arrangements regarding the modalities of the Framework Agreement of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). Three special envoys — from OAU, the United Nations and the United States of America — were working with both parties. There was some ground for optimism since the Personal Envoy of the President of Algeria, Ahmed Ouyahia, was preparing a new package proposal that might be acceptable to Ethiopia. The Assistant Secretary-General also emphasized that the humanitarian situation on the ground was deteriorating. Humanitarian assistance was underfunded and the response to the humanitarian appeals for both countries was inadequate.

In the discussion that followed the briefing, members of the Council expressed support for the efforts of OAU. They also expressed concern at the deteriorating humanitarian situation and urged both Ethiopia and Eritrea to exercise utmost restraint. The views of Council members were subsequently incorporated in an oral statement to the press by the President of the Council.

Sierra Leone

At the informal consultations held on 8 November, the members of the Council were briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hédi Annabi, on the latest developments in Sierra Leone. He informed Council members that preparations for speedy deployment of the peacekeeping operation were under way and that they should be completed soon. According to the Assistant Secretary-General, the Secretariat had consulted the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to determine the composition of those ECOMOG forces that were to become part of the peacekeeping operation; agreement had been reached with some members of ECOWAS on their participation. The Assistant Secretary-General also alerted Council members to the fact that the Secretary-General had written to the President of Nigeria on 4 November regarding the continuing responsibility of ECOMOG for security in Freetown and at Lungi airport. Council members were also informed that the Secretary-General had spoken with the Secretary-General of OAU regarding the situation in Sierra Leone. It was also pointed out that additional human rights personnel had been deployed within the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) and that a child protection unit was also on its way.

In his briefing, the Assistant Secretary-General expressed concern regarding the overall deterioration in the military and security situation since mid-October. The number of ceasefire violations was growing. The looting of villages and human rights violations were continuing. The rebels were targeting humanitarian assistance. Even though Foday Sankoh of the Revolutionary United Front and Johnny Paul Koromah of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council had publicly condemned such attacks on 3 November, humanitarian personnel were taking special precautions and possible plans for the evacuation of the military observers and other United Nations staff were being prepared.

In the brief discussion that followed the briefing, Council members expressed their concern and dismay about the serious violations of the Lomé Peace Agreement and the resulting deterioration in the security situation in the country. They emphasized the responsibilities of the parties concerned, in particular Mr. Sankoh, to meet their obligations under the Lomé Agreement in full. They also underlined the importance of the speedy and effective deployment of UNAMSIL on the ground. The President of the Council subsequently incorporated the views of Council members in an oral statement to the press.

At the informal consultations held on 19 November, the members of the Council were briefed by Carolyn McAskie, the newly appointed Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator and acting head of the Office for the Coordinator of Humanitarian Affairs. She briefed Council members on the mission of donors (European Union, Finland, Japan, Norway, Sweden, the United States and the United Kingdom) to Sierra Leone. She stated that the security and political situation in Sierra Leone was fragile. The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process was slow, with only several hundred out of an estimated 45,000 ex-combatants having reported to the camps. On the other hand, the World Food Programme and donors were committed to delivering food and packages to the camps. Moreover, the humanitarian community on the ground was well coordinated.

In the opinion of the Deputy Coordinator, the human rights situation was extremely critical. Special attention needed to be paid to women who had been victims of rape and sexual assault and children who had been abducted for fighting. Regarding the refugees, she urged donors not to reduce the current level of humanitarian assistance to Guinea. She stressed the need to give more thought to the problems of refugee-receiving countries and the deeper problems that the refugees represented for those countries.

In the discussion following the briefing, Council members expressed continuing concern about the volatile security situation and violations of the Lomé Peace Agreement in Sierra Leone. They called on all parties to the Agreement to immediately implement all its provisions. They also welcomed the imminent deployment of a robust peacekeeping force and stressed the importance of continued humanitarian assistance. Council members authorized the President of the Council to present these views in an oral statement to the press.

Somalia

At the informal consultations held on 9 November, the members of the Council were updated on the situation in Somalia by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, in the light of the upcoming summit meeting of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). He reported that there was broad support for the initiative by the President of Djibouti among IGAD members, and that it was expected that the IGAD summit would be held either in the last 10 days of November or in the first 10 days of December. Regarding the situation inside Somalia, the Assistant Secretary-General referred to the increasingly serious humanitarian situation following seven years of bad harvests, increasing insecurity, difficulties for humanitarian access and inadequate response by the donor community to the 1999 humanitarian appeal.

In the discussion that followed the briefing, Council members concentrated on support for the initiative of Djibouti and the efforts by IGAD. Concerns were expressed regarding the humanitarian situation and the need to provide necessary resources. Some members expressed support for the need for a comprehensive review of the United Nations involvement in Somalia. There were also reactions to the idea of a possible relocation of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia from Kenya to Somalia.

At the end of the informal consultations, the President of the Council introduced a draft presidential statement on the situation in Somalia in his national capacity. He called on Council members to start working on a draft statement at the expert level, with a view to its adoption before the IGAD summit.

Following successful negotiations at the expert level, the President of the Security Council made a statement on behalf of the Council at its 4066th meeting, held on 12 November, in which, *inter alia*, the Council welcomed the Djibouti initiative and encouraged the Secretary-General to review the role of the United Nations in Somalia (see S/PRST/1999/31).

Western Sahara

At the informal consultations held on 2 November, the members of the Council were briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hédi Annabi, on developments regarding the implementation of the United Nations settlement plan for Western Sahara. The Assistant Secretary-General informed Council members that identification of the remaining 65,000 applicants from the tribal groupings H41, H61, J51/52 was continuing and was expected to be concluded by mid-December 1999. After issuing the provisional list of potential voters on 15 July, the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) had received over 79,000 appeals. Because of the large number of appeals, MINURSO felt that the staff of the Commission had to be strengthened by additional 36 members, with relevant support staff. It was expected that an additional 10 to 12 months would be necessary for completing the appeals process. The time-frame for holding the referendum scheduled for July/August 2000 might be changed. The Secretary-General had instructed his Special Representative, William Eagleton, to hold talks with the parties on measures that might be taken in this regard.

Council members were also informed that arrangements for paragraph 42 of the status-of-forces agreement had been concluded and signed with Morocco on 26 October, and were briefed about the preparatory work of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for the repatriation of refugees to the territory.

Members of the Council expressed satisfaction at the progress regarding identification of the remaining three tribes, the arrangement for the status-of-forces agreement, the work on the repatriation of refugees and the beginning of mine-clearance activities. Several delegations expressed concern regarding the large number of appeals, which might delay the holding of the referendum. Other members, however, were of the view that the right to appeal should be respected. Council members also expressed support for the talks of the Special Representative with the parties and stressed the need for the parties to be constructive in those talks and to cooperate with MINURSO and UNHCR for the initiation of the confidence-building measures with the refugees.

On 2 November the President of the Council met with Emhamed Khaddad, Frente POLISARIO's Coordinator with MINURSO, who expressed his concern that the appeals process might turn into the second round of identification and called upon the Security Council to ensure that the letter and spirit of its resolution 1263 (1999) be respected. He also emphasized that there should be a new element presented for consideration of the substance of any appeal by the Identification Commission. Given the large number of appeals submitted, he expressed the need that the Identification Commission is strengthened. The President of the Council informed Council members about this meeting.

Haiti

At the informal consultations held on 24 November, the members of the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH) (S/1999/1184).

Council members also heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Choi Young-Jin, who noted that the Secretary-General was preparing to withdraw MIPONUH following the expiration of its mandate on 30 November, unless the Council decided otherwise. He stressed, however, that the assistance of the international community would continue to be necessary. He brought the attention of Council members to the fact that, in a letter addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of Haiti thanked the United Nations for deploying MIPONUH, which had made a valuable contribution to enhancing police performance and the country's stability. In the letter, the President of Haiti also stated that his country would like an institutional support mission to be set up, whose members would be neither uniformed nor armed, to support the democratization process and assist the Government of Haiti in strengthening the judiciary and professionalizing the Haitian National Police. The new integrated mission, the International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti (MICAH), would be authorized by the General Assembly and combine some of the functions of the International Civilian Mission in Haiti (MICIVIH) and MIPONUH — assisting Haiti in the critical areas of police, justice and human rights.

During the informal consultations the majority of Council members expressed support for the extension of the mandate of MIPONUH to ensure a phased transition to MICAH, while some expressed certain reservations. Council members stressed the significance of a smooth and orderly transition from MIPONUH to its successor mission, emphasizing the importance of transformation from a military (peacekeeping) to a civilian (post-conflict peace-building) mission, focusing on institution-building and sustainable development. They noted that Haiti was a test case that could open the way for further strengthening of the collaboration between the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council in similar situations.

At its 4074th meeting, on 30 November, the Security Council adopted resolution 1277 (1999) by which, *inter alia*, it decided to continue MIPONUH in order to ensure a phased transition to MICAH by 15 March 2000. The resolution was adopted by 14 votes in favour, one member abstaining.

Asia

Afghanistan

On 15 November the President of the Council made an oral statement to the press on behalf of the members of the Council, announcing that the Taliban had not complied with the demand to turn over Usama bin Laden, contained in resolution 1267 (1999), as a result of which the measures against the Taliban, set out in paragraph 4 of the resolution entered into effect on 14 November.

At the informal consultations held on 16 November, the members of the Council were briefed by the Officer-in-Charge of the Office of the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Francesc Vendrell, who provided an update on the prevailing situation in Afghanistan following the imposition of sanctions. He informed Council members about a series of demonstrations held inside Afghanistan, apparently unrestrained by the Taliban administration, resulting in considerable damage to a number of United Nations offices, vehicles and equipment. While the imposition of sanctions did not significantly affect the international community's humanitarian action in Afghanistan, the perceived association of United Nations relief and development agencies with the sanctions in the minds of authorities and the general public was a cause of particular concern. He stressed the urgent need for unhindered access to the displaced population in Afghanistan, particularly in the Panjshir valley. He noted that there had been no progress in political terms. He also informed Council members that the Secretariat was seriously considering the possibility of sending United Nations observers to the meeting to be held in Rome from 22 to 25 November in connection with the initiative of the former Afghan King to convene a grand assembly.

Following the informal consultations, the President of the Council made an oral statement to the press on behalf of Council members, in which, *inter alia*, the Council condemned the attacks on United Nations offices in Afghanistan (see below).

Bougainville, Papua New Guinea

At the informal consultations held on 10 November, the members of the Council were briefed by the Officer-in-Charge of the Office of the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the situation in Bougainville, Papua New Guinea. He informed Council members that the Prime Minister of the new coalition Government of Papua New Guinea, Sir Michael Somare, had stated that his Government would continue to attach high priority to the question of Bougainville, and would seek, through consultation and cooperation, to forge a bipartisan approach and make progress towards a long-term political settlement. The Prime Minister called for a clear timetable for the settlement of the issue and for preparation of early democratic elections, as called for in the Lincoln Agreement. Consultations had already begun between the Bougainvillean parties and the national Government about an agenda and a timetable for negotiations on possible political arrangements for the island.

The United Nations Political Office in Bougainville was working closely with all parties on the island and was acting as a neutral facilitator in bringing Bougainville leaders together and encouraging a harmonious process of negotiation with the national Government. It had presented a draft proposal on weapons disposal, as requested by the parties, so that the issue was being seriously addressed. In the light of the assessment that the political question would not be settled by the end of 1999, it was the view of the Secretary-General that the presence of the Office was required on the island for another one-year period. The extension was needed to move the peace process forward, so that lasting peace could be attained in Bougainville.

Members of the Council expressed support for the proposal of the Secretary-General for the extension of the mandate of the Office. They welcomed the commitment of the Government of Papua New Guinea and called upon the parties to redouble their efforts in bringing the process to an end. Views were also expressed that no effort should be spared in reaching an agreement on weapons disposal and that the Security Council should be more frequently informed on the issue of Bougainville, with a full review of progress in June 2000.

With the concurrence of Council members, the President of the Security Council on 10 November wrote to the Secretary-General (see S/1999/1153), informing him that the members of the Security Council took note of his intention, contained in his letter to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/1152) of 28 October, to extend the presence of the United Nations Political Office in Bougainville by a further 12 months.

East Timor

At the informal consultations held on 23 November, the members of the Council were briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the situation in East Timor. He reported that the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) had been gearing up its operations under the leadership of Sergio Vieira de

Mello, the Secretary-General's Special Representative, who assumed his duties in Dili on 16 November. Former Special Representative Ian Martin left Dili on 19 November after having served the United Nations Mission in East Timor throughout a difficult period. A top priority of UNTAET was the establishment of close liaison with the East Timorese. Mr. Vieira de Mello was creating a high-level consultative body through which the National Resistance Council would be encouraged to work with the United Nations.

The situation in East Timor was stable and the multinational force, INTERFET, had effectively secured all parts of East Timor. UNTAET had established a military and civilian police presence in all 13 districts of the territory. Along the border, INTERFET, UNTAET and Indonesian security forces were working together to resolve any problems. The modalities and timing for the transition of INTERFET to the United Nations peacekeeping force were under discussion and the transition was expected to take place by the end of January or the beginning of February 2000. About 92,000 refugees had returned to East Timor. The main concern, however, continued to be the intimidation of refugees in West Timor (approximately 150,000 refugees remained stranded in West Timor) as well as the harassment of relief workers by militia elements. The Under-Secretary-General informed Council members that a consolidated picture of the resource requirements of the United Nations efforts in East Timor would be presented at a donor conference, to be held in Tokyo on 16 and 17 December.

In the discussion that followed, Council members expressed their appreciation for Mr. Martin's work as the Secretary-General's previous Special Representative for East Timor. They emphasized the importance of establishing a consultation mechanism with the East Timorese and expressed concern about the slow repatriation of refugees from West Timor. The need for an early transition from INTERFET to the United Nations peacekeeping operation was mentioned, as was the leading role that representatives from Asian countries should assume in it.

Tajikistan

At the informal consultations held on 11 November, the members of the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1999/1127), in which he recommended the extension of the mandate of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) for another six months, until 15 May 2000.

Council members also heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hédi Annabi, who informed them about the results of the presidential elections, which were held in Tajikistan on 6 November without incident, and about the initial boycott of the elections by the opposition. The situation was resolved on the eve of the elections by the signing by President Takhmonov and Abdullo Nuri of a protocol on political guarantees regarding the parliamentary elections to be held in February 2000. The Assistant Secretary-General also informed Council members about the decision of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to withdraw from its monitoring role in the presidential elections because of serious difficulties faced by alternative candidates. He pointed out that the presence of UNMOT would be an important factor of stability in the immediate aftermath of the parliamentary elections. The Secretary-General will submit a report to the Security Council after the elections with suggestions for a follow-on United Nations presence in Tajikistan, taking into account the fact that UNMOT is approaching the completion of its assignment.

At its 4064th meeting, on 12 November, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1274 (1999) in which, *inter alia*, it called upon the parties to undertake further concerted measures to implement fully the General Agreement and underlined the necessity of the full resumption of the work of the Commission on National Reconciliation.

Europe

Abkhazia, Georgia

At the informal consultations held on 9 November, the members of the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1999/1087), and heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hédi Annabi. He informed Council members about the results of the Georgian parliamentary elections, held on 31 October in a peaceful atmosphere and without major security incidents. He expressed hope that the parties would now resume their consultations in the framework of the Geneva process. He further informed Council members that the new Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Georgia, Dieter Boden, would assume his functions in Sukhumi on 24 November. He wished him success in the efforts to reactivate the peace process, renew work done so far on the question of the political status of Abkhazia, Georgia, and start consultations with the parties on the main topics to be addressed at the next meeting on confidence-building measures to be convened by the end of the year in Yalta. He said that the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) was conducting an investigation into the taking hostage of United Nations personnel on 13 October and pressing the Georgian authorities to pursue the perpetrators of the incident.

At the 4065th meeting of the Security Council, on 12 November, the President of the Council made a statement on behalf of the council, in which the Council, *inter alia*, strongly supported the intention of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to submit as soon as possible further proposals to both sides on the distribution of constitutional competencies between Tbilisi and Sukhumi (see S/PRST/1999/30).

Bosnia and Herzegovina

At its 4062nd meeting held in private on 8 November, the Security Council was briefed by the High Representative for the implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina, Wolfgang Petritsch, on the latest situation in that country. In addition to the presentation of his regular, fifteenth report to the Secretary-General (S/1999/1115), the High Representative presented a package of property law reforms that he had imposed on 27 October. He stressed the importance of this package for refugee returns. One of the main obstacles to the return of refugees was a basic inconsistency between the laws of the Federation and of Republika Srpska. The new proposed package therefore harmonized the appropriate laws across both entities and issued detailed instructions on their implementation. The High Representative presented a new concept of "ownership", which aimed at the acknowledgment of individual and collective responsibility by the authorities and the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina. As for the new draft Election Law, he was convinced that it would substantially improve the democratic process in the country as it increased the accountability of politicians to their electorate. He considered the adoption of the Election Law an important test for the leadership and local lawmakers to engage in the constructive search for a compromise. The High Representative placed great importance on ensuring that the common institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina were the focal point of the State, and therefore urged the Security Council to remind the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina on 15 November of their responsibilities to promote the national interests of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a sovereign country.

Members of the Security Council welcomed Mr. Petritsch's first briefing of the Council since his appointment to the post of the High Representative and reaffirmed their support for his efforts. Most delegations expressed support for the concept of "ownership", as presented by the High Representative, and appealed to the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina to actively participate in the efforts of the international community for the stabilization and development of the country.

The briefing was held at a private meeting of the Security Council. Fifty Members of the United Nations were invited, at their request, to participate in the meeting in accordance with rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure. At the end of the meeting, an official communiqué (S/PV.4062) of the private meeting of the Security Council was adopted.

At its 4069th meeting, on 15 November, the Security Council was briefed by the members of the presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina — Ante Jelavić, Chair of the Presidency, and Alija Izetbegović and Živko Radišić, members of the Presidency. The meeting was presided by Boris Frlec, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Slovenia.

The members of the Presidency reported on the implementation of the Dayton Peace Accords, on their commitment to a sovereign, integrated and multi-ethnic State, and on the continuing responsibilities of the international community. They stressed the importance of strengthening the role and responsibilities of the common institutions, the need for continuing economic and social reforms and their expectation that Bosnia and Herzegovina would benefit from the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe.

During the appearance of the members of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina before the Security Council, the Presidency announced the adoption of the New York Declaration, in which, *inter* *alia*, the members of the Presidency reaffirmed their commitment to the Dayton Peace Accords, noted the progress made since then, and pledged themselves to facing the remaining challenges; they also reaffirmed their commitment to the realization of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a sovereign, fully integrated, and multi-ethnic State and stressed the importance of full integration of the country into European institutions (see S/1999/1179).

Members of the Security Council were unanimous in stressing the importance of the adopted Declaration for the implementation of the Peace Accords. The determination of the Presidency to take greater responsibilities for the development of Bosnia and Herzegovina was welcomed. Council members expressed their determination to continue to pay close attention to the situation on the ground and their hope that experiences in post-conflict peace-building in Bosnia and Herzegovina would be of important significance for the United Nations.

At the outset of the meeting, the Security Council observed a moment of silence in honour of the 24 persons who lost their lives in the crash of the aircraft of the World Food Programme on 12 November in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The President of the Council said they would be remembered as men and women who had lost their lives in the cause of peace, and expressed the international community's condolences to the bereaved.

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

At its 4061st meeting, held in private on 5 November, the Security Council was briefed by Bernard Kouchner, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), on the latest developments in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and on the efforts of UNMIK to establish provisional administration.

The Special Representative reported on developments in Kosovo since his briefing of the Council in September. He said that refugees had mainly returned and international agencies were working on providing shelter for each family. Schools had been reopened and 95 per cent of children have returned to school. The KLA was demilitarized and 600 ex-combatants were already working on rebuilding houses for civilians. As for the problems, he reported that protection of minorities was not fully provided for, but that the number of murders per week was decreasing and that the police were doing their best to prevent them. He appealed for more civilian police for UNMIK. He was also of the view that the international presence on the ground should aim to prevent an exodus of Serbs from Kosovo. For the time being it was difficult to encourage Serbs to return to the province, since security could not yet be fully guaranteed. He stressed the importance of providing sufficient funds, to enable UNMIK to pay salaries for civil servants, especially teachers, doctors and judges. He stressed the need to start working on the agenda for co-existence that would later be followed by the revitalization of a multi-ethnic society.

Members of the Security Council expressed their support for the efforts of UNMIK in Kosovo. Several members emphasized their concern for the security of minorities within Kosovo and stressed the need for continuing efforts of UNMIK and KFOR in this respect. Members of the Council supported the need for strengthening the civilian police component of UNMIK. Some Council members expressed reservations about the establishment of the Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC), which in their view was not in line with resolution 1244 (1999). Some Council members also raised the need to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, reaffirmed in that resolution. Other Council members viewed the establishment of KPC as the best solution for the demilitarization of armed groups.

The briefing was held in private. Forty-five Members of the United Nations were invited, at their request, to participate in accordance with rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure. At the end of the meeting, an official communiqué (S/PV.4061) of the private meeting of the Security Council was adopted.

At the informal consultations held on 23 November, the members of the Council were briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the situation in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The Under-Secretary-General referred to the crash of the World Food Programme aircraft in Kosovo on 12 November, when 24 passengers and members of the crew died, including five police officers and a United Nations volunteer.

Pending the conclusion of the investigation, UNMIK had suspended civil flights to and out of Priština.

He stated that the general situation in Kosovo presented a matter of concern. The frequency of attacks against the non-Albanian population was still high. Minorities formed ethnic enclaves where greater security and mobility were provided. The increasing presence of organized crime groups, which added to the instability of the region, had also been reported.

The Under-Secretary-General informed Council members that the deadline for the establishment of KPC was 19 December. There were two conditions for its establishment: confirmation by KFOR that KLA had fully accepted the provisions of resolution 1244 (1999), especially regarding demobilization, as well as adequate resources. Approximately 14,000 applications had been received for membership in KPC and 1,400 provisional members were already working on reconstruction of houses. Further funds were needed for KPC to become operational.

The Under-Secretary-General pointed out that the Kosovo Transitional Council continued to meet weekly. Serb representatives had not yet returned to those meetings. He also informed Council members that US$ 1 billion were pledged for Kosovo at the donor conference in Brussels, mainly for reconstruction and recovery of the region.

In the discussion that followed, a member of the Council informed other members about his recent travel to the region with the task of evaluating the implementation of resolution 1244 (1999). He referred to the increased intolerance against minorities, as well as to the emergence of political intolerance. Security and safety of non-Albanians remained a matter of great concern. Serious doubts were also expressed regarding the establishment of KPC.

Other members of the Council expressed the need for continuing support for UNMIK and especially for the difficult tasks of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. Concerns were also raised regarding the increase in organized crime and the continuing and unacceptably high level of violence.

Prevlaka, Croatia

At the informal consultations held on 19 November, the members of the Council were briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Choi Young-Jin, on the reported firing exercise of the Yugoslav Army in the Bay of Kotor on 5 November. The briefing was requested by a member of the Council. According to the Assistant Secretary-General the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka reported that the exercise took place, but did not violate the United Nations demilitarized regime.

Middle East

Golan Heights

At its 4071st meeting, on 24 November, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1276 (1999), by which it extended the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for another period of six months, until 31 May 2000. The President of the Council also read out a complementary statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1999/33).

Iraq

The main activity of the Security Council concerning Iraq in November related to the question of the extension of the 180-day period of the humanitarian programme for Iraq (phase VI). Phase VI had been launched by resolution 1242 (1999) and was to expire on 21 November.

The Security Council received periodic, 180-day reports from the Secretary-General (S/1999/1162 and Corr.1) and from the sanctions Committee (S/1999/1177), according to which total revenue generated during phase VI would reach a record level of over $7 billion, which would nevertheless still be short of the increase authorized by resolution 1266 (1999). The Secretary-General's report contained several recommendations for possible improvements of the programme.

At the informal consultations held on 17 November, the two reports were presented to Council members by the Executive Director of the Office of the Iraq Programme, Benon Sevan, and by Ambassador A. Peter van Walsum, Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, respectively. Following the introduction of the reports, Council members started their deliberations, in informal consultations and in expert meetings, with a view to extending the humanitarian programme.

Initially, Council members were involved in the drafting of a resolution providing for a further six-month extension. However, in the course of this activity, a new proposal was presented based on an agreement emanating from the parallel ongoing negotiations on the comprehensive question of Iraq, to extend the programme for a very short period. A Council member subsequently tabled a draft resolution on a two-week extension of phase VI, until 13 December, which was adopted at the 4070th meeting of the Security Council, on 19 November, as resolution 1275 (1999).

Other matters

Prevention of armed conflicts

Slovenia chose the issue of the role of the Security Council in conflict prevention as a theme for an open debate of the Council in November 1999. The proposal gained wide support among the members of the Council, the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General. The open debate was held at the 4072nd meeting of the Security Council, on 29 and 30 November, with the participation of 38 speakers.

The Secretary-General opened the debate by stressing the need to move from a culture of reaction to a culture of prevention. He reaffirmed his commitment to strengthening the United Nations preventive capacity, as well as to intensifying cooperation with Governments and regional and non-governmental organizations. According to the Secretary-General, the Security Council should make greater use of fact-finding missions, encourage States to bring potential conflicts to its attention, give urgent attention to the States that suffer acute economic, environmental and security strains, establish an informal working group to study early warning and prevention issues, and institute regular meetings on prevention to identify areas for preventive action. The Secretary-General also stressed the importance of addressing the deep-rooted causes of conflicts.

Participants in the debate welcomed the resolve of the Security Council to address the issue of prevention. They stressed the important role of the Council in prevention activities, as well as that of the Secretary-General. Council members stressed the need for addressing the root causes of conflicts, which often lie within the social and economic spheres. While some Council members emphasized the need for respect for the sovereignty of Member States, others stressed the responsibility of the international community to prevent humanitarian catastrophes. Several speakers expressed concern that the Security Council employs a policy of double standards in its actions and stressed that the Council should show the same resolve in African situations as it does in others. The Council was urged to build closer ties with the Economic and Social Council, perhaps through regular joint briefings and occasional joint meetings.

Immediately after the end of the open debate, at the 4073rd meeting of the Security Council, the President of the Council made a statement on behalf of the Council on the prevention of armed conflicts, in which, *inter alia*, the Council stressed the need to respect principles and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and norms of international law and affirmed its commitment to the principles of political independence, sovereign equality and territorial integrity of all States (see S/PRST/1999/34).

International Tribunals for Rwanda and the Former Yugoslavia

At its 4063rd meeting, on 10 November, the Security Council was briefed by the Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia and of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States, Carla Del Ponte. She emphasized that the success of the two Tribunals depended upon the active support of the Security Council and that the effectiveness and strength of international criminal justice ultimately lay in the Council's hands. She restricted her remarks to the Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and expressed readiness to report to the Council on the Tribunal for Rwanda following her upcoming visit there.

The Prosecutor reported total defiance on the part of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in surrendering indicted persons. She feared that, as a result, Serbia was becoming a safe haven for indicted war criminals that had been accused of serious crimes in Croatia, in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Kosovo. She also reported on Croatia's unilateral decision that the Tribunal had no jurisdiction to investigate its actions in Operation Storm and Operation Flash. She explained in great detail the work of her Office in the past year in gathering evidence in Kosovo. As she described her Office's future work, the Prosecutor said that the forensic programme in Kosovo could be finished by 2000. She also intended to establish a new financial team to look into the freezing of fugitives' funds.

The Prosecutor urged the Security Council to put its full weight behind the efforts of the Tribunals, and to be creative in finding ways to bring to bear the sort of pressure that would produce results. In response to the briefing, several Council members stressed the need to execute arrest warrants, and expressed concern that accused persons remained at large. Some Council members called for greater efforts to bring war criminals to justice. Others stressed that the Tribunals must respect national sovereignty and regional stability when carrying out their mandates. It was also emphasized that the Council, which has the responsibility to provide support and strengthen the effectiveness of the judicial bodies it has created, should be thinking about possible further steps to ensure the necessary cooperation of States with the Tribunals.

International Court of Justice

At its 4059th meeting, on 3 November, the Security Council held elections for the International Court of Justice, to fill the five seats that were to become vacant on 5 February 2000. The elections were held in accordance with Article 13 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice. The procedure for the elections had been previously agreed upon by Council members, at the informal consultations, on 2 November. Having obtained the required majority of votes both in the Security Council and the General Assembly, the following four judges were re-elected to their posts as members of the International Court of Justice for a term of office of nine years, beginning on 6 February 2000: Gilbert Guillaume (France), Rosalyn Higgins (United Kingdom), Gonzalo Parra-Aranguren (Venezuela) and Raymond Ranjeva (Madagascar). The fifth judge, Awn Shawkat Al-Khasawneh (Jordan) was elected to the Court for the first time.

In accordance with Article 14 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the Security Council at its 4075th meeting, on 30 November, unanimously adopted resolution 1278 (1999), which fixed the date, 2 March 2000, for elections to fill the vacancy in the Court caused by the resignation of Judge Stephen Schwebel, the President of the International Court of Justice.

Protection of civilians in armed conflict

In paragraph 22 of resolution 1265 (1999), the Security Council decided to establish immediately an appropriate mechanism to review further the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the protection of civilians in armed conflict (S/1999/957) and to consider appropriate steps by April 2000 in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations.

At the informal consultations held on 2 November, the members of the Council considered ways to ensure follow-up to resolution 1265 (1999) and a thorough consideration of the Secretary-General's report. Council members agreed to establish an informal working group of the Council for a period of six months, consisting of the 15 Council members at the expert level, to be chaired by the delegation of Canada. It was agreed that the informal working group would be provided with interpretation into the six working languages of the Security Council. This agreement was reflected in a note by the President of the Council (S/1999/1160).

Council members were also of the opinion that some of the recommendations contained in the Secretary-General's report related to the prerogatives of the General Assembly and other United Nations organs. Accordingly, with the agreement of Council members, the President of the Council sent a letter to the Secretary-General, suggesting that he might make his report available to the General Assembly.

New members of the Security Council

On 18 November the President of the Security Council sent letters to the Permanent Representatives of five newly elected members of the Security Council (Bangladesh, Jamaica, Mali, Tunisia and Ukraine) and invited them to observe the informal consultations of Council members, beginning on 1 December. Each incoming delegation was to be represented by one of its members, at the level of either Permanent Representative or Deputy Permanent Representative.

Statements to the press by the President of the Security Council

Sierra Leone (8 November 1999)

The members of the Council heard a briefing by the Secretariat on the situation in Sierra Leone. They expressed their concern about the recent serious violations of the Lomé Peace Agreement and the resulting deterioration in the security situation in the country. They also noted the reports of the failure of the Revolutionary United Front and Civil Defence Forces fighters to enter the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process last week despite the fact that the camps in phase I have now opened. They expressed dismay at recent clashes and urged the parties to abide by the Lomé Agreement and solve their differences by peaceful means. They also expressed concern at the fate of the refugees and internally displaced persons and underlined the need for the provision of humanitarian aid and rehabilitation assistance.

Council members emphasized the obligation on the parties concerned, in particular Foday Sankoh, to meet their obligations under the Lomé Agreement in full. They called on Mr. Sankoh to implement all the provisions of the Agreement for which he is responsible, and especially to ensure the participation of the Revolutionary United Front in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes.

Council members also underlined the importance of the speedy and effective deployment of UNAMSIL to the successful implementation of the Lomé Agreement, and urged those Member States in a position to do so to facilitate this through the provision of logistical and other specialist support. They also underlined the continued need for financial and other assistance to support ECOMOG in its vital role in the peace process and emphasized the importance of ensuring the safety and security of UNAMSIL and other international personnel in Sierra Leone.

Eritrea and Ethiopia (11 November 1999)

Members of the Security Council heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs Ibrahima Fall, on the status of progress towards a negotiated settlement of the conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea.

Council members commended OAU, including the Chairman of OAU and President of Algeria, Abdelaziz Bouteflika, and the Secretary-General of OAU, Salim Ahmed Salim, the Personal Envoy of the President of Algeria and former Prime Minister, Ahmed Ouyahia, and concerned Member States, for their energetic and persistent efforts to secure an agreement.

Council members expressed their concern at the deteriorating humanitarian situation on the ground and called on the international community to respond generously to the consolidated inter-agency appeals for both countries.

Council members also urged both Ethiopia and Eritrea to exercise maximum restraint.

Afghanistan (15 November 1999)

On 15 October 1999, the Security Council at its 4051st meeting adopted resolution 1267 (1999) by which it demanded that the Taliban turn over Usama bin Laden without further delay to appropriate authorities in a country where he has been indicted, or to appropriate authorities in a country where he will be returned to such a country, or to appropriate authorities in a country where he will be arrested and effectively brought to justice.

The Council further decided that on 14 November 1999 all States shall impose the measures set out in paragraph 4 of the resolution, unless the Council has previously decided, on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General, that the Taliban has fully complied with the aforementioned obligation.

Since the Taliban has not complied with this obligation, the measures contained in paragraph 4 of the resolution have entered into effect.

Afghanistan (16 November 1999)

Members of the Security Council were briefed today on the situation in Afghanistan. They expressed concern at the recent acts of violence in Afghanistan directed against the United Nations personnel.

Members of the Security Council recalled all the Council's resolutions on Afghanistan, and the President's oral statement to the press of 15 November 1999, announcing the coming into force of resolution 1267 (1999), which includes targeted sanctions, and reiterated their call on all States to implement that resolution. Council members also reiterated their demand that the Taliban turn over Usama bin Laden as set out in resolution 1267 (1999).

Members of the Security Council emphasized the importance of humanitarian assistance to the Afghan people and commended the courage shown by United Nations and other international personnel as well as their will to continue, to the extent possible, to provide humanitarian assistance. Council members urged States to enhance humanitarian assistance to the Afghan people and called upon all parties in Afghanistan to permit access of humanitarian assistance to the people in need.

Members of the Security Council condemned the attacks on the United Nations offices in Afghanistan, which threaten to hinder assistance to the Afghan people, and called for increased security for personnel and facilities.

Sierra Leone (19 November 1999)

Members of the Security Council expressed continuing concern about the volatile security situation and the violations of the Lomé Peace Agreement and the consequent humanitarian suffering of the people of Sierra Leone, and called on all parties to the Lomé Peace Agreement to immediately implement all its provisions.

Council members welcomed efforts by the Government of Sierra Leone, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Francis Okelo, and ECOMOG to support the peace process.

Council members underlined that the international community could only do so much without the wholehearted commitment of all parties to the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme and urged ex-combatants, especially those belonging to RUF, to lay down their arms, enter the camps, and help start to rebuild a peaceful and stable Sierra Leone for the benefit of all its people.

Council members stressed that it was unacceptable that rebels should continue to harass and intimidate humanitarian personnel. They underlined that the international community could only assist Sierra Leone where conditions permitted and reminded rebel leaders of commitments on humanitarian access which they made on signing the Lomé Peace Agreement.

Council members welcomed the imminent deployment of a robust peacekeeping force, for which the first troops will arrive later this month.

In the light of urgent humanitarian needs highlighted today, Council members urged all Member States to again consider what further assistance they might provide to facilitate the early deployment of UNAMSIL and other United Nations programmes, the World Bank disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme and the operations of ECOMOG, which plays such a key role in maintaining security.

Council members also stressed the importance of continued humanitarian assistance to neighbouring countries, especially Guinea.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (December 1999)*

Under the presidency of Sir Jeremy Greenstock, Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Security Council dealt with a number of difficult and sensitive issues in December, in particular concerning Africa and Iraq. The British Foreign Office Minister responsible for Africa, Peter Hain, presided over two meetings of the Council: a briefing on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and a debate on practical ways to address the problems of Africa. During December the Council adopted five resolutions and held 10 meetings, and its members met in informal consultations on 13 occasions. Two troop contributor meetings were held.

As part of its commitment to improving the transparency of the workings of the Security Council, the United Kingdom Presidency held one debate (on Africa) and three briefings (on Sierra Leone, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and East Timor) at public meetings and one briefing (on Kosovo) at a private meeting of the Council. The President addressed the news media after each session of informal consultations of the members and was authorized to make 13 statements to the press on specific issues on behalf of Council members. Immediately after informal consultations, the

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* Previously issued as S/2000/124, annex.

Presidency gave briefings for countries not members of the Security Council. Through its web site, the Presidency published the Council's programme of work and the President's statements to the press on a daily basis.

Africa

Open debate

On 15 December, the Security Council debated the United Nations partnership with Africa at a public meeting. The Presidency had sought Member States' cooperation in making this an innovative, interactive meeting, asking them to focus on three specific questions, namely:

1. How can we improve coordination and cooperation between the Security Council, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and key subregional organizations, including coordination of joint activity on specific issues?

2. How can we meet the needs of African peacekeeping more effectively and more quickly?

3. What additional instruments can we as a Council bring to bear to help solve and, where possible, prevent conflicts in Africa?

To allow time for discussion, the Presidency sought to keep interventions to under five minutes.

This proved to be a useful meeting. Council members and most other participants focused on the three key questions and kept their interventions commendably brief. Unfortunately some speakers were less disciplined and the opportunity to achieve a genuine discussion was more limited than the Presidency had hoped. Nevertheless, the President, on a personal basis, was able to draw some constructive conclusions from the discussion, which were circulated to the membership (see below).

Democratic Republic of the Congo

The Security Council heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Bernard Miyet, at a public meeting on the Democratic Republic of the Congo on 16 December, at which Ambassador Holbrooke of the United States also briefed the Council on his recent trip to the region. On 21 December, Council members were briefed on the latest developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hédi Annabi. This focused on the security situation, in particular the government offensive launched in Equateur Province as well as heightened military activity by the "negative forces". The Assistant Secretary-General highlighted the risk of the current volatile situation leading to a security crisis in the Kivus. He stressed that it was important that parties refrain from hostile propaganda. Council members continued their consideration of these developments on 22 December and the Assistant Secretary-General supplemented his briefing with reporting on the deployment of United Nations military liaison officers, which was meeting with some obstacles. After the consultations, the Council President made a statement to the press reflecting points raised by Council members (see below).

Sierra Leone

The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed the Security Council on Sierra Leone at a public meeting on 10 December. His briefing focused on the contents of the Secretary-General's report on the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL), issued on 6 December, and on the latest security situation.

On 29 December, the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed Council members on the Secretary-General's letter of 23 December to the President of the Council, in which the Secretary-General reported the Nigerian decision to withdraw its ECOMOG troops and consequently recommended the expansion of UNAMSIL. The Assistant Secretary-General told Council members that the Secretariat would make more detailed proposals on this by 20 January. Members of the Council expressed agreement in principle to the expansion of UNAMSIL. Following the consultation, the President of the Council made a statement to the press (see below).

Burundi

The Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Kieran Prendergast, briefed Council members on 3 December on his November 1999 visit to Africa concerning Burundi. He had met the Chairman of OAU, the Heads of State of Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe and senior officials of Rwanda and South

Africa. The briefing focused on the regional States' views on the search for a new mediator (preceding the appointment of former President Mandela) and on the Secretariat's assessment of the political, security and humanitarian situation in Burundi; the prospects for further progress in the Burundi peace process; and the role of the United Nations and donor countries in the search for peace in Burundi.

On behalf of Council members, the President of the Council made a statement to the press, inter alia, welcoming the designation of former President Mandela as the new facilitator for the Arusha peace process (see below). Council members also agreed that the President should invite the new facilitator to brief the Security Council about his plans for taking the Burundi peace process forward. On 3 December, the President wrote to the South African Ambassador asking him to convey an invitation to former President Mandela on behalf of the Council. (Former President Mandela took up this invitation in January 2000.)

On 8 December, Council experts met to discuss how the Security Council could sharpen its focus on Burundi. They agreed that the Council should make more use of public and private meetings and informal consultations of its members on Burundi — the format to be decided by the objective of the meeting.

Angola

The Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed council members on 13 December on the Angolan military offensive against UNITA, the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Angola, and the continuing efforts to conclude a status-of-mission agreement to establish a United Nations Office in Angola in accordance with resolution 1268 (1999). On behalf of Council members, the President made a statement to the press (see below).

Eritrea and Ethiopia

The Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs briefed Council members on 21 December on the efforts of OAU to resolve the conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea and on the humanitarian situation in both countries. He underlined the need for patience and discretion at a delicate stage in the mediation process.

Somalia

The Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Ibrahima Fall, briefed Council members on the political and humanitarian situation in Somalia on 30 December. He referred in particular to the forum organized by the United Nations Political Office for Somalia at Nairobi on 16 November and the meeting of the Standing Committee also at Nairobi on 15 December. At both meetings there was broad support for President Guelleh's recent peace proposals, which were to be developed in more detail over the next two months. On behalf of Council members, the President made a statement to the press condemning the continuing flow of arms into Somalia in contravention of Council resolutions and calling for the arms embargo to be respected.

Western Sahara

During informal consultations on 9 December the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed Council members on progress towards the implementation of the settlement plan in Western Sahara. Council members discussed a draft resolution on 13 and 14 December. Concerns were expressed in particular about the possible delay to the referendum until 2002 or even beyond. On 14 December the Council adopted resolution 1282 (1999) by 14 votes in favour, with one abstention, extending the mandate of the United Nations Mission for a Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) until 29 February 2000 and asking the Secretary-General to report again before that deadline.

Guinea-Bissau

The Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs briefed Council members on 29 December on the Secretary-General's report of 23 December which followed the elections held on 28 November in Guinea-Bissau. The President was authorized to issue a statement to the press, inter alia, approving the Secretary-General's recommendation to extend the mandate of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNOGBIS) until the end of March 2000 (see below).

Iraq

Negotiations on a new way forward on Iraq had begun earlier in the year following the issue of the reports of the expert panels under the chairmanship of Ambassador Celso Amorim (S/1999/356), which addressed the three principal aspects of the Iraq issue, namely, disarmament, the humanitarian programme and Kuwaiti missing persons and property. These negotiations intensified during December, both in a series of informal consultations and in private contacts, and culminated on 17 December with the adoption of resolution 1284 (1999), sponsored by the United Kingdom, by 11 votes in favour, with 4 abstentions. Resolution 1284 (1999) sets out a new, comprehensive approach to Iraq based on Iraq's obligations under the existing Council resolutions and establishes a new body, the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission, to pursue compliance with Iraq's disarmament obligations under previous resolutions. All Council members affirmed that the resolution had now to be fully implemented (see S/PV.4084).

Oil for food

The Council adopted two resolutions concerning the implementation of the oil-for-food humanitarian programme in Iraq. On 3 December, by resolution 1280 (1999), the programme was extended for one week. The resolution was adopted by 11 votes in favour, with 3 abstentions. One Council member did not participate in the vote. On 10 December, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1281 (1999), by which it extended the programme for a further six months.

Asia

Afghanistan

Pending the appointment of a chairman, the Presidency chaired two meetings of the Afghanistan sanctions committee to discuss the application of measures under paragraph 4 of resolution 1267 (1999). On 22 December the Committee agreed on a list of aircraft subject to paragraph 4 (a) of resolution 1267 (1999), which was subsequently issued as a press release to all Member States.

East Timor

The Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed the Security Council on East Timor at a public meeting on 22 December. The briefing focused on the security situation in East Timor, plans for the handover of responsibility for security from the international force (INTERFET) to the peacekeeping element of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET), the humanitarian situation in East Timor including refugee return from West Timor, and the deployment of the civilian elements of UNTAET.

Members of the Council welcomed the excellent progress made by INTERFET and UNTAET and the success of the Tokyo donor conference held on 17 December. Concerns were raised by some about the rate of refugee return from West Timor and the need to ensure that the transition from INTERFET to UNTAET be completed as soon as possible.

Europe

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

Council members heard a briefing by the Secretariat on 21 December on the attack of 17 December on a Serb café in the town of Orahovac in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in which seven ethnic Serbs had been wounded and one killed.

The Security Council held a private meeting on 30 December to consider the Secretary-General's report of 23 December on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), and to hear a supplementary briefing by the Secretariat.

Cyprus

The Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus, Alvaro de Soto, briefed Council members on 2 December on the proximity talks due to begin in New York on 3 December. After the consultations the Council President made a statement to the press, welcoming the parties' agreement to start talks, expressing the hope that all concerned would participate without preconditions and in a constructive spirit and offering full support for United Nations efforts.

On 7 December Council members discussed the Secretary-General's report of 1 December on Cyprus, covering both the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) and the Secretary-General's mission of good offices. A short statement to the press was issued.

The Special Adviser to the Secretary-General briefed Council members on 14 December following the conclusion of the Cyprus proximity talks held in New York from 3 to 14 December. Council members also considered a draft resolution to extend the mandate of UNFICYP, which was to expire on 15 December. After the consultations the President made a statement to the press (see below).

On 15 December the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1283 (1999), extending the mandate of UNFICYP for a further six months, until 15 June 2000.

Security Council procedures and improved transparency

The United Kingdom Presidency's efforts to improve transparency by holding more meetings in the Council chamber open to all Members of the United Nations or, in certain cases, to those with a particular interest have been noted above. As part of its policy of encouraging greater openness and efficiency in the work of the Council, the United Kingdom delegation had earlier in the year introduced a draft note by the President of the Council on the need for increased recourse to public meetings, including on situations involving specific countries, on the availability of draft resolutions and presidential statements as soon as they are introduced in informal consultations, and on the practice of press briefings by the Presidency. This draft note was considered during the course of 1999 in the Council's informal working group on documentation and procedures, where the suggestions of other Council members were taken into account, and was completed at informal discussions on 30 December by the inclusion of a paragraph recognizing the broad range of options for public and private Council meetings that can be used to facilitate specific discussions (see S/1999/1291). This reflects the growing practice of the Council of considering both thematic and country-specific matters at public or private meetings, rather than in informal consultations of members.

Millennium reception

To mark the end of the century and the millennium the Security Council members held a reception at United Nations Headquarters on 29 December to which the Secretary-General, senior members of the Secretariat, heads of United Nations bodies and all Permanent Representatives were invited.

* * *

United Nations partnership with Africa: open debate of the Security Council (15 December 1999)

Conclusions drawn by Peter Hain, MP, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, on his own responsibility as President of the Council

We have heard a lot today about double standards. We must replace double standards by common purpose. We must replace divided counsels by common action. Today's debate is a big step forward in doing so.

I would now like to draw some conclusions from the debate, which will, I hope, feed into the council's future work. I shall make them public and distribute them to all Member States.

How can we improve coordination and cooperation between the Security Council, OAU and the key subregional organizations, including coordination of joint activity on specific issues?

There was a broad consensus that we should try to institute regular and more structured consultation and coordination between the Council and OAU, and the regional bodies. A number of useful suggestions have been made: joint envoys and missions, exchange of staff, working groups and more regular meetings between the Security Council, OAU and subregional bodies.

I hope the Council will now work up some detailed proposals so that decisions can be taken before the end of January on what we should be doing, and how.

How can we meet the needs of African peacekeeping more effectively and more quickly?

The views we have heard today, particularly from African Member States, send a clear message. The United Nations is not responding quickly or effectively enough to meet the peacekeeping needs of Africa. We heard today many useful practical suggestions:

increasing capacity and planning in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations; enhancing its ability to hold more, and more quickly deploy, stocks of key equipment; and further United Nations help to build Africa's own peacekeeping capabilities through, inter alia, training, personnel exchange and logistics partnership arrangements. These are all critical elements in the package. The Council today has given strong support for taking them forward.

Participants have been equally clear that providing the right resources is critical. The importance of matching resources to mandates has also been widely stressed. So have the limitations of trust fund financing for peacekeeping. The need for more support for regional peacekeeping efforts was stressed by a number of delegations.

It is clear from the debate today that none of these measures is a substitute for greater political engagement from the Council in conflict in Africa. Only with that will there be greater engagement by the United Nations in peacekeeping there, and greater success.

What additional instruments can we as the Council bring to bear to help solve and, where possible, prevent conflicts in Africa?

A wide variety of important proposals have been raised today: preventive deployments; more use of Security Council missions; imaginative use of Friends or contact or other forms of support groups; better cooperation between the Council and the Economic and Social Council, especially in building peace after conflict; better use of the variety of diplomatic channels available to us; improved coordination and cooperation with regional and subregional groups; more effective collective diplomatic action by the Council and the wider United Nations membership; and stricter and more targeted implementation of the Council's other key tool, sanctions and arms embargoes.

Many speakers stressed the crucial importance of preventive action to address root causes of conflict. Several speakers called for greater focus on AIDS (5,500 Africans are dying each day from the disease, as the Secretary-General has pointed out). The need to ensure the rights of minorities and genuine power sharing in divided societies to prevent conflict was stressed.

Many speakers have pointed to the need for better early warning and exchange of analysis. If this is to succeed we must all — Secretariat, OAU and Member States — contribute. Potential conflict zones must be brought to the Council's attention, enabling it to act in time. It is the responsibility of all of us to use the Council to do this and to strengthen existing early warning mechanisms, including those of OAU.

I shall ask our Permanent Representative to start work with others around this table to ensure action by the Council as quickly as possible. I hope that we will see the first results within the next few weeks. Today's debate shows that all of us want to move quickly.

I want to conclude with an observation. Africa still gets a bad press and Africa has many real problems; but all those of us who know and love Africa know that Africa can and will build a better future for itself. A future of peace, prosperity and democracy. The people who will build lasting peace in Africa are the people of Africa itself; but it is our duty to help them. Today's debate shows that the Council, and the wider United Nations membership, are resolved to do so.

Statements to the press by the President of the Security Council

Cyprus (2 December 1999)

Security Council members today heard a briefing by the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus, Alvaro de Soto. This is a matter which the Security Council continues to follow with the closest of interest. The Council has stated repeatedly that the status quo in Cyprus is unacceptable.

In June, the Council requested the Secretary-General, in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions, to invite the leaders of the two sides to negotiations this autumn. Council members welcomed, therefore, the agreement of the parties to start proximity talks in New York on 3 December in order to prepare the ground for meaningful negotiations leading to a comprehensive settlement. They expressed the hope that all concerned would participate in the talks without preconditions and in a constructive spirit. They commended the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and Special Adviser to facilitate the talks and conveyed to them the Council's full support. They looked forward to a further briefing from Mr. de Soto on the progress of the talks soon after these had concluded.

Burundi (3 December 1999)

This morning, the Security Council heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Kieran Prendergast, on Burundi. They expressed their deepest concern at the ongoing violence in Burundi against the background of a fragile situation in the region more widely, and appealed to all parties to the conflict to cease hostilities immediately. They likewise expressed concern at the worsening humanitarian situation and called for full, unhindered and safe access for all United Nations and international humanitarian and human rights workers in Burundi. They called for a greater focus on the protection of individual rights in the country.

They repeated their concern at the policy of forced regroupment and called on the Government of Burundi to allow the affected people to return to their homes with full and unhindered access throughout the process. They commended those Burundian parties, including the Government, that have demonstrated their commitment to continue negotiations, and called on those parties that remain outside the process to cease hostilities and for their full participation in Burundi's inclusive peace process.

They recognized Burundi's dire economic and social conditions and the need for the donor community to expand assistance for Burundi. They welcomed the designation by the eighth Arusha regional summit of former President Nelson Mandela as the new facilitator for the Arusha peace process. They were grateful for his willingness to take on the task of searching for a peaceful solution to the crisis and offered their full support. They encouraged all parties to show flexibility and to cooperate fully with the new facilitator.

They looked forward to the earliest possible resumption of the talks. They reiterated their view that only a negotiated settlement can bring peace, stability and prosperity to Burundi. They decided to remain closely engaged on the issue.

Cyprus (7 December 1999)

Security Council members heard a short briefing by the Secretariat on Cyprus. They had a short discussion reflecting the fact that the priority at the moment, in terms of substance, was the talks under the auspices of the Secretary-General. We want those talks to proceed within the framework which the Secretary-General has set, which is quite a closed and confidential one of which the Council is not getting into the substance while the talks are going on. We noted that we would have to renew the mandate by 15 December and that there is room in the timetable for that.

Western Sahara (9 December 1999)

The Council members discussed Western Sahara on the basis of quite a detailed briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Bernard Miyet, on the basis of the report which the Secretary-General issued a few days ago. That report contained the recommendation that the mandate of MINURSO be extended to the end of February. That recommendation was discussed in a very positive spirit. The group concerned with Western Sahara is this afternoon drafting a resolution to give effect to that recommendation, which will come before the Council in the next few days. There is a considerable amount of substance on this subject to which the Council will return during the extension period that we are about to agree to.

Sierra Leone (10 December 1999)

The Council members had a very interesting session on Sierra Leone. UNAMSIL is now deployed. This is a critical test for the United Nations in terms of a peacekeeping operation in Africa. We want to get this one right. We are going to work as a Security Council very closely with the Secretariat and with the parties on the ground to make sure that it does go right. We want the membership of the United Nations to realize the importance of this, hence the public meeting, and, of course, to contribute not just political support but material support to what is a vital and an under-resourced operation. There are things happening on the ground that we still dislike, all of us: violations of the ceasefire, humanitarian abuse, kidnapping of medical people which we hope will end very quickly — and there was a lot of concern about that this morning. Sierra Leone is a very serious operation and we will maintain a very close eye on it in the Security Council. As the United Kingdom, we will maintain for the international community the leadership on that subject that we have had until now.

Angola (13 December 1999)

Members of the Security Council were briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hédi Annabi, on recent developments in Angola and on continuing United Nations efforts to establish a United Nations Office in Angola.

Members of the Council reiterated that the primary cause of the current crisis in Angola is the failure by the leadership of UNITA to comply with its obligations under the Lusaka Protocol, and again demanded that UNITA comply immediately and without conditions with its obligations. Members of the Council reaffirmed their belief that lasting peace and national reconciliation in Angola can only be achieved through political dialogue with all those genuinely interested in peace and stability.

Members of the Council welcomed the recent appointment of Ambassador Ibrahim Gambari as Special Adviser to the Secretary-General for special assignments in Africa, which include Angola.

Members of the Council stressed the importance of ensuring that the United Nations Office in Angola be rendered functional as soon as possible in accordance with Security Council resolution 1268 (1999). Members of the Council urged the Secretary-General to finalize arrangements with the Government of Angola on a status-of-mission agreement for the United Nations Office in Angola and to promptly appoint a head of the Office.

Members of the Council called on all concerned and, in particular, UNITA to ensure the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel and to respect fully their status. They reiterated their concern at the increase in mine-laying and called on all concerned, particularly UNITA, to cease mine-laying.

Members of the Council expressed deep concern at the dire humanitarian situation and called on all concerned to ensure compliance with human rights and international humanitarian law and to ensure humanitarian access to all members of the Angolan population in need. They expressed support for the consolidated inter-agency appeal for Angola and urged Member States to contribute to it. Members of the Council urged the Government of Angola and, in particular, UNITA, to ensure that the extension of State administration would continue to be done in the spirit of the Lusaka Protocol and, in particular, to guarantee that the human rights of all Angolan citizens would be protected in this process.

Members of the Council emphasized that continued efforts to tighten existing Security Council sanctions against UNITA remain one of the keys to helping establish conditions for resumption of political dialogue. Members of the Council called upon all Member States to enforce compliance with such sanctions.

The two most important next steps for the Council are, first, to aid the Secretary-General in establishing a United Nations Office in Angola with the cooperation of the Government of Angola and to have a presence there that helps both the political and the humanitarian situation; and, second, to take forward the implementation of Security Council sanctions that apply to Angola and, through the Security Council sanctions committee, to make sure that they are applied as soon as possible. Behind that there is a good deal of political work by Security Council members and others to try to drive forward the idea of a political dialogue that leads to an end to the conflict there.

Cyprus (14 December 1999)

Security Council members today heard a briefing by the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus, Alvaro de Soto, on the proximity talks held in New York from 3 to 14 December to prepare the ground for meaningful negotiations leading to a comprehensive settlement. The talks followed the Council's request to the Secretary-General in June 1999, in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions, to invite the leaders of the two sides to negotiations in the autumn. This is a matter which the Security Council continues to follow with the closest of interest. The Council has stated repeatedly that the status quo in Cyprus is unacceptable.

Council members welcomed the fact that the talks had been conducted throughout in a positive and constructive atmosphere, and without preconditions. They commended the commitment shown by the participants, and encouraged all concerned to continue their efforts towards a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus question. They looked forward to the continuation of the talks early next year, underlining the importance of the process now started.

Council members paid tribute in particular to the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Adviser, and conveyed to them the Council's full support in this important endeavour.

The Council will take action on 15 December to renew the mandate of UNFICYP.

Eritrea and Ethiopia (21 December 1999)

The Council heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Kieran Prendergast, on the current mediation efforts led by OAU. The Council members made it clear that they very strongly supported those mediation efforts. They recognize the discussion that was needed for those efforts. They therefore did not want to deal with any particular substance on the question of Ethiopia and Eritrea, given that the mediation is at quite an interesting stage.

Rwanda (21 December 1999)

Members of the Council have already begun their examination of the Carlsson report on Rwanda, a very important study of the events of 1994. They welcome the fact that the investigation by former Prime Minister Carlsson and his colleagues is being carried out with such thoroughness and frankness. Council members will want to have a further discussion once they have had the opportunity to consider in detail what the report contains, as well as the recent internal report on Srebrenica. Council members are in forward-looking mode on these two reports. They would like to see whether there may be important lessons for the United Nations and the Council to learn as regards peacekeeping in the future. The Council has in that way started serious consideration of those two reports.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (22 December 1999)

Council members were briefed both yesterday and today by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hédi Annabi, about continued fighting in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, particularly in Equateur Province in the north-west, and about a potentially dangerous situation developing in South Kivu. Council members were deeply concerned about the scale of recent fighting and the continuing disregard of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement.

They called on all parties to exercise the utmost restraint and to stop immediately any further violations of the ceasefire. They also urged the parties to convene an early meeting of both the Political Committee of the Lusaka Agreement and the Joint Military Commission, which is the place for disputes to be discussed, and to facilitate the deployment of local joint military commissions and United Nations liaison officers.

Council members reiterated the willingness of the United Nations and the international community to work with the parties to the Lusaka Agreement to implement the Agreement and to bring peace and stability to the region. They also pointed out that, in order to play its role in a peacekeeping operation in support of the Lusaka Agreement, the United Nations must be confident that the parties themselves are determined to respect the ceasefire and to refrain from all hostile acts and propaganda.

Sierra Leone (29 December 1999)

In its resolution 1270 (1999), the Security Council committed itself to supporting the Lome Agreement and to cooperating with all the parties to that end. It also said it would review the situation as it developed. Today, Council members were briefed on the latest developments in Sierra Leone, including the deployment of UNAMSIL, and on Nigeria's intention to withdraw its forces currently in ECOMOG early in the new year.

Council members paid tribute to Nigeria's role and that of other ECOMOG participants in efforts to bring peace and stability to Sierra Leone. They agreed that it was imperative to avoid any security vacuum in Sierra Leone and they discussed the changes that would be necessary to the mandate and strength of UNAMSIL as Nigeria withdraws from ECOMOG. They await further detailed information from the Secretariat.

Council members urged all parties to the Lome Agreement to honour their obligations and to cooperate fully in the process of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration. In particular, they agreed that recent threats by Foday Sankoh not to cooperate with UNAMSIL were unacceptable and reminded him of his obligations under the Lome Agreement.

Council members will be keeping a close watch on developments and will hold a further discussion when the Secretariat makes further details available.

Guinea-Bissau (29 December 1999)

Council members heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Ibrahima Fall, following the Secretary-General's report of 23 December, which itself followed on the 28 November elections in Guinea-Bissau.

Council members were pleased to note that the elections had been held in an open, fair and transparent manner — an important step in Guinea-Bissau's progress towards a fully-fledged democracy and normalcy. Council members commended the international community for the resources and personnel they committed to monitoring and observing the elections. Council members noted that the second round of elections would be held on 16 January. They encouraged all parties to ensure that this second round was conducted in the same open and fair manner.

Council members agreed with the Secretary-General's recommendation to extend the mandate of UNOGBIS to the end of March.

Finally, Council members noted that some progress had been made in the release of political and military prisoners, but they looked to the newly elected President, once he is in place, to complete that process as soon as possible.

United States of America (January 2000)*

Overview

The January United States Presidency started the Council's work for this new millennium, as the Secretary-General noted in his opening remarks to the Council at its meeting on 6 January. The Council's challenging schedule for the month included open briefings by the esteemed former President of South Africa, the Vice-President of the United States, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees — in all, 10 formal meetings, 8 informal consultations, and 3 consultations with troop contributors. The month culminated in the open debates of 24 and 26 January on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (with seven African Heads of State and numerous ministers of interested States in attendance), and finally the "wrap-up" session of 31 January, with the President of Zambia, Frederick Chiluba. Throughout the month, the Council and the United Nations Secretariat worked to make Security Council procedure serve the policy aims of the Council more effectively, including restructuring the Council table to accommodate seven Heads of State and re-opening the upper galleries to the public during the Council's formal sessions.

Africa

With the cooperation and active support of other Council delegations, the United States Presidency declared January the "month of Africa". The Council discussed African issues at six open Council meetings and four informal consultations of its members. Two presidential statements were issued, on refugees and the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. A resolution on Burundi was adopted.

AIDS in Africa

On 10 January, the Council held an open debate to discuss the devastating impact of AIDS in Africa and its consequences for regional peace and security. This meeting gave the Council an opportunity to examine definitions of security in the light of an epidemic that kills more Africans each year than all the conflicts in that region combined. The Vice-President of the United States, Al Gore, opened the meeting. The Secretary-General spoke on the subject, as did James Wolfensohn, President of the World Bank; Peter Piot, Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, and Mark Malloch Brown, Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme. Council members and interested non-members focused their remarks on the question what member States, and the international community as a whole, can do to address the devastating impact of AIDS in Africa. Dr. Libertine Amathila, Minister for Health and Social Services, spoke on behalf of Namibia.

The situation of refugees

On 13 January, the Council hosted an open briefing by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Sadako Ogata, focusing on the situation of refugees and internally displaced persons in Africa. The Council took the opportunity to discuss not only refugees in Africa, but also the plight of internally displaced persons on that continent. The High

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* Previously issued as S/2000/550, annex.

Commissioner underscored the connection between resolving conflicts and finding lasting solutions for refugees and internally displaced persons, as well as the crucial requirement for humanitarian access to needy populations. The Council adopted a presidential statement in which, *inter alia*, it recognized that internally displaced persons do not receive sufficient protection and assistance, and that special difficulties impede the delivery of aid to them. Attention was drawn to the need to consider internally displaced persons and refugees as equal victims of conflict and displacement.

Angola

The open briefing of 18 January on Angola focused on the political, military and humanitarian situation in Angola and on the need to strengthen the three sets of sanctions against UNITA. The Government of Angola was represented by the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Jorge Chikoty. The Permanent Representative of Canada, Robert Fowler, showed excerpts from interviews with former UNITA personnel, who gave details of alleged sanctions-busting by UNITA and stated that the two United Nations aircraft downed over Angola in 1998/1999 were hit by UNITA-fired surface-to-air missiles.

Burundi

The members of the Council held informal consultations on Burundi on 18 January. On 19 January, the Council held an open briefing with the former President of South Africa, Nelson Mandela, recently named facilitator of the Burundi peace process. Council members expressed the view that Mr. Mandela's appointment was a major step towards resolving the conflict. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Burundi also addressed the Council. The Council adopted resolution 1286 (2000), by which it warmly welcomed Mr. Mandela's appointment as facilitator and expressed concern about the ongoing violence and humanitarian situation in Burundi.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Beginning on 24 January, the Council launched a range of formal and informal discussions on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The attendees included the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Laurent-Désiré Kabila; the President of Angola, José Eduardo dos Santos; the President of Mozambique, Joaquim Alberto Chissano; the President of Rwanda, Pasteur Bizimungu; the President of Uganda, Yoweri Kaguta Museveni; the President of Zambia, Frederick J. T. Chiluba; the President of Zimbabwe, Robert G. Mugabe; the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Namibia and South Africa, Theo-Ben Gurirab and Nkosazana C. Dlamini-Zuma; the Secretary-General of OAU, Salim Ahmed Salim; and the OAU facilitator, the former President of Botswana, Sir Ketumile Masire. The session resulted in a reaffirmation of support for the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement by all the States of the region, and a presidential statement that committed the Council to the implementation of phase II of the Secretary-General's concept of operations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Sierra Leone

The members of the Council held informal consultations on Sierra Leone on 12 January to discuss a draft resolution to enlarge the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL). Subsequently, the Council adopted, on 7 February, a resolution to enlarge UNAMSIL from 6,000 to 11,100 United Nations personnel.

Europe

Croatia

On 11 January, the members of the Council met in informal consultations to discuss the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP). On 13 January, the Council formally extended the Mission for six months.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

On 12 January, the members of the Council met in informal consultations to discuss the Secretary-General's report of 17 December on the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH). The Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hédi Annabi, briefed members of the Council. His briefing focused on the lack of progress made by the Bosnian Joint Presidency in complying with the commitments made in the New York Declaration of November 1999. Members of the Council authorized the President to make a statement to the press noting the lack of progress, especially with regard to the State Border Service, and urging the members of the Bosnian Joint Presidency to comply with the November Declaration, in connection with their appearance in the Security Council.

Georgia

On 28 January, the members of the Council met to discuss the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG). The Council voted unanimously on 31 January to extend the Mission's mandate for another six months.

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

The members of the Council held informal consultations on 11 January. The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Bernard Miyet, briefed members of the Council on recent developments related to resolution 1244 (1999). He described the establishment by the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) of a Joint Interim Administrative Structure to enhance consultations with local political forces. The Principal Deputy Special Representative, Jock Covey, was also present and provided brief comments to the members of the Council concerning the situation on the ground.

Asia and the Middle East

Iraq

The members of the Council held informal consultations on 14, 18 and 24 January to discuss the appointment of an executive chairman for the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC). By resolution 1284 (1999) the Secretary-General was mandated to appoint, after consultation with and subject to the approval of the Security Council, an Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC. The Secretary-General nominated Rolf Ekeus as Executive Chairman. On 18 January, the Security Council President reported to Council members that the Presidency had received letters from three delegations objecting to the nomination of Mr. Ekeus and one letter supporting him but calling for consensus. Following informal consultations on 24 January, a consensus formed on the nomination of Hans Blix as Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC. The President conveyed the sense of the Council to the Secretary-General. On 27 January the Secretary-General informed the Council of his intention to nominate Mr. Blix, and the Council approved the nomination later that day.

East Timor

On 14 January, Council members met in informal consultations on East Timor. The Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed the members of the Council, focusing on the relationship of UNTAET with the East Timorese and with the Government of Indonesia.

Lebanon

On 28 January, the members of the Council held informal consultations to discuss the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). The Council voted unanimously on 31 January to extend the Force's mandate for six months, until 31 July 2000, adopting resolution 1288 (2000) and its accompanying presidential statement. This renewal of UNIFIL differed from past renewals in its inclusion of language concerning United Nations efforts to sensitize peacekeeping personnel regarding HIV/AIDS and also added a reference to the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel.

Admission of new Members

The members of the Council met in informal consultations on 28 January to discuss the application of Tuvalu for membership in the United Nations. At a formal meeting that same day, the Council referred the application to the Committee on the Admission of New Members, which met on 28 January and again on 31 January. At its meeting on 31 January, the Committee decided to recommend to the Security Council the adoption of a draft resolution, by which the Council in turn recommended to the General Assembly that Tuvalu be admitted to membership in the United Nations. The representative of China on the Committee stated that China was unable to associate itself with the recommendation of the Committee.

Argentina (February 2000)*

In accordance with the agreement reached between the members of the Security Council in the note by the President dated 12 June 1997 (S/1997/451), this assessment has been prepared under the responsibility of the Council President for February 2000, Ambassador Arnoldo Listre, Permanent Representative of the Argentine Republic, and covers the Council's activities during that month.

As in the preceding two months, questions relating to Africa continued to occupy a preponderant place on the Council's agenda. One such matter, the expansion of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC), decided on by resolution 1291 (2000), required a major negotiation effort on the part of Council members.

At its 4100th meeting on 9 February, the Council held a public meeting on the protection of United Nations personnel, associated personnel and humanitarian personnel in conflict zones, at which the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Argentina, Adalberto Rodríguez Giavarini, presided.

At the end of the month, the Secretary-General presented a *tour d'horizon* to Council members on the outcome of his trip through a number of Asian countries, focusing particularly on developments relating to the question of East Timor.

The Council also dealt with other questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security, such as the situations in Burundi, the Central African Republic, Cyprus, East Timor, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Western Sahara and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Kosovo).

In February the Council adopted four resolutions, issued three presidential statements and held 10 formal meetings — one of which was a private meeting — and Council members held informal consultations on 19 occasions.

On five occasions the President made statements to the press on behalf of the Council members on a number of the questions discussed (see below). Following each session of informal consultations, the Presidency held detailed informal briefings for Member States not members of the Council.

The informal working group on documentation and procedures met in order to formalize a proposal made by the Argentine delegation, with a view to enabling members of the Council newly elected by the General Assembly to attend informal consultations as observers one month prior to the beginning of their respective mandates.

Africa

Burundi

In informal consultations on 28 February, Council members were briefed on the situation in Burundi by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Ibrahima Fall, who made specific reference to security matters, humanitarian issues and political developments in Burundi. After indicating that the security situation continued to be precarious, he referred to a meeting between the Ministers of Defence of the United Republic of Tanzania and Burundi, at which it had been agreed that security measures on their shared border should be strengthened and that the civilian nature of the refugee camps should be maintained. With respect to the humanitarian situation, he reiterated the Secretary-General's concerns on the policy of maintaining camps for the forced regroupment of civilians. With regard to the political situation, he indicated that the *partenariat* (partnership) between the Government and the Legislative Assembly had developed favourably. Lastly, he outlined the main issues considered at the ninth Arusha Summit, held from 21 to 23 February 2000, in the presence of the facilitator of the Arusha peace process, Nelson Mandela, former President of South Africa.

On concluding the informal consultations the President of the Council issued a press statement on behalf of Council members in which, *inter alia*, he reaffirmed their full support for the facilitator, condemned the violence and appealed to the Government of Burundi to dismantle the regroupment camps and give humanitarian organizations unimpeded access to the camps (see below).

Guinea-Bissau

In informal consultations on 23 February, the Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau, Samuel Nana-Sinkam, briefed the Council on the situation in that country, taking particular account of the second round of presidential elections held on 14

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* Previously issued as S/2000/722, annex.

January 2000. He indicated that the second round of presidential elections had been won by an opposition candidate, Kumba Yala, with over 70 per cent of the vote. He stated that international observers had described the electoral process as orderly and democratic. He said that the new Government, which had taken office on 17 February, had an arduous task ahead of it in terms of post-conflict peace-building, for which it would require assistance from the international community.

Following the informal consultations the President issued a press statement on behalf of the Council members in which, *inter alia*, he indicated that the members of the Council welcomed the swearing-in of the new Constitutional President elected by means of a free and democratic vote and urged the new Government to continue to take measures to consolidate peace, national reconciliation and economic development (see below).

Central African Republic

In informal consultations on 10 February, Council members considered the ninth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA) (S/2000/24), which was introduced and updated by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hédi Annabi.

The Assistant Secretary-General referred to the withdrawal of MINURCA, whose mandate expired on 15 February, and emphasized that its presence had guaranteed peace and stability in the Central African Republic. He also referred to the political, military and security situation. He made special reference to the progress made in restructuring the armed forces, particularly the disbandment of the Special Force for the Defence of the Republican Institutions (FORSDIR). He indicated that MINURCA would be replaced by a United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic and called for support from the international community in carrying out the tasks ahead.

At the 4101st meeting of the Council the President read out a presidential statement (S/PRST/2000/5) emphasizing the contribution made by MINURCA, commending it for its role in the restoration of peace and security in the Central African Republic, and encouraging the Government to build on the progress made during the presence of MINURCA. Moreover, the Council welcomed the decision of the Secretary-General to establish the United Nations Peace-building Support Office.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

In informal consultations on 3 February, the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations introduced the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2000/30) and gave an update of the most recent developments in the country. Council members entrusted the President with issuing a press statement expressing support for the recommendations of the Secretary-General set out in the report, voicing deep concern at the recent massacres in the eastern area of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and strongly condemning all human rights violations in the country (see below).

Starting on 9 February the Security Council members held several informal consultations, including at the expert level, in order to consider a draft resolution submitted by the United States delegation on the expansion of MONUC. At those negotiations, the main issues discussed were the inclusion of Security Council resolutions 918 (1994), 1011 (1995) and 1053 (1996) on Rwanda, the disarming of the militias, relations between MONUC and the Joint Military Commission, the protection of civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, the number of personnel required in order for MONUC to fulfil its mandate, the imposition of an arms embargo on armed groups not signatories of the Lusaka Agreement, human rights violations — particularly in the eastern part of the country — and the establishment of a panel of experts to investigate the illegal exploitation of natural resources in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

In informal consultations on 16 February, the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations reported on the deterioration in the situation in the eastern area of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, particularly the tensions in North and South Kivu provinces. He also reported on the flow of 10,000 to 15,000 refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo into the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville) as a result of the advance of rebels belonging to the Mouvement pour la libération du Congo towards Banda and South Mokanza.

In informal consultations on 18 February, the Assistant Secretary-General gave an update on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and reported on a number of aspects of the mandate of MONUC. On the first issue, he referred to the clashes that had taken place around Ikela, the disturbances in Goma and Bukavu and the violence between Hemas and Lendus in Ituri Province. With regard to the second issue, he indicated that MONUC was basically an observation force, subject to the constraints imposed by the vastness of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the lack of infrastructure and the complex military situation there.

The negotiations that began on 9 February ended on 24 February with the unanimous adoption of resolution 1291 (2000), which was introduced as a President's draft. By that resolution, the Security Council extended the mandate of MONUC to 31 August 2000 and authorized its expansion up to 5,537 military personnel, including up to 500 observers, or more. All Council members, including the delegations of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Portugal, the latter speaking on behalf of the European Union, made statements at the meeting at which resolution 1291 (2000) was adopted.

Western Sahara

In informal consultations on 24 February, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Bernard Miyet, introduced the report of the Secretary-General on Western Sahara (S/2000/131), summarizing the evolution of the implementation of the settlement plan since its adoption in 1991. All delegations supported the proposal of the Secretary-General to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 31 May 2000 and to request his Personal Envoy, James A. Baker III, to consult with the parties for the purpose of achieving an early, durable and agreed resolution to their dispute.

On 29 February the Security Council unanimously adopted without debate, as a President's draft, its resolution 1292 (2000) extending the mandate of MINURSO until 31 May 2000 and supporting the task entrusted by the Secretary-General to his Personal Envoy.

Sierra Leone

On 7 February the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations gave an oral report in a public meeting of the Security Council on the situation in Sierra Leone. The main points covered were the overall security situation in the country, the status of deployment of UNAMSIL, the evolution of the process of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants and the humanitarian situation, especially in the northern and eastern regions of the country. The Assistant Secretary-General also referred to the attacks on the civilian population by the rebel forces.

On 7 February the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1289 (2000) authorizing the expansion of the military component of UNAMSIL up to a maximum of 11,100 troops.

Somalia

In informal consultations on 23 February Council members heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Kieran Prendergast, on the situation in Somalia.

The Under-Secretary-General referred in particular to the progress being made regarding the Djibouti peace initiative, as well as the political and humanitarian situation in Somalia. Regarding the Djibouti peace plan, he informed Council members of the steps taken by the President of Djibouti, Omar Guelleh, in the countries of the region; he also indicated that the initiative had been well received by Somali society. Concerning the political and military situation, he said that during January and February incidents of banditry had been reported, as well as confrontations between clans. As to the humanitarian situation, he mentioned the difficult food situation being experienced in the Bay and Bakool regions, and noted that outbreaks of cholera had been reported in the northern part of the country.

After the conclusion of the informal consultations, the President issued a press statement on behalf of Council members in which, *inter alia*, he expressed satisfaction with the progress achieved towards the Djibouti peace plan and reaffirmed the Council members' commitment to consider it in a constructive spirit in due course. Furthermore, he condemned the attacks against humanitarian workers, called for their safety to be respected and expressed concern at the flow of arms into the country (see below).

Furthermore, on 16 February the President met with the Permanent Representative of Djibouti, Ambassador Roble Olhaye, at his request. The latter referred to the peace plan for Somalia and delivered two documents, a Plan of Action for the National Peace Conference for Somalia and a progress report on the Djibouti peace initiative, and requested that they be circulated among members of the Council.

Europe

The Balkans

At its 4105th meeting on 28 February, the Council heard an oral report by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Balkans, Carl Bildt, on the search for self-sustaining stability in that region. The Special Envoy said that he considered it essential for all the actors involved to be ready to renew the search for a peaceful resolution to the conflict. To that end, he listed four benchmarks, namely, the firm support of the Council for the search for a regional solution, the active participation of the States of the region in achieving that goal, the clear indication that a true solution should meet the minimum requirements of all parties, but the maximum demands of none, and an agreement that was firmly embedded in the context of a broader settlement encompassing the region as a whole.

Cyprus

In informal consultations on 15 February, the Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Cyprus, Alvaro de Soto, briefed the Council members on the results of the second round of proximity talks held at Geneva from 31 January to 8 February 2000.

Following the consultations, the President read out a statement to the press on behalf of the Council members commending the continuing commitment shown by the parties to the talks process, welcoming the fact that the talks had been conducted in a positive atmosphere and without preconditions, and encouraging all concerned to continue their efforts towards a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus question (see below).

Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)

In informal consultations on 10 February, the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations gave an oral report to the members of the Council on the chronological succession of the acts of violence which had occurred in the northern part of Mitrovica beginning on 2 February, after the firing of a rocket at a bus belonging to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and continuing until 5 February. After the consultations, the President read out a press statement on behalf of the Council members in which, *inter alia*, they expressed their profound concern at the deterioration of the security situation in Kosovo, took note of the measures taken by the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) and KFOR to ensure the security of the entire population of Kosovo, and called upon Member States to provide UNMIK with the personnel and financial resources it still required (see below).

At its 4102nd meeting on 16 February, the Council heard an oral report from the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the situation in Kosovo, covering the security situation, minorities, UNMIK police, the rule of law, the Kosovo Protection Force, the Joint Interim Administrative Structure, the civil registry and preparations for municipal elections, the humanitarian situation and financing. At the conclusion of the meeting, the Council adopted an official communiqué (S/PV.4102).

In informal consultations on 23 February, at the request of a member of the Council, under "Other matters", the consideration of the security situation in Mitrovica continued.

International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

On 3 February, the Office of the President, at his request, met with the President of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, Judge Claude Jorda, who discussed, among other topics, certain budgetary difficulties and procedural questions faced by the Tribunal which must be remedied.

Iraq

In informal consultations on 7 February, the Council members considered the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 1284 (1999) (S/2000/22) and a letter dated 14 January 2000 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Council, submitted pursuant to resolution 1281 (1999) (S/2000/26). The Executive Director of the Iraq Programme, Benon Sevan, introduced those documents and gave Council members an update on matters relating to his mandate. Having considered those documents, the Council members did not take any action that day.

Furthermore, in informal consultations held on 28 February, the President referred to a letter dated 24 February 2000 from the Secretary-General (S/2000/166), in which, pursuant to paragraph 26 of resolution 1284 (1999), he proposed a mechanism to provide for reasonable expenses related to the Hajj pilgrimage. In a letter dated 1 March 2000 (S/2000/167), under the Presidency of Bangladesh, the Council authorized the Secretary-General to proceed in accordance with his proposal.

East Timor

At its 4097th meeting on 3 February 2000, the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) (S/2000/53). The Special Representative of the Secretary-General and United Nations Transitional Administrator in East Timor, Sergio Vieira de Mello, introduced the report and briefed the Security Council on the situation in East Timor.

In his introduction, the Special Representative described the evolution of the humanitarian situation in East Timor; recent events in the area of security and public safety; the refugee problem; the establishment of consultative mechanisms to ensure the full participation of the East Timorese in the decision-making process; matters relating to governance, public administration, the administration of justice, public finance and the economy in general; the transfer of functions from the International Force in East Timor to UNTAET; relations between Indonesia and East Timor; and the submission of reports by the International Commission of Inquiry on East Timor and the Indonesian Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights Violations in East Timor.

With regard to violations of international humanitarian law and human rights in East Timor, by a letter dated 18 February 2000 (S/2000/137), the President replied to the letter of the Secretary-General dated 31 January 2000 transmitting the report of the International Commission of Inquiry on East Timor (S/2000/59). In his letter, the President informed the Secretary-General that that report had been brought to the attention of the Council members and transmitted the members' shared points of view regarding its contents.

In informal consultations held on 29 February, the Secretary-General present a *tour d'horizon* on his visit to various countries in South-East Asia during that month. With respect to East Timor, the Secretary-General stated that the security emergency had been almost completely resolved and that the primary challenge for the future would be to rebuild the basic education, health, communications and housing infrastructures. He noted, *inter alia*, that it had been encouraging to observe the degree of political maturity of the Timorese leaders and the improvement in relations between East Timor and Indonesia. Furthermore, he had discussed the refugee problem in East Timor in detail with the Indonesian authorities and he had offered them United Nations assistance in investigating violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. In conclusion, he said that UNTAET was working with the Timorese leaders to establish objective criteria for deciding when East Timor would achieve full independence.

Other matters

Protection of United Nations personnel, associated personnel and humanitarian personnel in conflict zones

At its 4100th meeting on 9 February, the Security Council held an open debate on the protection of United Nations personnel, associated personnel and humanitarian personnel in conflict zones; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Argentina presided. Participants in the session included the Deputy Secretary-General, the Executive Director of the World Food Programme, Catherine Bertini, and the representative of the

International Committee of the Red Cross, Sylvie Junod.

That meeting resulted in the adoption of a presidential statement (S/PRST/2000/4) reflecting concern at the situations that United Nations and associated personnel and humanitarian personnel were compelled to face in the course of their work and identifying measures to improve their safety.

The choice of this topic reflects Argentina's recognition of the selfless work carried out by United Nations and associated personnel and humanitarian personnel and the importance attached by the Security Council to the protection of their safety in conflict zones.

Admission of new Members: application of Tuvalu for admission to membership in the United Nations

At its 4103rd meeting on 17 February, the Security Council, having considered the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of Tuvalu for admission to membership in the United Nations (S/2000/5), adopted resolution 1290 (2000), recommending to the General Assembly that Tuvalu be admitted to the United Nations, by 14 votes in favour, with one abstention (China). Following the adoption of the resolution, the President, on behalf of the Council, made a statement (S/PRST/2000/6) congratulating the Government of Tuvalu.

Working group of the Security Council concerning documentation and other procedural questions

In November 1999, the delegation of Argentina had proposed that new members of the Security Council elected for the term of 2000-2001 by the General Assembly should be invited to observe the informal consultations of the Council members for a period of one month immediately preceding their term of membership.

This proposal was adopted by the members of the Council and allowed new members to acquaint themselves in advance with the Council members' customary procedures and practice at such meetings. The delegation of Argentina therefore proposed, through a draft note by the President, that this mechanism should be formalized with a view to its continued implementation in the future.

At a meeting on 22 February, the informal working group of the Security Council concerning the Council's documentation and other procedural questions considered this proposal and recommended to the Council the adoption of a draft note on the matter by the President of the Council. This draft was adopted on 28 February as a note by the President (S/2000/155).

Statements to the press by the President of the Security Council

Democratic Republic of the Congo (3 February 2000)

Security Council members considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Democratic Republic of the Congo and there was general support for its recommendations.

Council members expressed their deep concern about reports of recent massacres in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and expressed their condemnation for all human rights abuses in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (10 February 2000)

Security Council members heard a briefing by the Secretariat regarding the recent outbreaks of violence in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Council members expressed their profound concern at the deterioration of the security situation there.

Council members condemned all acts of violence and demanded their immediate cessation.

Council members called upon all parties concerned to exercise the utmost restraint and tolerance.

Council members reiterated their commitment to the full implementation of resolution 1244 (1999) in its entirety.

Council members noted the measures taken by UNMIK and KFOR in good cooperation to ensure adequate security of the entire population of Kosovo and supported their ongoing intensified efforts to this end. They called upon Member States to provide UNMIK with the personnel and financial resources it still requires.

The Council will continue to follow the situation closely.

Cyprus (15 February 2000)

Security Council members heard a briefing by the Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Cyprus, Alvaro de Soto, on the proximity talks held at Geneva from 31 January to 8 February. This was the continuation of an ongoing process of talks launched by the Secretary-General from 3 to 14 December 1999, preparing the ground for negotiation of a comprehensive settlement in Cyprus. This followed the Council's request to the Secretary-General last June to invite the leaders of the two sides to comprehensive settlement negotiations in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council. This is a matter which the Security Council continues to follow with the closest interest. The Council has stated repeatedly that the status quo in Cyprus is unacceptable.

Council members commended the continuing commitment shown by the parties to the talks process, and welcomed the fact that the talks had been conducted in a positive atmosphere and without preconditions. They encouraged all concerned to continue their efforts towards a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus question.

Council members paid tribute in particular to the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Adviser and conveyed to them the Council's full support in this important endeavour.

Council members looked forward to the resumption of the talks in New York on 23 May and expressed the hope that progress can soon be made on substantive issues.

Guinea-Bissau (23 February 2000)

Security Council members have been briefed by the Secretary-General's Representative for Guinea-Bissau, Samuel Nana-Sinkam, who updated Council members on the current situation in the country.

Council members commended Mr. Nana-Sinkam and those personnel associated with the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau, as well as United Nations agencies, in particular UNDP, ECOWAS, ECOMOG and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries for their efforts to promote peace and national reconciliation in Guinea-Bissau.

Council members welcomed the swearing in of President Kumba Yala on 17 February and the return of constitutional and democratic order to Guinea-Bissau following the holding of free and fair legislative and presidential elections. Council members appealed to all parties in Guinea-Bissau to abide by and to support the results of the elections.

Council members encouraged all parties in Guinea-Bissau to work closely together in a spirit of tolerance to strengthen democratic values, to protect the rule of law and to guarantee the protection of human rights.

Council members expressed support for the newly elected Government in Guinea-Bissau and encouraged the new authorities to develop and implement programmes designed to consolidate peace, national reconciliation and economic development.

Council members appealed to the international community to provide support and assistance as soon as possible to the recently elected Government in Guinea-Bissau.

Somalia (23 February 2000)

Security Council members heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Kieran Prendergast, on the situation in Somalia.

Council members took note with satisfaction of the progress being made by Djibouti in elaborating its peace plan for Somalia and reaffirmed their commitment to reaching a comprehensive settlement of the situation, bearing in mind the respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity of Somalia.

Council members expect the peace plan to be considered by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the Standing Committee and the Organization of African Unity in March.

Council members are ready to consider the peace plan in a constructive spirit in due course.

Council members condemn the attacks against United Nations personnel and other humanitarian workers in Somalia and called for their safety to be respected.

Council members expressed their concern at the continuing flow of arms into Somalia in violation of the Security Council resolution establishing an arms embargo. The sanctions Committee will consider this matter. Council members also condemned those supplying arms to Somalia.

Burundi (28 February 2000)

Security Council members heard today a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Ibrahima Fall, on Burundi.

Council members reiterated their strong support for the facilitator of the Arusha process, Nelson Mandela, and urged all parties to fully cooperate with him in order to reach a peace agreement as soon as possible.

Council members strongly condemned the continuation of violence and called on all armed groups to cease their military actions and to join the political process.

Council members urged the Government of Burundi to proceed to a speedy dismantling of all regroupment camps and to abandon the policy of forced regroupment.

Council members urged the Government of Burundi to allow humanitarian organizations full and unhindered access to the regrouped populations as well as to fully guarantee the safety and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel and humanitarian workers, and urged that the perpetrators of the Rutana incidents on 12 October 1999 be effectively brought to justice.

Council members called upon international donors to generously fund the 2000 consolidated inter-agency appeal for Burundi and underlined the need to resume substantial economic and development assistance with due regard for security conditions.

Bangladesh (March 2000)*

March 2000 was an intensive month with an agenda comprising major substantive, thematic and organizational issues before the Security Council. The Council played a timely, proactive and forward-looking role in peacekeeping, peace-building and peacemaking under the Presidency of Ambassador Anwarul Karim Chowdhury, Permanent Representative of Bangladesh.

The Secretary-General personally participated in a number of public meetings of the Council and informal consultations of the whole on issues of critical importance. His participation in the meetings and consultations provided extremely useful insights into issues and inputs to the work of the Council.

The Bangladesh Presidency, as part of its commitment to enhancing transparency and participation, favoured holding Council meetings, as much as possible, in public. The Council held 10 public meetings including two thematic debates with the participation of the broader membership of the United Nations.

Apart from scheduled consultations on 20 working days out of 23, the Council members discussed and acted on a number of issues in response to developments. During the month, the Council considered nine reports by the Secretary-General of which five were on conflict situations and one on the role of United Nations peacekeeping in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process. A meeting of the troop-contributing countries for MIPONUH was held on 13 March.

The Council adopted one resolution concerning Iraq and five presidential statements, on Haiti, Tajikistan, Guinea-Bissau, humanitarian issues, and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration.

The Council made notable progress in bringing greater openness and transparency and the participation of non-members in the meetings of the Council. The President personally briefed the non-members and the press immediately following each of the informal consultations. Efforts were made to make draft resolutions and draft presidential statements available to the broader membership as soon as they were tabled. The Presidency made the programme of work of the Council, press statements made by the President and one draft presidential statement (role of the Security Council in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration) available on the web site of the Bangladesh Mission (http://www.un.int/bangladesh). The availability of the draft statement was also announced in the *Journal*.

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* Previously issued as S/2000/670, annex.

During the month, the situations in Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, East Timor, Eritrea-Ethiopia, Iraq, Sierra Leone, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kosovo, Somalia, Tajikistan and Western Sahara were major sources of preoccupation for the Council.

Besides acting on conflict situations, the Council took action on areas in transition to post-conflict peace-building. Such were the cases of Guinea-Bissau, Haiti and Mozambique. The Council members also considered the situation in Bougainville (Papua New Guinea). A cross-cutting area on which Council members pronounced themselves for the first time through a press statement was the United Nations Day for Women's Rights and International Peace.

Humanitarian aspects of issues before the Council

Considering the disastrous humanitarian consequences of recent conflicts, the Bangladesh Presidency kept humanitarian issues high on the agenda. On 8 March, Council members considered the negotiated text of the presidential statement on humanitarian aspects of issues before the Council, which had earlier been introduced by Bangladesh. The Council held an open debate on 9 March on the theme "Maintaining international peace and security: humanitarian aspects of issues before the Security Council". The meeting was presided by Abdus Samad Azad, Foreign Minister of Bangladesh. The Secretary-General participated in the meeting and contributed to the debate. He considered the subject a critical aspect of United Nations missions. The presidential statement issued following the debate (S/PRST/2000/7) contains a number of critically important decisions and recommendations providing for better coordination and integration of humanitarian components in peacekeeping operations.

Post-conflict peace-building

The Council took up the thematic debate on post-conflict peace-building on 23 March. The Council considered the report (S/2000/101) of the Secretary-General on the role of United Nations peacekeeping in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration. The Council adopted, following a day-long debate, a presidential statement containing recommendations on the role of the United Nations peace operations in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration in the context of post-conflict peace-building (S/PRST/2000/10).

Africa

Angola

The Council considered the question of Angola sanctions at an open briefing on 15 March. Robert Fowler (Canada), Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993), presented the report (S/2000/203) of the Panel of Experts established by Security Council resolution 1237 (1999). The report addressed all five areas in which sanctions were imposed against UNITA and made 39 recommendations on how to increase the effectiveness of the sanctions. It contained, *inter alia*, the recommendation that a monitoring mechanism be instituted to carry forward the work of the Panel and implement its recommendations. The report also named countries, individuals including at the highest levels of government, and entities found to be involved in violation of the sanctions. Members of the Council expressed general appreciation for the work of the Panel. Delegations of countries named in the report spoke of lack of clarity and credible evidence, presumption of guilt and discrimination.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

In view of ceasefire violations and reported preparations for escalation of armed hostilities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, members of the Council convened in informal consultations on 22 March. The President made a statement to the press on behalf of the members of the Council expressing grave concern over the resumption of hostilities and preparation for armed offensives; members of the Council met again on 28 March and the President made a second statement on their behalf (see below). After the informal consultations of 28 March, the President met the Ambassadors of the Lusaka signatory States to convey the concerns of the Council members and to urge them to respect their commitment to the Ceasefire Agreement. The Council thus remained actively seized of the situation and acted to preserve the fragile peace and secure conditions for deployment of MONUC authorized earlier.

Guinea-Bissau

The members of the Council considered the situation in Guinea-Bissau on 29 March at a public meeting. This has been a success story of the United Nations as described in the report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/250) on the developments in Guinea-Bissau. In a presidential statement, the Council paid tribute to the people of Guinea-Bissau for the success in their transition to democracy and emphasized the crucial importance of international support to the country in its post-conflict reconstruction and peace-building efforts (S/PRST/2000/11).

Eritrea and Ethiopia

Following reports of skirmishes, Council members held informal consultations on 14 March to discuss the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia. They heard a briefing by the Secretariat. Members of the Council called upon the two parties to engage fully in the OAU process. They expressed concerns over the consequences of any resumption of violence. Following the consultations, the President made a statement to the press on behalf of the members of the Council urging the parties to exercise utmost restraint and to settle their differences through peaceful means (see below).

Mozambique

In view of the devastating floods in Mozambique, the members of the Council considered the impact of the natural disaster on the country, which had been making considerable progress in post-conflict peace-building. It was considered critically important to extend support to the country as the floods ravaged its economic infrastructure and caused serious damage to the landmine clearance programme. Without necessary international attention, serious disruption to hard-earned peace and reconstruction was feared. Members of the Council considered it appropriate that they express sympathy and solidarity with the Government and the people of Mozambique and call for international support for the country. Following the consultations, the President made a statement to the press on 6 March, expressing the views of the members of the Council (see below).

Sierra Leone

The Council members considered the situation in Sierra Leone on 8 March in view of hostile acts against UNAMSIL and seizure of weapons by RUF combatants from United Nations peacekeepers. Council members were also briefed by the Secretariat on the deteriorating humanitarian and human rights situation, particularly in the rebel-held areas. Following consultations, a presidential press statement was issues expressing the serious concerns of the members of the Council over the RUF acts as well as gross violation of humanitarian law and human rights (see below). Further, the Council met in a public meeting to consider the situation in Sierra Leone on 13 March on the basis of the report (S/2000/186) of the Secretary-General. The President made a statement to the press, on behalf of the Council members, following the meeting (see below).

Somalia

The Council members heard a briefing on 29 March on the evolving situation in Somalia and the various peace initiatives. They were of the view that the Djibouti initiative remained the most promising. Members of the Council agreed that a representative of Djibouti could be requested to brief the Council. Full support was extended to the initiative of the Chairman of the concerned sanctions Committee. The members of the Council expressed concern on the rapidly deteriorating humanitarian situation in south central Somalia and the lack of a safe operating environment for humanitarian work. They reiterated that the peace process should ensure the unity and territorial integrity of Somalia.

Western Sahara

Reports about students, joined by local Saharawi people, demonstrating in parts of the north sector of Western Sahara, raised concerns in the Security Council. The Council members were briefed on 13 March by the Secretariat on the situation. The Secretariat reported that the situation had been brought under control by the authorities. The members of the Council felt that a clear message should be sent to the parties concerned underlining that recourse to violence must be avoided, as that would seriously affect the ongoing efforts under the United Nations settlement plan.

Asia and the Pacific

Afghanistan

The substantive business of the month started on 3 March with urgent consultations on the situation in Afghanistan. The President of the Council made a statement to the press expressing the serious concerns of Council members over the resumption of the military offensive by the Afghan parties (see below). The Council followed up its consideration of the situation in Afghanistan on 20 March. They heard a briefing on the political, military, humanitarian and human rights situation by Francesc Vendrell, Personal Representative of the Secretary-General and head of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan. Pino Arlacchi, Executive Director of the United Nations Drug Control Programme, briefed the Council members about the threats to peace and security in the embattled country and around the region caused by drugs originating in Afghanistan. Arnoldo Listre, Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999), gave a briefing on the sanctions regime.

Bougainville, Papua New Guinea

Members of the Council considered the situation in Bougainville (Papua New Guinea) at informal consultations on 29 March. Members of the Council welcomed the conclusion of the Loloata Understanding between the Government of Papua New Guinea and the Bougainville leaders. They underlined the importance of expeditious approval of the Understanding by the Papua New Guinea Parliament. They considered this Understanding an important step forward towards a peaceful settlement of the issues relating to Bougainville, in accordance with the Lincoln Agreement. They encouraged the parties to continue on this path of dialogue in a spirit of cooperation and understanding. They expressed appreciation for the useful role played by the United Nations Political Office in Bougainville. Following consultations, the President made a statement to the press on behalf of the members of the Council (see below).

East Timor

The Council held a public meeting on the situation in East Timor on 21 March. Areas covered in the briefing included the economic and social situation, law and order, the security situation and refugees. During the period under review, the military command of the territory was handed over to UNTAET by INTERFET. The Presidents of Indonesia and Portugal and the Prime Minister of Ireland visited the Territory during that period. The economic and social situation was mentioned as an area of concern by the speakers at the meeting. The financial situation of UNTAET improved with fresh contributions to the United Nations trust fund. Revenue collection started, with the setting up of customs and taxation systems. Refugee return slowed down. However, measures were taken to reverse the trend.

Situation between Iraq and Kuwait

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait was discussed at a public meeting of the Council on 24 March. The Council meeting was devoted to consideration of the first report of the Secretary-General on Iraq pursuant to resolution 1284 (2000), focusing on the humanitarian situation in Iraq (S/2000/208). The Council met again on the situation between Iraq and Kuwait on 31 March at a public meeting to vote on a draft resolution, by which it approved the recommendation of the Secretary-General to raise the allocation of resources to US$ 600 million for oil spare parts.

Situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border

At the informal consultations on 10 March, members of the Council discussed the situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border. The situation was the subject of further consideration at a public meeting on 21 March, during which the Council considered the interim report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/214). The Council welcomed the progress in the implementation of the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan. The Council noted with satisfaction that the United Nations played an important role in the process.

Haiti

The situation in Haiti was considered by the Council members in informal consultations on 3 March. They considered the report (S/2000/150) of the Secretary-General and agreed to issue a presidential statement welcoming Haiti's transition from the phase of peacekeeping to post-conflict peace-building and economic reconstruction and rehabilitation. A presidential statement, the draft of which was tabled by Argentina on behalf of the Friends of Haiti, was accordingly negotiated and adopted at a public meeting on 15 March (S/PRST/2000/8).

Europe

Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Council had an open briefing on Bosnia and Herzegovina on 22 March. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/215), which reviewed supporting activities of the United Nations since 17 December 1999. The report noted that, despite continuing difficulties, progress was made in police restructuring, review of the judicial system and establishment of a Brcko unified police force. Despite the New York Declaration of 15 November 1999, the implementation of the State Border Service had been delayed. Bosnian Croat authorities in Mostar refused to integrate the Ministry of the Interior and the local police force on the west side of Mostar. Speakers underlined the importance of the integration of the Ministry of the Interior, as well as that of the police system throughout the Federation, particularly in Mostar.

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

The Council held a private meeting on the situation in Kosovo on 6 March. The Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/177). The Council had a briefing by Bernard Kouchner, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of UNMIK. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General drew the Council's particular attention to the progress made and difficulties faced by UNMIK in implementing relevant United Nations resolutions. He invited the Council to pay a visit to Kosovo to see the realities on the ground and to convey a strong message to all parties to cease violence and to cooperate with the Mission. The Council reviewed the progress in implementing resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999). Members of the Council deliberated on difficulties faced by the United Nations mission and the ways and means to address them. They extended strong support to Mr. Kouchner and UNMIK. At subsequent consultations, the Council members considered the idea of sending a mission to Kosovo. The finalization of the terms of reference and the dates of the proposed mission was passed on to the next Presidency.

Organizational matters

International Court of Justice

The formal business of the month started on 2 March with the public meeting of the Council, concurrently with the General Assembly, to elect one member of the International Court of Justice to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Judge Stephen Schwebel of the United States of America. Judge Thomas Buergenthal was elected to serve for the remainder of his predecessor's term until 5 February 2006.

General issues relating to sanctions

An area of particular concern for the Council has been the general issues relating to sanctions. Concerns had been expressed that some sanctions committees were so ineffective that they were called dormant, and some others were not implemented effectively, or comprehensively or in a targeted manner. The Bangladesh Presidency took the initiative to address the matter in an effective manner. An expert group was set up on 10 March to submit draft terms of reference for a working group to be established to make recommendations on general issues related to sanctions. With the setting up of the working group, a long-felt need for review of the sanctions regimes will be addressed.

Transparency, openness and wider participation

The Presidency favoured greater transparency, openness and wider participation of the broader membership and observers in the work of the Council. The holding of a public meeting on the humanitarian situation in Iraq marked a major breakthrough after several years on this issue. The participation of members of the Peace Implementation Council in the open briefing on Bosnia and Herzegovina marked a departure from the oft-followed practice of having consultations or private meetings on the issue. Public meetings were held on such sensitive issues as Angola sanctions. The Council also held public meetings on East Timor, Guinea-Bissau and Tajikistan.

Working group on documentation and procedure

As the Chair for the month, in the working group on documentation and procedure, Bangladesh submitted five draft notes proposing improvement in some aspects of the Council's documentation and procedure. The group examined, among others, issues relating to distribution of the text of statements, communicating Council decisions and messages to all concerned and, deciding on the nomenclature of different formats of Council meetings. The group held two meetings at which all five draft notes were discussed. Agreement could be reached on the proposal to change the practice regarding distribution of the text of statements. Under the previous practice (see S/1994/329), each time the text of a statement in a public meeting was made available outside the Council Chamber delegates had to rush out for a copy. The practice was inconvenient for delegates attending the meeting. Besides, the movement for the collection of texts of statements disrupted the meeting. The Council members agreed to the recommendation made by the working group to make arrangements for the distribution of the texts of such statements within the Council Chamber. The new practice has been formalized in a note by the President (S/2000/274).

Other matters

Security Council summit

The Presidency pursued the idea of a Security Council summit to be held on the sidelines of the Millennium Summit. The last Security Council summit, it may be recalled, was held on 31 January 1992 under the United Kingdom Presidency. The summit focused on the role of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security. It concluded with the issuance of a substantive presidential statement requesting the Secretary-General to prepare an analysis and submit recommendations on enhancing the capacity of the United Nations in preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peacekeeping. The Secretary-General submitted the report in 1994 under the title "An Agenda for Peace". The President of the Council discussed the matter with the Secretary-General during their meeting on 1 March. The Secretary-General mentioned a report that he would submit on United Nations peace operations in July. Different aspects of the proposed Council summit had been under discussion, notably under the initiative of Mali as President of the Council in September.

Security Council retreat

The Presidency also broached the idea of a Security Council retreat with the Secretary-General. This was the subject of further discussion in informal consultations. The idea was to give scope for the Permanent Representatives of the Council members, in an informal setting, to have a free and frank exchange of views among themselves and the Secretary-General and senior officials of the Secretariat. The last such retreat took place on 5 and 6 June 1999 and was found to be extremely useful. The Secretary-General agreed to the idea and the dates were fixed subsequently for 2 and 3 June.

Participation in the meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council and Other Matters related to the Security Council

An important instance in the cooperation with and coordination among other major organs of the United Nations was set by the participation of the Presidents of the Council for December 1999, January 2000 and March 2000 in the meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council and Other Matters related to the Security Council, held on 8 March. The three Presidents attended the meeting at the invitation of Hans Dahlgren, Permanent Representative of Sweden, and John de Saram, Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka, Vice-Chairmen of the Working Group. The meeting offered them an opportunity to exchange views with the Working Group on some of the issues related to working methods and documentation, including those dealt with in the recent two notes by the President of the Council (S/1999/1291; S/2000/155).

United Nations Day for Women's Rights and International Peace

At their informal consultations on 8 March, members of the Council considered the text of a presidential press statement proposed by Bangladesh on the occasion of the United Nations Day for Women's Rights and International Peace. Following the consultations, the President made a statement to the press paying tribute to the role of women in the promotion of peace and security, highlighting the consequences for women of conflicts and calling for strengthening provisions for protection of women in armed conflict (see below). The statement, the first ever on this occasion by a Security Council President, was specially fitting on the first Women's Day of the new millennium.

Communications acted upon by the President

During the month, the Presidency received communications which were brought to the attention of Council members. The President raised the issues contained in some of the communications, under other matters, in informal consultations, whenever it was deemed essential.

Meetings of the President

As is the practice, the President had meetings with the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General and the Chairs of the regional groups at the beginning of the Presidency. The content of the discussions was conveyed to the members of the Council by the President. In the course of the month, the President had a number of meetings with representatives of Members and Observers of the United Nations, heads of United Nations agencies and missions, United Nations envoys, the International Committee of the Red Cross and non-governmental organizations. The meetings with Members of the United Nations included demarches made by the representatives and those requested by Council members in connection with the issues before the Council. The President kept Council members informed of the content and outcome of the meetings.

Briefing of non-members of the Council and the press

In the interest of greater transparency and involvement of the broader membership in the work of the Council, the President briefed non-members immediately after every informal consultation of the whole. The briefing given personally by the President demonstrated the importance the members of the Council attached to keeping the United Nations Members informed of the substantive content of the issues under discussion. In a similar spirit, the President also briefed the press on a regular basis following informal consultations.

Working luncheon in honour of the Secretary-General

The traditional working luncheon hosted by the Bangladesh Presidency on 6 March had the situation in Kosovo on its agenda and implementation of Council resolution 1244 (1999) as its focus. The free and frank discussions, with the participation of the Secretary-General, and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Bernard Kouchner, were extremely useful.

Wrap-up session

The Bangladesh Presidency concluded the Presidency with a wrap-up session in informal consultations with the participation of the Secretary-General. The President made an introductory statement giving his assessment of the work of the Council during the month and reflecting on follow-up actions. The Secretary-General stated his own views on the priorities and the course of action on some of the issues before the Council. Members of the Council engaged in an interactive discussion with the Secretary-General. It provided an occasion to review the work of the month, discuss follow-up and reflect on the future course of action on some issues before the Council as well as other matters related to the Council's work. Many members felt that such wrap-up was useful and could continue in future.

Visit to Washington

Apart from the business of the Council, a special event of the month was a visit undertaken by representatives of all Council members to Washington on 30 March. The visit took place at the invitation, to Permanent Representatives of Council members in their individual capacities, of the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations, the United States Secretary of State and the Chair and a ranking member of the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee. During the first ever such visit, the Ambassadors had meetings with high officials of the State Department, the White House and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Discussions included issues before the United Nations and strengthening the role of the United States in the United Nations.

Statements to the press by the President of the Security Council

Afghanistan (3 March 2000)

Members of the Security Council expressed their dismay about reports of a new offensive launched by the Taliban which once again could undermine international efforts to facilitate the restoration of peace in Afghanistan and contribute to further deterioration of the humanitarian situation in the country. They recalled the repeated demands by the Council that the Afghan parties cease fighting and resume negotiations under United Nations auspices without delay and preconditions, in full compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Council.

Members of the Council underlined that the failure of the leadership of the Taliban to comply with the demands made in its previous resolutions, particularly its resolution 1267 (1999), is unacceptable. They reaffirmed the readiness of the Council to consider the imposition of further measures to achieve the full implementation of its resolutions.

Floods in Mozambique (6 March 2000)

Members of the Security Council, extending the deepest sympathy for the tragic loss of lives and extensive material damage, express strong support for and solidarity with the people and the Government of Mozambique in their resolve to meet the twin challenges of recovery and reconstruction following widespread devastation caused by the recent floods. They note with appreciation the determined efforts of the Government of President Chissano in alleviating the suffering of his people.

Members of the Security Council recognize the enormity of the disaster that befell the people of Mozambique due to the floods. They recall the courage and determination of the people of Mozambique and their leaders in coming out of the long and bloody civil war and in embarking on an exemplary endeavour at comprehensive nation-building. Members of the Council are gravely concerned that the present floods have seriously slowed the impressive progress of recent years, particularly in the areas of rehabilitation of victims of war and large-scale demining, and could severely erode the benefits of post-war recovery.

Members of the Security Council commend the regional and international efforts for relief and rehabilitation in Mozambique. At this hour of national emergency, they urge all Governments and the international community as a whole, including the United Nations, to do as much as possible to help the people and the Government of Mozambique to overcome the damaging effects of the floods. They also call for all possible steps needed to avert a humanitarian crisis that could endanger the hard-won peace and security and to help return the economy of the country to the road of progress and development as soon as possible.

International Women's Day (8 March 2000)

As the first International Women's Day of the new millennium is observed throughout the world, members of the Security Council recognize that peace is inextricably linked with equality between women and men. They affirm that the equal access and full participation of women in power structures and their full involvement in all efforts for the prevention and resolution of conflicts are essential for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security. In this context, members welcome the review of the Fourth World Conference on Women as an essential element in achieving this goal.

Members of the Council also recognize that while entire communities suffer the consequences of armed conflict, women and girls are particularly affected. The impact of violence against women and violation of the human rights of women in conflict situations is experienced by women of all ages. Women also constitute the majority of the world's refugees and internally displaced persons.

Members of the Council note that, although women have begun to play an important role in conflict resolution, peacekeeping and peace-building, they are still under-represented in decision-making in regard to conflict. If women are to play an equal part in security and maintaining peace, they must be empowered politically and economically, and represented adequately at all levels of decision-making, both at the pre-conflict stage and during hostilities, as well as at the point of peacekeeping, peace-building, reconciliation and reconstruction.

Members of the Council also note that during times of armed conflict and the collapse of communities, the role of women is crucial in preserving social order, and as peace educators both in their families and in their societies, thereby playing an important role in fostering a culture of peace in strife-torn communities and societies.

Members of the Council call upon all concerned to refrain from human rights abuses in conflict situations, often in gender-specific ways, to respect international humanitarian law and to promote non-violent forms of conflict resolution and a culture of peace.

Members of the Council recall the obligation to prosecute those responsible for grave breaches of international humanitarian law, while welcoming the inclusion as a war crime, in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, of all forms of sexual violence and noting the role the Court could play in ending impunity for perpetrators of such crimes.

Members of the Council stress that efforts should be strengthened to provide protection, assistance and training to refugee women, other displaced women in need of international protection and internally displaced women in conflict situations.

Members of the Council underscore the importance of promoting an active and visible policy of mainstreaming a gender perspective in all policies and programmes while addressing armed or other conflicts.

Sierra Leone (8 March 2000)

On 8 March, the Secretariat briefed Council members about the human rights and humanitarian situation in Sierra Leone.

Council members view with deep concern reports of continuing human rights abuses, in particular gross violence against women and girls, being committed by rebel groups, especially as the International Women's Day is being observed today, as well as reports of a serious humanitarian situation especially in those parts of the country where United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone access is being obstructed.

This is unacceptable given the commitments made by all parties to the Lomé Peace Agreement to ensure protection and promotion of human rights and unhindered access throughout the country.

Council members fully support the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the UNAMSIL Force Commander in their efforts to fulfil the Mission's mandate, which includes provisions for the protection of civilians within its capabilities and areas of deployment, and to deploy throughout the country. They also encourage the Special Representative to continue to take a firm line with former rebel leaders over continued human rights abuses and non-compliance with the Lomé Peace Agreement.

Council members welcome the meeting at Bamako on 2 March to facilitate the peace process in Sierra Leone and call upon all concerned to adhere to its recommendations.

Council members call on the leader of the Revolutionary United Front, Foday Sankoh, to genuinely order his forces to end immediately all RUF human rights abuses; to ensure immediate removal of all RUF roadblocks — for which there is no justification; and to return all weapons illegally seized from UNAMSIL peacekeeping forces, as he has previously agreed.

Sierra Leone (13 March 2000)

Members of the Security Council endorse in general the conclusions of the Secretary-General's report (S/2000/186 of 7 March 2000).

Council members place great weight on the early implementation of all aspects of the Lomé Peace Agreement and commend the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Oluyemi Adeniji, and of UNAMSIL to this end.

Council members express their disappointment at the slow progress being made in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process in particular.

Council members call upon all signatories to the Lomé Agreement, and in particular upon Chairman Sankoh and RUF, to reaffirm and demonstrate a concrete commitment to the Lomé peace process by allowing the extension of State authority throughout Sierra Leone, in full cooperation with UNAMSIL and with the United Nations team as a whole, and by instructing the RUF membership to disarm and to surrender all weapons, including their heavy weapons, mines and anti-aircraft equipment.

Council members urge Member States to enforce strictly the travel ban imposed by the Council and remind concerned Sierra Leonean leaders of their obligation to obtain exemptions before travelling abroad without exception.

Council members welcomed the upcoming donors conference in London on 27 March and urged United Nations Members to participate and contribute generously to the peace process and development efforts in Sierra Leone.

Eritrea and Ethiopia (14 March 2000)

Members of the Council heard an update on the status of the Organization of African Unity's efforts to settle the ongoing dispute between Ethiopia and Eritrea. Members expressed their strong support for the continuing peace process and for the efforts of OAU and its Chairman, Abdelaziz Bouteflika, President of Algeria, and other interested parties.

Members called upon both Eritrea and Ethiopia to cooperate fully and urgently with OAU and participate constructively in its ongoing efforts to achieve implementation of the peace plan contained in the framework agreement and its modalities for implementation.

Members underscored their continuing interest in this issue, urged restraint, and will continue to follow the situation closely.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (22 March 2000)

Council members were briefed today by the Secretariat about recent military developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Council members expressed their dismay at the new offensive launched in the province of Kasai, which resulted in the seizure of the town of Idumbe.

Council members were also deeply concerned about the continued fighting in the provinces of Equator, Katanga and Kivu and reports of widespread preparations being made for further military action, including training and significant rearmament.

Council members, in this context, expressed serious concern about the violations of resolution 1291 (2000) and the Lusaka Agreement.

Council members demanded that all parties stop immediately the hostilities, and respect their commitment to the ceasefire agreement.

Council members emphasized that the deployment of MONUC could not be completed in the midst of hostilities. They called on all parties to commit themselves to a Joint Military Commission sitting in permanent session and with representatives empowered to provide all appropriate assistance to implement the Lusaka Agreement.

Council members expressed their strong support for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Ambassador Morjane, and for the facilitator, President Masire, and welcomed the efforts of the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Bernard Miyet, to facilitate MONUC deployment.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (28 March 2000)

Council members were briefed today on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Bernard Miyet, upon his return from his visit to the country and to other Lusaka signatories.

Council members appreciated the efforts of the Under-Secretary-General to facilitate MONUC deployment.

Council members reiterated their dismay at the offensive launched in the province of Kasai. They also reiterated their concern about continued fighting in other parts of the country.

Council members, in this context, expressed serious concern about the violations of resolution 1291 (2000) and the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement.

Council members expressed their strong support for the Lusaka process, and demanded once again that all parties immediately stop the hostilities and respect their commitment to the Ceasefire Agreement.

Council members also reiterated their strong support for early conclusion of the status-of-forces agreement.

Council members appealed to all parties to guarantee full access to MONUC throughout the entire territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Council members reiterated their strong support for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Ambassador Morjane, and for the facilitator, President Masire.

Papua New Guinea (29 March 2000)

Members of the Security Council heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Danilo Türk, on the political developments in Bougainville, Papua New Guinea.

Members of the Council welcomed the signing of the Loloata Understanding by the Papua New Guinea Government and Bougainville leaders. They underlined the importance of expeditious approval of the Understanding by the Papua New Guinea Parliament.

Members of the Council expressed appreciation for the role played by Noel Sinclair, Director of the United Nations Political Office in Bougainville, in the process.

Members of the Council considered this Understanding an important step forward towards a peaceful settlement of the issues relating to Bougainville, in accordance with the Lincoln Agreement.

Members of the Council also supported the helpful role that the United Nations can play in the talks, as acknowledged in the Understanding.

Members of the Council reiterated their commitment to support fully the Bougainville peace process.

Members of the Council encouraged the parties to continue on this path of dialogue in a spirit of cooperation and understanding.

Canada (April 2000)*

This assessment of the work of the Security Council for the month of April 2000 has been prepared under the responsibility of its President during that month, Robert Fowler, Permanent Representative of Canada.

Introduction

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Canada, Lloyd Axworthy, presided over six meetings, underlining Canada's political commitment to a strong, active and effective Security Council. The Council addressed a wide range of specific and thematic international peace and security issues in all regions of the world, discussing Afghanistan, Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, East Timor, Ethiopia and Eritrea, Iraq, Kosovo, Rwanda and Sierra Leone, as well as issues relating to sanctions and the protection of civilians in armed conflict.

Council members agreed on a demanding programme of work: 10 formal meetings (one of which was private), 14 informal consultations of the whole, and one meeting with troop contributors, chaired by the President of the Security Council, were held. During the month, the Council adopted unanimously three resolutions (the United Nations Office in Angola, the protection of civilians in armed conflict, and sanctions against UNITA); issued two presidential statements (Afghanistan and the situation in the Middle East/south Lebanon); and circulated one note by the President (sanctions). The Council also decided to dispatch two missions of Security Council members to the field: the first, to Kosovo, from 27 to 29 April, was sent to review the implementation of resolution 1244 (1999); the second, to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, departed on 2 May with a view to exploring with signatories to the Lusaka Agreement concrete ways to ensure the rapid and full implementation of that Agreement and of resolution 1291 (2000).

April also saw an increased Council focus on the human dimension of international security. The centrepiece of what the Presidency described as "the month of human security" was an open debate on 19 April, chaired by Mr. Axworthy, on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, at which a resolution was adopted. At that meeting, held as follow-up to the Secretary-General's report on this question, Council members and non-members alike took the opportunity to comment on the future direction of Council action to protect civilians caught up in armed conflicts around the world. In an effort to increase the effectiveness of United Nations sanctions, Mr. Axworthy also chaired an open meeting on 17 April, which allowed for a broad discussion of sanctions regimes, policy and practice, and resulted in the creation of an informal mechanism to review all aspects of the administration of United Nations sanctions.

In keeping with the theme of human security, and in order to ensure full consideration of the report of the Independent Inquiry on the Rwandan genocide, commissioned by the Secretary-General in 1999, the Council held an open meeting on 14 April, which featured a briefing by the Inquiry's chairman, the former Prime Minister of Sweden. Council members and the chairman stressed the importance of absorbing "lessons learned" from Rwanda.

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* Previously issued as S/2000/707, annex.

Also in keeping with the theme of human security, the Presidency proposed a discussion of the Sudan to highlight the humanitarian crisis resulting from the conflict there and to lend Council backing to regional peace efforts. There was, however, no agreement among Council members on holding such a discussion and the item was not included in the programme of work.

The Presidency made available on a daily basis the Council's updated programme of work, and statements by the President to the media, on the Canadian Mission's web site (http://www.un.int/canada). The Presidency also gave detailed briefings immediately after consultations of the whole, for countries which are not members of the Security Council. Overall, the Canadian Presidency pursued a number of initiatives from past presidencies, designed to make the Council more transparent, accountable and responsive in the way it operates.

General issues

Sanctions

To examine general issues related to United Nations sanctions regimes, the Security Council held an open meeting on 17 April. The Council's deliberations built on a discussion that morning, hosted by the International Peace Academy to launch a Canadian-sponsored study, *The Sanctions Decade*, which offered a detailed analysis of past practice.

The meeting, chaired by the Foreign Minister of Canada, opened with a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Kieran Prendergast, in which he described the lessons learned from a recent review undertaken by the Secretariat, as well as from recent seminars at Bonn and Interlaken, to develop more effective and humane United Nations sanctions. The conclusions and recommendations focused on the issues of the impact of sanctions on civilians and third party States; their uneven application; and the trend towards developing "smart" sanctions, by encouraging the Council to adopt greater clarity and uniformity of language and technical terminology in resolutions, as well as specifying criteria for lifting or suspending measures. In subsequent statements by Council members and many other delegations, the majority acknowledged that the case for sanctions remained compelling, while calling for their refinement and improved effectiveness. To further the Council's work in this area, a note by the President (S/2000/319), which announced the Council's decision to establish an informal working group to develop general recommendations on how to improve the effectiveness of United Nations sanctions, was issued on the same day.

Civilians in armed conflict

An "Arria formula" meeting, chaired by the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands, Peter van Walsum, was held on 12 April to hear briefings by senior representatives of three major non-governmental organizations (Guy Tousignant of CARE International, James Orbinski of Médecins sans frontières and Paul Smith-Lomas of Oxfam) which assist civilian populations during complex emergencies. The briefers urged Council members to separate humanitarian concerns from political considerations when mandates for United Nations missions are drafted, and stressed that greater priority should be given to the plight of internally displaced persons.

Throughout April, an informal working group of the Council on the protection of civilians in armed conflict continued to meet frequently to complete the negotiation of a draft resolution. On 19 April, Mr. Axworthy chaired an open meeting of the Council to address the issue, and to adopt the draft negotiated in the working group. The Secretary-General and the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Jakob Kellenberger, addressed the meeting. At the outset, the Secretary-General noted that last year's Council meetings (February and September 1999) and his report on this issue (S/1999/957) were being followed up with concrete steps, by both the Council and the General Assembly, and highlighted three of his earlier recommendations: the pressing requirement for a United Nations rapid deployment capability; the importance of making better use of preventive missions; and the need to improve the security of refugee camps. The President of ICRC addressed the efforts of that organization worldwide to protect vulnerable populations. Following interventions by Council members and non-members, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1296 (2000) which, *inter alia*, indicated the Council's willingness to take appropriate steps when humanitarian access is denied or when refugees and internally displaced persons are seriously threatened. The Council called for peacekeeping missions to be provided with adequate human and financial resources to protect civilians under imminent physical threat, and reaffirmed the need for special provision for women, children and other vulnerable groups in all aspects of peacemaking, peacekeeping and peace-building.

Africa

Angola

United Nations Office in Angola. Council members met on 13 April in consultations to hear a briefing by the Adviser of the Secretary-General for Special Assignments in Africa, Ibrahim Gambari, on recent developments in Angola, further to the Secretary-General's report on the United Nations Office in Angola (S/2000/304). The Under-Secretary-General provided an update on political and military events, noting that the operations of the Office had focused on humanitarian relief and human rights capacity-building. The Council then adopted unanimously resolution 1294 (2000), in which it reaffirmed its view that a continued United Nations presence in Angola could greatly contribute to the promotion of peace, national reconciliation, human rights and regional security, and extended the mandate of the Office for six months.

Sanctions against UNITA. The Security Council, chaired by the Foreign Minister of Canada, held an open meeting on 18 April, to consider the report of the Expert Panel on sanctions against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), established pursuant to resolution 1237 (1999). Noting that the sanctions were finally affecting the ability of UNITA to wage war, Ambassador Fowler, as chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola, presented a draft resolution implementing the bulk of the recommendations contained in the report, which he had presented to the Security Council on 15 March. In the discussion that followed, Council members expressed support for the activist efforts of the Angola Sanctions Committee to date and most offered strong support for the Panel's forthright, far-sighted and innovative recommendations. Many members and non-members highlighted the continuing responsibility of UNITA for the ongoing hostilities in Angola, and urged an ever more rigorous implementation of the sanctions regime. The Council adopted unanimously resolution 1295 (2000) at the close of the meeting, tightening existing sanctions against UNITA; establishing a new monitoring mechanism; and putting into place a process whereby the Council would, after taking into account the report of the new monitoring mechanism and information offered by countries named in the Panel's report as sanctions busters, consider in November appropriate action in relation to States it believed were continuing to violate the sanctions against UNITA.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Council members met in an Arria formula meeting on 7 April, chaired by the Deputy Permanent Representative of Jamaica, Curtis Ward, with representatives of Parliamentarians for Global Action, who reported on the results of a workshop, held at Lusaka from 20 to 23 March, on peace-building efforts in Central Africa, particularly in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in support of the Lusaka Agreement.

On 12 April, Council members were briefed in consultations by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Bernard Miyet, on developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including the ceasefire and disengagement agreement reached on 8 April among Lusaka signatories. The Under-Secretary-General noted that the agreement lent additional urgency to the question of the rapid deployment of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC), highlighting the need for specialized military units. He also expressed concern regarding the grim humanitarian situation. Following consultations, the President, on behalf of Council members, made a statement to the media (see below), welcoming the agreement of 8 April and stressing the importance of the Lusaka parties' adherence to the ceasefire and disengagement plan. Council members also expressed their readiness to do everything possible to speed up the pace of the Mission's phased deployment.

The President also announced on 12 April that the Council had agreed to dispatch a Security Council mission to the region, to discuss with all signatories to the Lusaka Agreement concrete ways to ensure their support and commitment to early implementation of that Agreement and of resolution 1291 (1999). On 24 April, the President wrote to the Secretary-General (S/2000/344), advising him of the mission's terms of reference, its early May departure date, and that it would be headed by Ambassador Holbrooke of the United States of America, in addition to the Ambassadors of France, Mali, Namibia, the Netherlands, Tunisia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Following the receipt on 18 April of the report of the Secretary-General on MONUC (S/2000/330 and Corr.1), Council members held consultations on 25 April, to hear a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Kamel Morjane. The Special Representative reported on the disengagement plan of 8 April, and on the ceasefire which had come into effect on 14 April. Council members welcomed the positive developments arising from the plan but noted that the challenges ahead must not be overlooked or minimized. Following consultations, the Security Council met in private to hear from Sir Ketumile Masire, facilitator of the inter-Congolese national dialogue, who outlined the financial and resource constraints he was facing in the implementation of his mandate, the status of his work and next steps. Council members expressed strong support and encouragement for his work. The Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, André Mwamba Kapanga, participated in the meeting, and, while his Government did not accept Sir Ketumile's work plan unreservedly, he invited the facilitator to return to the Democratic Republic of the Congo to continue his work. A communiqué was issued following the meeting (S/PV.4132).

Council members again discussed the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in consultations on 27 April. Following those discussions, the President on 29 April wrote to the Secretary-General (S/2000/362), in response to the latter's letter of 18 April (S/2000/334) suggesting that the Security Council might wish to consider creating a panel of experts to investigate the illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The President advised the Secretary-General that Council members were giving full and active consideration to the creation of an expert group and intended to come to a decision expeditiously, taking into account, *inter alia,* the conclusions of the Council mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Eritrea and Ethiopia

During April, in a number of consultations, Council members discussed the conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea, including efforts by the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and others to achieve peace. Following consultations on 26 April, the President spoke to the media on behalf of Council members, conveying their strong support for proximity talks which were to convene at Algiers on 29 April; Council members urged the Governments of Ethiopia and Eritrea to participate in the talks with a renewed commitment to resolving their dispute through peaceful means (see below).

Rwanda

On 14 April, the Council met in open session to discuss the report of the Independent Inquiry into the actions of the United Nations during the 1994 genocide in Rwanda (S/1999/1257). This meeting, chaired by the Foreign Minister of Canada, was the first time the Council had considered the findings and recommendations of the Inquiry since the Secretary-General had transmitted the report to the Council in December 1999. Ingvar Carlsson, former Prime Minister of Sweden and chairman of the Inquiry, briefed the Council and summarized the report's recommendations. Statements by Council members, and by the Permanent Representative of Rwanda, highlighted the importance of lessons learned from the Rwandan tragedy, including the need to carefully tailor peacekeeping mandates and to provide the resources necessary to implement them, and acknowledged the responsibility of the United Nations, including the Security Council, in failing to come to grips with the evolving crisis.

Sierra Leone

On 27 April, Council members received a briefing in informal consultations from the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hédi Annabi, following incidents involving soldiers of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) near disarmament, demobilization and reintegration centres of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL). Following the consultations, the President, on behalf of the members of the Council, spoke to the media, advising that the Assistant Secretary-General had been asked to convey members' concerns about such incidents to the RUF leadership, through appropriate United Nations channels; he noted that the Council would discuss the situation again, on receipt of the next report of the Secretary-General on UNAMSIL early in May (see below).

Europe

Bosnia and Herzegovina

On 7 April, the Secretary-General conveyed to the Council the monthly report on the operations of the stabilization force in Bosnia and Herzegovina (see S/2000/297).

Croatia

On 11 April, the Council received a report (S/2000/305) from the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP), pursuant to resolution 1285 (2000). On 28 April, on behalf of the Security Council, the President advised the Secretary-General by letter (S/2000/359) that the Council continued to support UNMOP in the fulfilment of its mandate.

Georgia

The Council received on 24 April the report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/345) concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, and the operations of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia.

Resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)

From early April, the Presidency followed up on different aspects of the proposed Security Council mission to Kosovo. Following consultations in the first part of April, consensus was reached on the draft terms of reference introduced by Bangladesh in March. In a letter dated 14 April (S/2000/320), the President advised the Secretary-General that the Council, concerned about obstacles to the implementation of resolution 1244 (1999), had agreed to accept the invitation of his Special Representative, Bernard Kouchner, to visit Kosovo. The letter outlined the mission's objectives, which included observing the operations of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) and looking for ways of enhancing support for resolution 1244 (1999). In preparation for the mission, Council members received a briefing on the situation in Kosovo and UNMIK from the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations in consultations on 24 April. He highlighted the many achievements of UNMIK in very difficult circumstances, but cautioned that substantial challenges remained.

The mission, headed by the Permanent Representative of Bangladesh, Anwarul Karim Chowdhury, and composed of Ambassadors from Argentina, Canada, China, Jamaica, Malaysia, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, visited Kosovo from 27 to 29 April. The mission issued its findings in a report (S/2000/363) which was discussed by Council members early in May.

The Secretary-General also conveyed to the Council on 17 April the report of the international security presence in Kosovo for the period from 23 February to 22 March 2000 (see S/2000/318).

Middle East

Iraq

International Atomic Energy Agency. The Council received a letter dated 10 April from the Secretary-General (S/2000/300) forwarding a letter from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) with regard to that Agency's verification mission to Iraq. IAEA reported that it could not verify Iraq's compliance with obligations imposed under Security Council resolutions.

United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission. On 5 April, Council members were briefed in consultations by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the operations of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM), and its proposed renewal for six months, as recommended in the Secretary-General's report (S/2000/269). The President wrote to the Secretary-General on 5 April (S/2000/286), advising him that members concurred with his recommendation to maintain UNIKOM for six months. The Council will next review the operations of UNIKOM by 6 October 2000. In advance of the Council discussion, a meeting of troop contributors to UNIKOM was chaired by the President on 4 April.

United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission. Council members received on 6 April a note by the Secretary-General (S/2000/292), transmitting for approval the organizational plan for the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC). Members met in consultations on 13 April to hear a briefing from the Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC, Hans Blix. He discussed the structure, organization, budget and staffing of UNMOVIC, noting that UNMOVIC commissioners planned to meet late in May, allowing him to report back to the Council in early June. On 13 April, the President wrote to the Secretary-General (S/2000/311), advising him that the members of the Council had discussed and, on that basis, approved the plan as being in keeping with paragraph 6 of resolution 1284 (1999), and looked forward to consultations on its implementation. The President subsequently spoke to the media, on behalf of Council members, regarding the Council's consultations and the letter to the Secretary-General.

Kuwaiti and third-party nationals. On 26 April, Council members met in consultations to consider the report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/347 and Corr.1) on issues relating to Kuwaiti and third-party nationals, prepared pursuant to paragraph 14 of resolution 1244 (1996). The Secretary-General's high-level coordinator, Ambassador Yuli Vorontsov, outlined his efforts to date and future plans. Following consultations, the President, on behalf of Council members, spoke to the media, stating that Council members had expressed their unanimous support for Ambassador Vorontsov's work (see below). Members also expressed their deep concern about the plight of Kuwaiti and third party nationals and their hope that this issue would be dealt with as a strictly humanitarian one by all concerned, and highlighted the valuable work of ICRC. Council members stressed the importance of dialogue among all parties, and urged Iraq to cooperate with Ambassador Vorontsov and to resume cooperation with all other bodies dealing with this issue.

Situation in the Middle East/Lebanon

In April, the Secretary-General wrote to the President of the Council, advising him of the decision of the Government of Israel to withdraw its forces present in Lebanon by July 2000 (S/2000/294 of 6 April and S/2000/322 of 17 April). Following several consultations, the Council met on 20 April to issue a presidential statement (S/PRST/2000/13) endorsing the Secretary-General's stated intention to initiate preparations to enable the United Nations to carry out its responsibilities under resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978). The statement also stressed that the Council shared the view of the Secretary-General that cooperation by all parties concerned would be required in order to avoid a deterioration of the situation.

Asia

Afghanistan

In a letter dated 4 April from the Permanent Representative of Argentina and Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning the situation in Afghanistan, the Council received the Committee's latest report (S/2000/282).

Following informal consultations on 7 April, the Security Council held an open briefing, chaired by the Foreign Minister of Canada, on the situation in Afghanistan. The briefing reviewed political, military and economic developments, and the human rights situation, since the Secretary-General's most recent report (S/2000/205). In response to questions raised by several Council members, the Special Advisor to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, Angela King, urged the Council to continue to press for the human and political rights of women in Afghanistan. At a second meeting, the Council issued a presidential statement (S/PRST/2000/12), *inter alia*, reiterating members' grave concern at the continuing conflict and unacceptable human rights situation in Afghanistan, and holding the Taliban leadership responsible for non-compliance with previous Security Council resolutions.

East Timor

On 27 April, the Security Council held an open briefing on the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET). The Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations discussed four main issues, namely, the overall security situation in the territory; refugees; economic and social conditions; and benchmarks that need to be achieved on the path to independence. He reported that the security situation was relatively stable, and improving, including along the border with West Timor. Given the significant destruction of civilian infrastructure in the aftermath of the popular consultation held on 30 August 1999, economic conditions remain a primary concern for UNTAET. The Transitional Administration is faced with strong pressure and high expectations from the local population, and the situation is complicated by the lack of skilled labour in the territory. Members expressed concern about the continuing high numbers of refugees in West Timor, and the condition of the camps there, with some voicing disquiet over allegations of continued Indonesian armed forces involvement with West Timorese militias. Many delegations expressed respect and admiration for the work accomplished to date under difficult conditions by UNTAET personnel and the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Sergio Vieira de Mello.

Other matters

The Working Group on Documentation and Procedure continued discussions initiated under the Presidency of Bangladesh, considering how best to communicate Council resolutions, presidential statements and statements to the press to non-State actors, and issues relating to the Council's monthly tentative forecast of work. The Department of Public Information provided the Working Group with a presentation on the Security Council's web site, with a view to making the Council's programme of work available electronically. Finally, the Working Group discussed the issue of meeting nomenclature and considered an outline and description of various Council meeting formats so as to promote greater clarity as to the options available to Council members and the constraints and advantages of each.

Following the death of the former President of Tunisia, the Foreign Minister of Canada, on behalf of Council members, paid tribute to the late Habib Bourguiba at the beginning of the Security Council meeting on 7 April. Mr Axworthy conveyed members' condolences and deep sorrow to the Government and people of Tunisia.

On 13 April, the President met with the Minister of Defence of Indonesia, Jawono Sudarson, regarding the situation in East and West Timor.

Throughout April, the Presidency sought to follow through on Canada's commitment to increasing the transparency of Security Council workings to the broader membership of the United Nations. The Presidency continued the practice of providing in-depth briefings to non-Council members after each informal meeting, and distributed copies of press statements at those briefings.

The Canadian Presidency web site, http://www.un.int/canada, maintained by the Canadian Mission, was regularly updated with the Council's tentative programme of work, statements to the media and statements from open briefings and debates, in both French and English. The site also included a link to the United Nations Security Council documents page.

Further to the note of 31 March by the President (S/2000/274) regarding the distribution of statements at Council meetings, an initiative of the Presidency of Bangladesh, the new system of distributing statements within the formal chamber worked very well in its first month.

Statements to the press by the President of the Security Council

Democratic Republic of the Congo (12 April 2000)

Council members received a comprehensive briefing today by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Bernard Miyet, on recent developments on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Council members welcomed the Political Committee's decision on 8 April 2000 in Kampala to adopt a plan for a ceasefire and the disengagement and redeployment of forces.

Council members stressed the importance of the parties to the Lusaka Agreement fulfilling implementation of the plan and adhering to the ceasefire.

In this respect, Council members emphasized that the task of MONUC remains monitoring of the disengagement of forces. Council members expressed their readiness to do everything possible to speed up the pace of MONUC phase II deployment to oversee the disengagement plan.

Council members also commended the efforts of the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Kamel Morjane, and of MONUC personnel, to facilitate MONUC deployment.

Members reiterated their concern at the humanitarian situation and noted the mandate of MONUC to facilitate humanitarian relief. In this context, members reiterated the need for all parties to ensure the safe access of relief personnel to all those in need.

Council members expressed concern at continuing shortcomings in MONUC resources and in donors' response to the United Nations consolidated appeal for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and encouraged donors to respond urgently.

Council members agreed to dispatch a Security Council mission to the region, to discuss with all signatories to the Lusaka Agreement concrete ways to ensure their support and full commitment to early and full implementation of the Agreement and Security Council resolution 1291 (1999), and are now discussing the logistics.

Iraq (26 April 2000)

Members of the Council heard this morning from Ambassador Vorontsov, the Secretary-General's high-level coordinator for Kuwaiti and third party nationals issues.

Members of the Council expressed their unanimous support for Ambassador Vorontsov's work, for his report transmitted through the Secretary-General on 20 April, and for his future efforts.

Members of the Council expressed their deep concern for the plight of Kuwaiti and third party nationals and expressed their hope that this issue would be dealt with as a strictly humanitarian one by all sides concerned. They highlighted the valuable work of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

In this respect, members of the Council stressed the importance of dialogue among all parties, and urged Iraq to cooperate with Ambassador Vorontsov and resume cooperation with all other agencies and bodies dealing with this issue.

Eritrea and Ethiopia (26 April 2000)

Members of the Council were informed through the President that the Organization of African Unity's Chairman, Algeria, has established an early starting date, as early as 29 April, for proximity talks between Ethiopia and Eritrea in Algiers to resolve their ongoing dispute. Members expressed their strong support for the continuing OAU peace process and for the efforts of OAU and the President of Algeria, Abdelaziz Boutflika, in this regard.

Council members noted prior commitments made by both parties to attend early proximity talks under OAU direction and urged the Governments of Ethiopia and Eritrea to participate in the talks with a renewed commitment to peace.

Members underlined their deep concern regarding this issue, urged the parties to resolve their dispute through peaceful means, and will continue to follow the situation closely.

Situation in Sierra Leone (27 April 2000)

Members of the Council were briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hédi Annabi, on the situation in Sierra Leone and UNAMSIL.

Council members discussed recent incidents involving UNAMSIL and RUF soldiers. The Assistant Secretary-General was asked to convey Security Council concerns about such incidents, through appropriate channels. The Council will be discussing the situation again in the near future, when the report of the Secretary-General on UNAMSIL is received early in May.

China (May 2000)

Introduction

Under the presidency of Ambassador Wang Yingfan, Permanent Representative of China, the Security Council in May dealt with quite a number of challenging and urgent issues and reviewed the reports of the Council's mission on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Eritrea and Ethiopia. The members of the Council paid particular attention to a serious deterioration of the situation in

Sierra Leone and the eruption of conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia.

During the month, the Council adopted six resolutions in formal meetings, extending the mandates of UNDOF and MINURSO, and expanding the strength of UNAMSIL. The Council held open meetings on Sierra Leone, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and East Timor, as well as the reports of the Security Council mission on the implementation of resolution 1244 (1999) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In addition to 16 meetings, the President also convened 29 informal consultations of the whole and issued a number of statements to the press on behalf of Council members. Four meetings with troop contributors were held in the month. The President briefed the President of the General Assembly and Chairmen of the regional groups on the programme of work of the Council. The Presidency also briefed member States not members of the Council on days on which informal consultations were held.

Africa

Central African Republic

On 10 May, members of the Council were briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Ibrahima Fall, on recent developments in the Central African Republic and on the initial functioning of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office there. In a statement made by the President to the press, the Council members welcomed the organization of a special meeting on security and development in the Central African Republic in New York, on 15 and 16 May 2000, and called upon all Member States to contribute funds, human resources and equipment to implement the proposals presented by the Government of the Central African Republic at that meeting (see below).

Eritrea and Ethiopia

On 7 May, the Council members held an urgent consultation on the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia. After consulting the Governments of both countries and the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Council decided to authorize its mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo to visit Eritrea and Ethiopia during the week of 8 May. Council members also reached agreement on the terms of reference of the mission, annexed to the letter from the President to the Secretary-General on this matter (S/2000/392).

On 11 May, the Council members heard a briefing by the mission on its visit to Eritrea and Ethiopia. The report of the mission (S/2000/413), to which a draft resolution was annexed, was circulated during the consultation.

On 12 May, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Kieran Prendergast, briefed the Council in an emergency consultation on the outbreak of new fighting between the two countries. A draft resolution was circulated and later adopted (as resolution 1297 (2000)), in which the Council demands that both parties immediately cease all military action and refrain from the further use of force, and reconvene, without preconditions, the substantive peace talks under OAU auspices as soon as possible.

On 15 May, the Council members were briefed in an informal consultation by the Under-Secretary-General on the latest development of the war. Council members expressed their grave concern at the consultation of military action on both sides and discussed the next steps the Council would take. A draft resolution was circulated during the consultation.

On 17 May, after intense consultations, the Council adopted resolution 1298 (2000), by which it imposed an arms embargo against Eritrea and Ethiopia. The Council also decided that the embargo was established for 12 months; at the end of this period, the Council will decide whether to extend it for a further period with the same conditions.

From 23 to 25 May, the Council held consultations on a daily basis. The Under-Secretary-General briefed the Council members on the latest development of the fighting. The President made several statements to the press, in which Council members urged both parties to agree to an immediate ceasefire and to reconvene the proximity talks as soon as possible under the auspices of OAU. The Council members also endorsed the de-escalation proposals in the OAU communiqué, urged both sides to implement them and welcomed the willingness of both parties to send delegations to Algiers for the resumption of the proximity talks.

On 30 May, the Under-Secretary-General briefed the Council on the latest developments in the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia. In a statement made by the President to the press, the Council members welcomed the resumption of the proximity talks at Algiers and expressed their strong support for the efforts made by OAU to find a peaceful solution of the conflict (see below).

Sierra Leone

On 2 May, the Council members held an emergency consultation on the situation in Sierra Leone. The Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hédi Annabi, briefed the Council on a series of recent incidents in Sierra Leone. In a statement to the press by the President, Council members condemned in the strongest terms the hostile and destructive actions of RUF against UNAMSIL and demanded that RUF release detained United Nations and other international personnel immediately. Council members also called on Foday Sankoh to give instructions to his followers to end these attacks, withdraw immediately and fulfil his obligations under the Lomé Agreement (see below).

From 3 to 10 May, Council members were briefed by the Secretariat on a daily basis on the situation in Sierra Leone. On 3 May, the President made a statement to the press, in which Council members reiterated their grave concern at the deterioration of the situation, expressed deep regret at the loss of lives and expressed condolences to the bereaved families (see below). On 4 May, the Council adopted a presidential statement following consultations among members (S/PRST/2000/14).

On 11 May, in response to several requests, the Council members held an emergency public meeting on the situation of Sierra Leone. The Secretary-General was present at the meeting and made a statement, in which he emphasized the need to provide sufficient resources to UNAMSIL.

On 15 May, the Council members held a consultation on the situation in Sierra Leone. The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Bernard Miyet, briefed the Council on his visit to the country and told the Council that a number of UNAMSIL detainees had been released.

On 16 May, the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed the Council members, indicating that the Government had caught Mr. Sankoh. He also appealed to the Council to adopt a resolution increasing the number of UNAMSIL military personnel to 13,000.

On 18 May, the Assistant Secretary-General briefed the Council members again, informing the Council that the meeting of ECOWAS Defence Ministers and Chiefs of Staff had suggested sending 3,000 ECOMOG soldiers to Sierra Leone.

On 19 May, the Council adopted resolution 1299 (2000), by which it increased the number of UNAMSIL military personnel to 13,000.

On 24 May, the Assistant Secretary-General introduced the Secretary-General's report dated 19 May (S/2000/455) and briefed the Council members on the latest developments. Council members had a first round of deliberations on the report and expressed their intention to discuss the recommendations in the report further and take action on them shortly. The President made a statement to the press after the consultation, in which Council members, *inter alia*, stressed that the priority continued to be the release of United Nations peacekeepers detained by RUF, and expressed their deep concern over the humanitarian situation in Sierra Leone; Council members also reminded all States of their obligations to implement the arms embargo against RUF and expressed their willingness to consider further measures to strengthen the sanctions regime (see below).

On 30 May, the Assistant Secretary-General briefed the Council members on the release of more UNAMSIL personnel detained by RUF and the decisions of the ECOWAS Summit held at Abuja on 28 May.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

On 5 May, the Council members were briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the fighting between Ugandan and Rwandan forces in Kisangani, Democratic Republic of the Congo. Immediately after the informal consultations the Council issued a presidential statement (S/PRST/2000/15), in which it condemned the renewed military hostilities between Rwandan and Ugandan troops in Kisangani and demanded that the hostilities cease immediately.

On 9 May, the Assistant Secretary-General informed the Council members of the agreement between Uganda and Rwanda on their withdrawal from

Kisangani and the demilitarization plan. In a statement made by the President to the press, Council members expressed their support for that agreement (see below).

On 12 May, the Council members were briefed by its mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo. On 17 May, the Council held an open debate on the report of its mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and other countries in the region from 2 to 8 May. Members commended the mission's efforts and called for a rapid phase II deployment of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo with a view to maintaining the current momentum. They also supported a proposal by France to invite members of the Political Committee to come to New York and have a meeting with the Council in mid-June.

On 25 May, after a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General on ceasefire violations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the President made a statement to the press in which Council members deplored the violation of the ceasefire by one of the rebel movements, MLC, and called for immediate compliance with the ceasefire (see below).

Somalia

On 23 May, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs briefed the Council members on the situation in Somalia. In the statement made by the President to the press, members of the Council expressed their support for the Djibouti peace initiative on Somalia and called on the international community to provide both political and financial support to Djibouti (see below).

Western Sahara

The Council members received the report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/2000/461) and heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations. The members welcomed the report. The Council, after a very intense discussion, adopted resolution 1301 (2000) by 12 votes in favour to 1 against, with 2 abstentions. The mandate of MINURSO was extended for another three months.

Middle East

Situation in the Middle East

The Council members, on 22 May, received the report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in the Middle East (S/2000/460) and, on the same day, heard a briefing on the issue by the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy.

The Council next day issued a presidential statement (S/PRST/2000/18), by which, *inter alia*, it endorsed the report, welcomed the Secretary-General's intention to take all necessary measures to enable UNIFIL to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, and called on all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and to exercise utmost restraint.

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

On 31 May, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1300 (2000) by which it renewed the mandate of UNDOF for another six months. A complementary statement was also adopted (S/PRST/2000/19).

Asia

Georgia

On 4 May, Council members discussed the report of the Secretary-General on Georgia and heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations. Subsequently, the Council held a formal meeting on 11 May and adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2000/16) in which it reiterated its support for the peace process and encouraged parties concerned to continue their efforts.

Tajikistan

On 12 May, the Council held an open debate on the latest report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT). The Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Ivo Petrov, briefed the Council on the latest developments in Tajikistan. Following the debate, the Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2000/17) in which it welcomed the success achieved in the Tajik peace process and the important role played by the United Nations.

On 26 May, the Secretary-General addressed a letter to the President to inform the Council about a United Nations Peace-building Support Office to be established in Tajikistan after the mandate of UNMOT expired on 15 May.

Afghanistan

On 4 May, members of the Council were briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Danilo Türk, on the situation in Afghanistan. He noted that the two warring factions appeared to be making preparations for major offensives. In a statement by the President to the press following the informal consultations, Council members expressed their grave concern at reports of preparations by the parties for a new offensive; they are gravely concerned that the Taliban is still pursuing a military victory in Afghanistan with outside support (see below).

East Timor

On 25 May, the Council held an open briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations. Members of the Council paid tribute to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Sergio Vieira de Mello, and UNTAET. They noted with satisfaction the positive evolution of the situation in East Timor and discussed the difficulties that UNTAET is facing.

Europe

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

On 1 May, the Council members were briefed by its mission on the implementation of Council resolution 1244 (1999). On 11 May, the Council held an open meeting on the report of the mission. Members of the Council endorsed the findings in the report and focused their discussion on the implementation of Council resolution 1244 (1999).

Bosnia and Herzegovina

On 9 May, the High Representative for the implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina, Wolfgang Petritsch, presented his report in an open meeting of the Council. The Council took the opportunity to discuss the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the various aspects of the work of the High Representative.

Statements to the press by the President of the Security Council

Sierra Leone (2 May 2000)

The members of the Council were briefed on the latest situation in Sierra Leone, including the Secretary-General's statement to the press.

They express grave concern at the turn of events in recent days, condemn in the strongest terms the hostile and destructive actions of RUF against UNAMSIL and other international personnel, and strongly believe that those responsible should be brought to justice. They deeply regret casualties and possible loss of life; and demand that RUF release detained United Nations and other international personnel immediately.

They consider the behaviour of RUF criminal, and the failure of Mr. Foday Sankoh to take measures to stop it is tantamount to a violation of his obligations under the Lomé Agreement; they call on Mr. Sankoh to give instructions to his followers to end these attacks, withdraw immediately and fulfil his obligations under the Lomé Agreement.

They commend UNAMSIL troops and the Force Commander, Major General Jetley, for their courage and resolve in attempting to bring this situation under control, and express full support for the continued efforts being made to this end.

They request the Secretary-General to convey this message to the leaders of the Revolutionary United Front and will continue to monitor the situation closely.

Sierra Leone (3 May 2000)

Members of the Council heard an update by the Secretariat on the latest developments in Sierra Leone. They reiterated their grave concern at the deterioration of the situation.

Members of the Council expressed deep regret at the loss of lives and expressed condolences to the bereaved families.

They reiterated their condemnation of the hostile and destructive actions of RUF against UNAMSIL and other international personnel. They demanded that RUF release all detainees and cease immediately its hostile acts. They reiterated their call on Mr. Foday

Sankoh to fulfil his obligations under the Lomé Agreement.

Members of the Council noted the international efforts under way, including the initiative by Mali and ECOWAS. They reiterated their full support for UNAMSIL, in particular the Force Commander, Major General Jetley, for his judgement and management of the situation under very dangerous and difficult circumstances.

Members of the Council also expressed full support for the statement made by the Secretary-General today, in particular his view that all those responsible for the unacceptable and criminal behaviour against United Nations and other international personnel must be held accountable for their actions.

Members of the Council will continue to monitor the situation closely.

Afghanistan (4 May 2000)

Members of the Security Council expressed their grave concern at reports of preparations by the parties for a new offensive. They are gravely concerned that the Taliban is still pursuing a military victory in Afghanistan with outside support. Members of the Council strongly warned the parties not to undertake new attempts to pursue a military solution to the conflict in Afghanistan, which could only aggravate the humanitarian situation in the country.

Members of the Council expressed serious concern at the humanitarian emergency arising from the recent drought in south-eastern Afghanistan, as well as the plight of landmine victims. They called on the international community to continue its support and contributions in order to alleviate the suffering of the civilian population.

Members of the Council also expressed concern at the plight of Afghan women and girls.

Members of the Council recalled the repeated demands by the Council that the parties, in particular the Taliban, resume negotiations under United Nations auspices without further delay and any preconditions in full compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. They called upon the Taliban, the United Front and other Afghan parties to work together for peace and the formation of a broad-based government.

Members of the Council reiterated that continuing disregard by the Taliban of the demands made in the relevant resolutions of the Council, particularly in its resolution 1267 (1999), was unacceptable. They held the leadership of the Taliban responsible for not taking measures to comply with the demands made in Council resolutions, especially to conclude a ceasefire and to resume negotiations, and stressed the need for the Taliban to comply with those demands without delay. They reaffirmed their readiness to consider the imposition of further targeted measures, in accordance with the responsibility of the Security Council under the Charter of the United Nations, for the aim of achieving the full implementation of all relevant Council resolutions.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (9 May 2000)

Members of the Council were briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the situation of the troops of Uganda and Rwanda in Kisangani, Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Members of the Council expressed their support for the agreement of 7 May between Uganda and Rwanda to withdraw their troops from Kisangani, as a result of the mission of the Council to the region.

Members of the Council were concerned at the reports of resumed fighting between Ugandan and Rwandan troops in Kisangani and called for an immediate cessation of hostilities.

Members of the Council welcomed the plan of reinforcement of the United Nations presence in Kisangani in this regard.

Central African Republic (10 May 2000)

The members of the Council were briefed this morning by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Ibrahima Fall, on recent developments in the Central African Republic and on the initial functioning of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in that country.

The members of the Council welcomed the appointment of Cheikh Tidiane Sy as the Representative of the Secretary-General in the Central African Republic and head of the Peace-building Support Office.

The members of the Council also welcomed the organization in New York, on 15 and 16 May 2000, of a special meeting on security and development in the Central African Republic. They recalled that this event, organized by the Government of the Central African Republic and Germany, with the assistance of the Secretariat, constituted an important follow-up to the request expressed in Security Council resolution 1271 (1999). The members wished to express their gratitude for the co-sponsorship of the Government of Germany, and welcomed the active participation of UNDP, the Bretton Woods institutions and United Nations agencies in the preparation of the meeting.

The members of the Council stressed the importance of the meeting to support the proposed reforms planned by the Central African Republic in the fields of security and development. They underlined the need to consolidate the progress made in the peace process. They emphasized the importance of continuous support from the international community during this very critical phase of the consolidation of peace in the country and the region, after MINURCA had successfully fulfilled its mandate.

The members of the Council called upon all Member States to contribute funds, human resources and equipment to implement the proposals presented by the Government of the Central African Republic on 15 and 16 May 2000. They encouraged high-level representation of invited potential donor countries in order to obtain the necessary political support for the meeting and a successful post-conflict peace-building effort.

Eritrea and Ethiopia (23 May 2000)

Members of the Security Council heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia.

Members of the Security Council expressed their grave concern at the serious humanitarian situation and the plight of the civilian population in both Eritrea and Ethiopia.

Members of the Security Council urged both parties to agree to an immediate ceasefire.

Members of the Security Council agreed on the need to reconvene the proximity talks as soon as possible under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity.

Somalia (23 May 2000)

Members of the Security Council heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the situation in Somalia.

Members of the Security Council expressed their support for the Djibouti peace initiative on Somalia; and called on the international community to provide both political and financial support to Djibouti.

Sierra Leone (24 May 2000)

The members of the Council were briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations and had a first round of consultations on the Secretary-General's report; they expressed their intention to discuss his recommendations further and take action on them shortly.

They stressed that the clear priority continued to be the release of the United Nations peacekeepers detained by RUF; and expressed their grave concern at the reports of the discovery of bodies, possibly of United Nations peacekeepers, at Rogberi junction, and emphasized that RUF was responsible for the fate of those United Nations personnel.

They demanded that RUF release, immediately and unconditionally, all remaining detainees; and called on all those with influence with RUF, including the President of Liberia, Charles Taylor, to insist that this take place forthwith.

They expressed their deep concern over the humanitarian situation in Sierra Leone.

They reminded all States of their obligations to implement the arms embargo against RUF and expressed their willingness to consider further measures to strengthen the sanctions regime.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (25 May 2000)

Members of the Security Council heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Members of the Security Council deplored the violation of the ceasefire by MLC and the fighting in Equateur Province. In that connection, they called for immediate compliance with the ceasefire and a halt to the hostilities.

Members of the Security Council also condemned the killing of civilians in the Kivu Provinces.

Eritrea and Ethiopia (25 May 2000)

The members of the Security Council strongly supported the OAU communiqué of 24 May 2000 and the steps outlined therein. Members commended the personal engagement of the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, the President of Algeria, Abdelaziz Bouteflika, in the peace process at this critical moment.

Members endorsed in particular the de-escalation proposals in the communiqué and urged both sides to implement them.

Members welcomed, as an important step in the process towards peace, Eritrea's announcement of its intention to redeploy its troops to the positions controlled prior to 6 May 1998. Members looked forward to the completion as soon as possible of Eritrea's redeployment from all such territories along the length of the Eritrea/Ethiopia border as outlined in the first and second de-escalation points of the OAU communiqué.

Members looked forward to a positive response by Ethiopia to the requests contained in the communiqué, including to an announcement of its decision to redeploy its forces from all territories occupied since 6 February 1999, as outlined in the third point of the communiqué's proposal to de-escalate the conflict.

Members welcomed the willingness of both parties to send delegations to Algiers for the resumption of proximity talks to finalize consolidated technical arrangements as also called for in the communiqué. Members urged the talks to reconvene as soon as possible.

Members joined the Organization of African Unity in hoping this appeal would be heeded and that wisdom would prevail.

Members deplored the loss of life from fighting and stressed the need for the two parties to achieve a peaceful resolution of the conflict.

Eritrea and Ethiopia (30 May 2000)

Members of the Security Council heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments in the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia.

Members of the Security Council welcomed the resumption of the proximity talks between Eritrea and Ethiopia in Algiers on 30 May.

Members of the Security Council expressed their strong support to the efforts made by the Organization of African Unity in finding a peaceful solution of the conflict.

Members of the Security Council called on the parties to cease hostilities and concentrate on diplomatic efforts to resolve their conflict.

France (June 2000)

Introduction

During the month of June the Security Council held 17 consultations of the whole, 15 public meetings and 3 private meetings.

The Council adopted four resolutions and three presidential statements. Mandates of two peacekeeping operations (UNFICYP, UNMIBH) were extended, as well as phase VIII of the "oil-for-food" programme for Iraq.

The Security Council had a direct dialogue with regional actors of two major conflicts in the framework of private meetings — with the Political Committee of the Lusaka Agreement for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and with the Mediation and Security Committee of ECOWAS for Sierra Leone. The Council held three open debates, on the Balkans, East Timor and Somalia.

Almost all subjects included in the agenda of the Council were discussed during this month (7 on Africa, 2 on Asia, 5 on Europe and 2 on the Middle East). The Council heard the Prosecutor for the International Tribunals for Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia and the President of the Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia.

Africa

Angola

During consultations on 26 June, the Council members heard a briefing by the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General, Ibrahim Gambari, on the situation in Angola after his visit to that country in May. A discussion followed.

The Government of Angola pursues a strategy aiming at weakening the military capacity of UNITA but knows that at some point it will have to negotiate with UNITA. The Government position was that the negotiations could not include Jonas Savimbi. Nevertheless, the statement made on 19 June by the President, José Eduardo dos Santos, confirming the validity of the Lusaka Protocol and his readiness to forgive those who renounce war, including Mr. Savimbi himself, raised a question as to what it concretely meant.

The question was discussed whether the time was ripe for a political settlement. Some members of the Council raised doubts given the negative experience in the past when UNITA used these intermissions to rebuild its military potential. Other members wondered who could replace Mr. Savimbi as the main interlocutor on the UNITA side.

The Government of Angola has announced that elections will be organized in 2001. Nevertheless current conditions, in particular the continuation of fighting and the high number of internally displaced persons, are not conducive to the holding of free, fair and credible elections. The United Nations could provide assistance if required.

The growing mobilization of the civil society in favour of peace, in particular at the initiative of church leaders, was noted.

The humanitarian situation remains dire. Mine clearance is a top priority and international assistance is needed but this cannot be carried out in the context of continued fighting and has to be linked to renewed efforts for a political settlement.

The United Nations Office in Luanda consists of 63 staff members. It was observed that a head of the Office should be appointed without any further delay. The question of broadening the mandate of the Office should be addressed in a pragmatic and progressive way.

Burundi

During consultations on 28 June, the Council members heard a briefing by the Secretariat and had an exchange of views on the current situation in Burundi, in particular on the Arusha peace process.

There have been significant developments in the Arusha peace process this year under the leadership of the new facilitator, Nelson Mandela. He has met all interested parties, including the Government, leaders of the army, leaders of political parties and of rebel armed groups and representatives of the civil society. He visited Burundi twice. There has been progress on a number of issues but much more remains to be done on specific but key issues.

The Government has accepted that the army will be composed of 49 per cent Tutsi, 49 per cent Hutu and 2 per cent Twa, and that all regroupment camps will be dismantled by the end of July. Concerning work in the five committees established in the Arusha process, there are still outstanding issues such as, for Committee No. 2, who leads the transition and modalities to set up the transition; for Committee No. 5, the involvement of foreign peacekeeping forces to monitor the implementation of a peace agreement.

The outstanding issues are the most delicate and at this juncture radical parties voice their discontent. Concessions made by the President, Pierre Buyoya, are being criticized by some quarters. The facilitator's plan is to convene a plenary meeting in July but the completion of the process could take more time. Attention should be paid to the modalities of implementation of the peace agreement because a lot will depend on the mechanisms worked out to this effect.

The security situation remains tense in several provinces. Armed groups continue to launch attacks which provoke clashes with the army.

The humanitarian situation remains difficult and the response of donors to the consolidated appeal has been slim. Twelve regroupment camps have been closed and 4 partially dismantled; 36 still remain to be closed. Out of a total regrouped or internally displaced population of 355,000 people, 123,000 have left the regroupment camps.

The economic situation has worsened with the deterioration of economic essentials, shortage of foreign exchanges and drought and social discontent.

International economic assistance and cooperation have resumed but only partially.

Finally, members of the Council welcomed the progress achieved so far, reiterated their support to the facilitator and welcomed the steps and commitments made by the Government. They agreed on a statement made by the President (see below).

Democratic Republic of the Congo

At a public meeting held on 2 June, the President, on behalf of the Council, made a statement which specifies the mandate of an expert panel on the illegal exploitation of the natural resources of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and by which the Secretary-General is requested to establish the panel (S/PRST/2000/20).

During consultations held on 6 June, the Secretariat briefed Council members on the Democratic Republic of the Congo. A discussion took place thereafter.

The recent developments were the following: resumption of fighting between Rwandan and Ugandan armies in Kisangani and violations of the ceasefire in Equateur Province; dire humanitarian situation (16 million people in critical need of food, 1.3 million internally displaced people, 5 million people isolated and not accessible to humanitarian assistance); reports of numerous acts of violence and massacres in the eastern part of the country; the massacre of civilians in Katagota confirmed by a team of human rights officers; restrictions on the activity of political parties and political prisoners still remaining in Government-controlled areas.

Regarding MONUC, the Secretariat is checking whether contingents proposed by Member States are adequately equipped and trained. The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and rebel movements still impose restrictions on the freedom of movement of the Mission.

The Government has refused to take part in the preparatory meeting organized by the facilitator, Sir Ketumile Masire, in Cotonou and has prevented Congolese delegates from leaving Kinshasa to go to that meeting.

Council members agreed on a statement to the press made by the President after the consultations (see below).

During consultations on 12 June, Council members heard a briefing by the Secretariat.

In Kisangani, after several failed attempts to cease fire, fighting between the Ugandan and Rwandan armies appear to have stopped over the weekend. Rwanda and Uganda seem to have agreed to withdraw their troops outside the city. One hundred and fifty Congolese civilians have died and 1,000 have been injured as a result of seven days of intensive combat (6,000 shells have fallen on the city). During the fighting 21 MONUC military and civilian staff as well as humanitarian workers remained in Kisangani despite very difficult and dangerous conditions. The humanitarian situation in Kisangani is very serious. United Nations and other humanitarian agencies have made arrangements for a flight of urgent food and medical supplies.

In Kinshasa violent demonstrations, ostensibly in protest against the supposed failure of MONUC to prevent fighting in Kisangani, were held outside MONUC headquarters. The Mission protested to the authorities and reminded them of their strict responsibility to protect the security of United Nations staff. As a result, Congolese armed forces were deployed outside MONUC headquarters.

In a statement, the Minister for Information denounced the facilitator for not speaking out against the fighting in Kisangani and said that the Democratic Republic of the Congo Government was withdrawing its confidence from him.

The Secretary-General is extremely concerned by the situation and considers that there has been too much destruction, too many killings, and too many human rights violations. He thinks one should bring that to an end and that time has come for appropriate action by the Security Council.

An exchange of views followed. Council members agreed to their President issuing a statement to the press after the consultations (see below).

On 15 and 16 June, the members of the Security Council had a series of consultations and public and private meetings. In the consultations they discussed a draft resolution (adopted on 16 June as resolution 1304 (2000)).

On 15 June, they held a public meeting in which members of the Political Committee of the Lusaka Agreement, as well as Zambia, the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Kamel Morjane, participated. The President of the Security Council opened the meeting by focusing on the points where progress and commitments are urgently needed: holding of the ceasefire agreement, disengagement from and demilitarization of Kisangani, cooperation with MONUC, respect for human rights, national dialogue. Then the Chairman of the Political Committee, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Uganda, Amama Mbabazi, the Permanent Representative of the United States, Richard Holbrooke, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Yerodia Abdoulaye Ndombasi, took the floor (see S/PV.4156).

On 15 and 16 June, the Security Council held two private meetings to have a frank and interactive discussion with the members of the Political Committee.

They first focused on security matters, in particular the situation in Kisangani. Many delegations emphasized that the recent outbreak of fighting and the severe damage it has inflicted on the local population were unacceptable. While confirming the validity of the Lusaka Agreement, those delegations were of the view that the events in Kisangani made it even more urgent not only to ensure a quick withdrawal of Ugandan and Rwandan forces from that city and to demilitarize it, but also to ensure and accelerate the implementation of the disengagement plan agreed upon in Kampala on 8 April 2000 and the withdrawal of foreign forces from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Uganda and Rwanda did not provide explanations for the fighting but announced that their troops would withdraw to 100 km from Kisangani. The situation in Equateur Province, in particular around Mbandaka, was also raised, but both MLC and the authorities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo blamed the other side for starting military action. The belligerents in the conflict announced that they were proceeding with an exchange of prisoners of war.

Rwanda raised the question of the root cause of the conflict and the need to disarm, demobilize and resettle the armed group as foreseen in the Lusaka Agreement.

Some members of the Council were of the view that, given the volatile security situation, it was difficult for MONUC to fully and swiftly deploy and for troop-contributing countries to agree to send their military personnel to areas in trouble. They noted with concern that the authorities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Congolese rebel movements continued to hamper the work and freedom of movement of MONUC. They called upon them to live up to their commitments in that regard.

The members of the Political Committee stressed the need to provide the Joint Military Commission with adequate resources so that it could discharge its mandate and help consolidate the ceasefire agreement and implement the disengagement plans.

The third matter of concern was the slow pace at which the national dialogue was developing. This national dialogue was viewed as a constitutive element of the peace process. According to some members, without a credible political track, there is a risk that the military option will continue to be the preferred option. Many delegations expressed their support for the facilitator chosen by the parties with the assistance of OAU. An appeal was launched to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to cooperate with the facilitation process and to allow all Congolese representatives to participate in the preparatory work.

This series of meetings was concluded with the adoption of two important texts: a statement by the Political Committee on the implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement (S/2000/605) and Security Council resolution 1304 (2000) (see S/PV.4159).

During the consultations of 22 June, the Secretariat briefed the members of the Council on the most recent developments.

The Congolese police closed the office of the facilitator for the inter-Congolese dialogue in Kinshasa. This step followed a series of decisions and actions taken by the authorities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (renunciation of Sir Ketumile Masire as the facilitator, non-participation in the Cotonou preparatory meeting).

In Kisangani the Ugandan and Rwandan forces were withdrawing. Nevertheless, RCD-Goma has occupied the positions left by the Rwandan forces. MLC for its part has announced that it will not attack the city provided that RCD pulls out.

In Equateur Province, the Government forces continued preparation for an offensive in the Mbandaka region and bombed several towns.

The humanitarian situation remains tense while improving.

Some Council members were of the view that the action taken against the office of the facilitator was very worrisome and, as a new element in a series of negative moves by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, jeopardized the political process. They stressed that this process is a key element of the Lusaka Agreement. According to other members it is necessary to better assess the intentions of the authorities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo regarding the facilitation. The Organization of African Unity should play a role in trying to find ways to solve the problem.

Council members agreed to a statement to the press by the President (see below).

Eritrea and Ethiopia

During consultations held on 8 June, Council members considered the report of the Secretary-General of 2 June 2000 (S/2000/530). They heard a briefing by the Secretariat.

On the ground, military activity was still reported on several fronts, in particular in the north and in the Assab region. The two parties made contradictory statements on the military situation. Proximity talks at Algiers continue. The option of deploying international observers on the Eritrean territory along the line of 6 May 1998 is being considered.

The humanitarian situation is dire, owing to the effects of war and drought. There are 750,000 internally displaced persons in Eritrea and 400,000 in Ethiopia. The situation of internally displaced persons and refugees in the camps is very precarious. Urgent assistance is needed. An emergency appeal for $378 million for the drought in the Horn of Africa was launched.

During the discussions, Council members expected the cessation of all military activities. They emphasized the need for the mediators to liase with the United Nations at an early stage if it is to play an effective role in the implementation of a peace agreement.

After consultations, the President spoke to the press on behalf of Council members (see below).

During the consultations of 13 June, the Secretariat briefed Council members on current developments.

The Organization of African Unity proposed to the parties an agreement on cessation of hostilities. Eritrea formally communicated its acceptance of the proposal on 9 May. On 10 May, the Government of Ethiopia announced that it had agreed in principle to the OAU proposal.

The OAU proposal provides for an immediate cessation of hostilities and withdrawal of Ethiopian forces from Eritrea within two weeks after the deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping force, while requiring Eritrea to maintain a distance of 25 km between its forces and the Ethiopian forces as the latter withdraw to the line of 6 May 1998. This zone of separation will be a temporary security zone.

The OAU proposal has substantial implications for the United Nations for it calls for the deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping force. Several provisions included in the draft agreement need to be specified and clarified as to what is expected from the United Nations.

Meanwhile, both sides have reported fighting during the weekend on the Burie, Senafe and western fronts. Statements made by the parties in that regard were contradictory.

The humanitarian situation has remained grave. A further influx of Eritrean refugees into the Sudan has been reported.

In the discussion that followed, Council members were unanimous in pointing out that a mechanism of close consultation should be established between OAU and the United Nations — both the Security Council and the Secretariat. They expected both parties, once they agree to the proposal, to formally ask the United Nations for assistance in the implementation of the agreement. The United Nations has to make sure that the mandate given to the United Nations peacekeeping force will be feasible. Council members stressed that it is for the United Nations to determine precisely the tasks of that force.

On 18 June, the President of the Council issued a press statement by which members of the Council welcomed the signature by Ethiopia and Eritrea of the agreement on the cessation of hostilities (see below).

Sierra Leone

During consultations held on 7 June, the Secretariat briefed Council members on the most recent developments on the ground in Sierra Leone. There are still 236 United Nations troops surrounded by the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) in Kailahun. Military activity between the Sierra Leone Army and RUF was reported in the region of Lunsar; and RUF soldiers attacked a UNAMSIL unit in Kabala. The security situation remained calm in the rest of the country. UNAMSIL units were deployed at Rogberi junction.

During consultations on 8 June, one delegation presented a draft resolution on Sierra Leone. Council members welcomed this comprehensive proposal. Preliminary comments were made, mostly on four issues, namely, validity of the Lomé Agreement; possible adaptation of the UNAMSIL mandate; trial of Foday Sankoh; and the need to stop diamond trafficking by RUF.

On 21 June, the members of the Security Council had a private meeting with the ECOWAS Mediation and Security Committee on Sierra Leone, composed of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Mali, as Chairman, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria and Togo, and with the Executive Secretary of ECOWAS.

The Foreign Minister of Mali presented the position of ECOWAS (eight points) (see S/2000/631) and an exchange of views followed between Council members and ECOWAS Committee members.

The first issue related to the Lomé Agreement and its validity after the outbreak of violence in May. The ECOWAS Committee was of the view that the Agreement remains the sole basis for the settlement of the crisis and that none of the signatories has yet called it into question, but recognized that some adjustments could be made if necessary. Some Council members wondered if the Lomé Agreement could still be regarded as a viable basis for the solution of the crisis, while other members stressed that it is impossible to act as if nothing has happened and that several provisions have become irrelevant.

On the question of RUF leaders, in particular Mr. Sankoh, who bears the responsibility for the May events, the ECOWAS delegation said that a regional inquiry will be launched to shed light on the origin of the resumption of hostilities and that no decision should prejudge the findings. They emphasized that there is still a need for interlocutors in RUF, to implement the peace process, and that the safety of peacekeepers still detained should not be jeopardized by premature measures. Nevertheless, the immunity provided for in the Lomé Agreement did not apply to the acts committed after the signature of the Agreement. Some Council members were of the view that the RUF leaders responsible for the May events had ceased to be valid interlocutors and should be held accountable and brought to justice. Several ideas were expressed with regard to ways and means to achieve that goal.

All participants agreed that the question of illegal trafficking of diamonds and weapons by the rebels should be addressed. The ECOWAS Committee announced that ECOWAS will set up a commission on inquiry to gather facts on the illicit diamond trade and ascertain the situation in all its aspects. Council members pleaded for resolute action such as the measures included in a draft resolution under consideration and stressed the need to have full and genuine cooperation of all countries, in particular the neighbouring countries, in that endeavour.

All participants unanimously condemned the taking of hostages and recalled the urgent need to release all peacekeepers still detained or whose freedom of movement is hampered. The ECOWAS Committee reiterated its confidence in the mission entrusted to the President of Liberia to ensure their rapid liberation.

As for UNAMSIL, the ECOWAS Committee argued in favour of a much more robust mandate, towards peace enforcement, so that State authority could be re-established over the whole territory of Sierra Leone, in particular along the border and in the diamond-producing areas. Some Council members were also in favour of a more robust mandate but other members raised questions about the implications of such a choice, in particular in terms of the relationship with the parties on the ground, especially the rebels, the rules of engagement and the strength of the force, and noted that some troop-contributor countries might be reluctant to participate in a mission of that kind. ECOWAS countries announced their readiness to contribute troops to a strengthened UNAMSIL (up to

3,000) provided that the United Nations and the international community provided them with the necessary equipment and logistical support. All participants were of the view there should be only one force with a unique structure of command and control.

Finally, Council members and Committee members were of the view that, despite differences among them, a close dialogue and cooperation should be maintained between the Security Council and ECOWAS so as to work together towards the same objectives of restoring peace, promoting reconciliation and fostering reconstruction in Sierra Leone.

At the end of this private meeting, a communiqué was issued (S/PV.4163) which reflected the common ground between the Security Council and the ECOWAS Committee.

During the consultations of 30 June, members of the Security Council heard a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sierra Leone, Oluyemi Adeniji, and had a discussion on the current situation and on future developments as well as on a draft resolution on diamonds and arms.

Twenty-one peacekeepers detained were released on 29 June, but 233 peacekeepers and military observers still remain surrounded in Kailahun.

The behaviour and statements of Mr. Sankoh in recent months have shown his fundamental ambivalence vis-à-vis the Lomé Agreement and the role of the United Nations Mission, which led to the violence against UNAMSIL in May. These events changed the conditions under which the Mission was operating.

There was an exchange of views on the following elements:

Several members stressed that Mr. Sankoh had lost his credibility as a partner in the implementation of the Lomé Agreement and that a judicial mechanism should be established to judge him and other prominent responsible persons; different formulas were considered in that regard. Questions were raised as to who could be the new interlocutors in the RUF leadership.

The arms embargo should be tightened and an embargo on diamonds should be established.

The Lomé Agreement remains the framework for the settlement of crisis but some elements have to be reconsidered; in particular, the process of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration should be reviewed.

The Revolutionary United Front should be convinced that it cannot attain power by force.

UNAMSIL should be reinforced, both quantitatively and qualitatively, have a robust and credible posture and coordinate with the Sierra Leonean armed forces in their endeavour to extend the State authority throughout the country. Different views were expressed on the nature of the tasks which should be entrusted to UNAMSIL and on the consequences this entails for troop contributors. According to some members, particular attention should be given to the feasibility of the mandate and to the match between the mandate of the operation and the resources allocated to it.

Somalia

On 29 June, the Security Council held a public meeting to hear a briefing by the Secretariat on the situation in Somalia and on the peace process launched by the President of Djibouti (see S/PV.4166).

After the debate, the President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2000/22) (see S/PV.4167).

Sudan

During consultations held on 2 June, the President drew the attention of the members to a letter received from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan asking for the lifting of sanctions against his country.

During consultations on 22 June, one delegation announced on behalf of the non-aligned countries that it would transmit to the President a letter attaching a draft resolution on the lifting of sanctions against the Sudan. The President then circulated the letter and the attached draft resolution to all Council members for their consideration. It was agreed later to postpone the consideration of the draft to mid-November.

Asia

Bougainville, Papua New Guinea

During consultations held on 14 June, members of the Council heard a briefing by the Director of the

United Nations Political Office in Bougainville, Noel Sinclair, and had an exchange of views.

The Loloata Understanding, concluded in March, was most welcome. Discussions held in Gateway by the two parties were very positive, and the peace process is progressing better than previously. The security situation in Bougainville is on the whole satisfactory, although there are some sporadic incidents. The local economy is recovering. The Office plays a positive role in facilitating contacts and helping reduce differences between the parties.

Council members agreed on a statement made by their President reflecting their common views on the issue (see below).

East Timor

On 27 June, the Security Council held a public meeting to hear a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of UNTAET, Sergio Viera de Mello (see S/PV.4165).

Europe

Balkans

At a public meeting held on 23 June, the Security Council heard a briefing by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Balkans, Carl Bildt, on the situation and future developments of the region. Members of the Council and delegations non-members of the Council took the floor in an open debate (see S/PV.4164 and Resumption 1). The High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy of the European Union, Javier Solana, took the floor before the Council for the first time.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

On 13 June, the Security Council held a public meeting to hear a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Coordinator of United Nations Operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Jacques Paul Klein, and to make their views known (see S/PV.4154).

During consultations on 19 June, members of the Council considered a draft resolution on Bosnia and Herzegovina (extension of the mandate of UNMIBH and of the authorization to SFOR).

At a public meeting held on 21 June, the Security Council adopted resolution 1305 (2000), by which it extended for one year the mandate given to UNMIBH and the authorization given to SFOR (see S/PV.4162).

Cyprus

During consultations held on 7 June, members of the Council considered the Secretary-General's report on UNFICYP (S/2000/496 and Corr.1). They heard a briefing by the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus, Alvaro de Soto, who recalled that two rounds of proximity talks had been held in New York and Geneva and that a third session would be held at Geneva from 5 July. He stressed the need to ensure the strict confidentiality of the talks. He recalled the terms of reference of his mission of good offices (to prepare the ground for meaningful negotiations leading to a comprehensive settlement). He emphasized that different aspects of the problem were interwoven and should therefore be addressed at the same time.

A draft resolution extending the mandate of UNFICYP for six months was presented and supported by Council members.

After the consultations, the President made a statement to the press (see below).

During consultations held on 12 June, the President briefed Council members on the meetings he had held with the parties concerned, who expressed the desire to see their position reflected more precisely in the addendum to the Secretary-General's report. Council members determined that there was agreement among all parties to extend the mandate of UNFICYP and that they did not want to be involved in the wording of that addendum, which is the responsibility of the Secretariat. They agreed to give more time to the Secretariat to find a solution to that problem.

At a public meeting held on 14 June, the Security Council adopted resolution 1303 (2000), by which it extended for six months the mandate of UNFICYP. Before the vote, the President reported on letters received from interested parties (see S/PV.4155).

Georgia

On 2 June, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations briefed the members on the missing UNOMIG patrol in the Kodori Valley. The search continues. At the end of the consultations, the

President made a statement to the press (see below). The Secretariat later reported that the United Nations personnel had been released.

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

At a public meeting held on 9 June, the Security Council heard a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of UNMIK, Bernard Kouchner (see S/PV.4153).

Middle East

Iraq

Humanitarian programme

During consultations on 6 June, the Executive Director of the Iraq Programme presented the report on the implementation of resolution 1281 (1999) (S/2000/520). During the discussion which followed six matters were raised:

Contracts put on hold: although slight progress has been made in the last few months (1,088 contracts still on hold, for a total amount of $1.6 billion, i.e., a decrease of $317 million), many Council members considered that the level of holds still remains excessive, in particular in some key areas (infrastructure, oil spare parts). Further improvements are urgently needed.

Oil industry: Council members agreed to consider that there is an urgent need to address the state of deterioration of the oil industry and therefore to bring again the total allocation for oil spare parts and equipment to $600 million for the next phase of the programme.

Implementation of section C of resolution 1284 (1999): several provisions of that section have been implemented but some still need to be agreed upon, such as the approval of the list of oil spare parts and equipment (para. 18) and the implementation of paragraph 24 (purchase of locally produced goods).

Assessment of the impact of sanctions on the humanitarian situation in Iraq: some delegations were of the view that such a study would be highly useful and was urgently needed.

Payment of Iraqi arrears to the United Nations: some Council members were of the view that Iraq should be allowed to pay its contributions to the United Nations budget by using a small part of the surplus in the account for administrative expenses of the Iraq Programme.

Restricted flying zones: some members reiterated criticism against action taken in these zones, viewed as not conducive to re-establishing cooperation between Iraq and the United Nations.

During consultations held on 8 June, the Council members agreed on a draft resolution to extend the oil-for-food programme.

At a public meeting held on 8 June, the Council adopted resolution 1302 (2000) (see S/PV.4152).

United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission

During consultations on 7 June, the Executive Chairman of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC), Hans Blix, presented his three-month report (S/2000/516). He updated Council members on the current state of recruitments and other activities such as the meeting of the Commissioners. During the discussion that followed, Council members welcomed the work done by the Executive Chairman and reiterated their support for him and his action in implementing resolution 1284 (1999), having in mind the views expressed by Council members. Three areas were addressed:

Organization and staffing. All members emphasized the need to have an efficient, professional and impartial Commission. Some members expressed the view that, in order to ensure a complete departure from previous practice, UNMOVIC should not use any former staff of the United Nations Special Commission. Others said that the Council should not micromanage the recruitment conducted by the Executive Chairman. The latter confirmed that he was guided solely by resolution 1284 (1999) and the Charter of the United Nations. One member suggested that the legal and political expertise within UNMOVIC should be strengthened. Some members stressed the need to ensure a broad geographical representation among UNMOVIC staff. The Executive Chairman gave assurances in this latter regard, bearing in mind that the required expertise is not available in all countries. He said that UNMOVIC would be ready to undertake some re-baselining in Iraq by the end of August if conditions permitted.

Methods of work. Some members expressed concern about the methods of work of UNMOVIC once it can go to Iraq, so that the new body does not repeat the mistakes made, according to them, by the Special Commission. Questions were raised in particular on inspections, technical analysis and interviews. As for inspection procedures, the Executive Chairman explained that he was examining them to see if they needed to be revised. UNMOVIC was analysing the situation after the modalities for sensitive sites were drawn up by Rolf Ekeus in 1996. He confirmed the validity of the memorandum of understanding signed by the Secretary-General and Tariq Aziz in February 1998 on presidential sites.

How to engage Iraq to resume cooperation with UNMOVIC? This question was raised by several members. Some members suggested that the Council should start clarifying the financial monitoring mechanisms which will be established when sanctions are suspended, and that the key remaining tasks in disarmament should be specified so that Iraq would have a better picture of what would happen if it cooperated properly with UNMOVIC.

Some members were of the view that the overall environment should be conducive to the resumption of cooperation between UNMOVIC and Iraq. Special attention was given in that regard to actions in the restricted flying zones which, according to these members, should cease. On the other hand, one member pointed out that resolution 1284 (1999) had been adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter, hence Iraq should comply with all its provisions.

Some members suggested that the Secretary-General could play a broker role between Iraq and the United Nations.

At the end of the consultations, the President of the Council made a statement on behalf of Council members (see below).

Kuwaiti property

During consultations held on 19 June, members of the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General on Kuwaiti property (S/2000/575). The Secretary-General's high-level coordinator, Yuli Vorontsov, briefed the Council and stressed that progress still needed to be made on three issues, namely, national archives, military equipment, and items of artistic and historic value.

Members of the Council stressed the importance of resolving this issue. They agreed that the coordinator's mission should be supported and that Iraq should be urged to cooperate with him. They agreed with the proposals made by the Secretary-General, on the understanding that if UNIKOM personnel should be involved in that endeavour, the Secretary-General would come back to the Council. Some members stressed the need to create an environment conducive to the resumption of cooperation with Iraq.

They agreed that the President should address the press on this issue (see below).

Lebanon

During consultations held on 17 and 18 June, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General reported on the remaining outstanding issues, including a few Israeli violations of the "blue line".

Members of the Security Council considered a draft presidential statement in reaction to the Secretary-General's report of 16 June (S/2000/590 and Corr.1), by which he confirms that Israel has withdrawn its forces from Lebanon in accordance with resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) and met the requirements defined in his report of 22 May 2000 (S/2000/460).

After prolonged discussions and numerous contacts, it was finally agreed that the statement should be issued before the Secretary-General began his visit to Lebanon on 19 June.

The purpose of the statement was for the Security Council to endorse the work done by the United Nations, including the certification of the withdrawal; to note with concern violations that have occurred since 16 June 2000; to call on the parties to exercise utmost restraint and to continue to cooperate with the United Nations and UNIFIL; to note that the United Nations cannot assume law and order functions which are properly the responsibility of the Government of Lebanon; and to stress that the redeployment of UNIFIL should be conducted in coordination with the Government of Lebanon and the Lebanese armed forces.

The Security Council will review the need to extend the present mandate of UNIFIL before its expiration on 31 July, taking into account the actions taken by the Government of Lebanon to restore its effective authority in the area.

The presidential statement (S/PRST/2000/21) was adopted at a public meeting on 18 June (see S/PV.4160).

Before the consultations of 26 June, members of the Council had a videoconference with the Secretary-General, who reported on his trip to the Middle East. At the end, the President of the Council made a statement to the press (see below).

International Tribunals

At a public meeting held on 2 June, the Security Council heard a briefing by the Prosecutor of the International Tribunals for Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia, Carla Del Ponte (see S/PV.4150).

At a public meeting held on 20 June, the Security Council heard a briefing by the President of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, Claude Jorda (see S/PV.4161).

During the consultations of 22 June, members of the Council agreed to establish an informal working group to consider proposals for modification of the statute of the Tribunals.

Other matters

Working group on sanctions

On 2 June, Council members agreed to appoint Ambassador Anwarul Karim Chowdhury of Bangladesh as Chairman of the working group on sanctions established by the Council on 17 April 2000 (see the note by the President (S/2000/319)).

Sanctions Committee on Eritrea and Ethiopia

Council members agreed that Ambassador Hasmy Agam of Malaysia would chair the sanctions committee established pursuant to resolution 1298 (2000) (arms embargo on Ethiopia and Eritrea).

Statements to the press by the President of the Security Council

Procedural matters (2 June 2000)

During today's consultations, members of the Security Council agreed on the programme of work for the month of June.

Today also, we unanimously decided to appoint Ambassador Chowdhury of Bangladesh as Chairman of the working group on sanctions. You remember that the Security Council agreed last April under the Canadian Presidency to set up a working group to address a whole range of issues regarding sanctions. We look forward to seeing that group starting its work very soon and we are confident that Ambassador Chowdhury will chair it with efficiency as he did when he led the Security Council mission to Kosovo.

Georgia (2 June 2000)

Members were briefed today by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the missing UNOMIG patrol in Georgia.

UNOMIG, with the support of the CIS peacekeeping force and the cooperation of the Georgian and Abkhaz authorities, is conducting a search.

Members of the Council express their deep concern at this situation and they will continue to follow the situation closely.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (6 June 2000)

The members of the Council strongly condemn the recent fighting between Rwandan and Ugandan forces in Kisangani, demand an immediate cessation of hostilities, and reiterate their call for the demilitarization of the area as agreed to by both Governments.

The members of the Council believe that armed engagements between the two foreign armies of Rwanda and Uganda on the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of this country are incompatible with the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement and unacceptable.

The members of the Council are concerned at military movements in Equateur Province, particularly those that affect Mbandaka. Members of the Council call on all parties, in particular MLC, to cease all offensive operations.

The members of the Council deplore continued fighting in the Kivu Provinces and condemn all attacks on civilians. They deplore the deterioration of the human rights situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular in the eastern part of the country.

The members of the Council are deeply concerned at reports of a massacre at Katagota and call for a full and immediate investigation.

The members of the Council express their concern that delegates invited to the Cotonou preparatory meeting of the national dialogue were denied permission by Government officials in Kinshasa to leave the country in order to attend the Cotonou meeting.

The members of the Council express their belief that all those invited should be able to participate in the Cotonou meeting and request the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to cooperate fully in the national dialogue.

The members of the Council deplore the restrictions on the movement of MONUC personnel and call on all parties to provide full cooperation with the United Nations.

The members of the Council welcome the meeting in Eldoret, Kenya, between the Presidents of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda.

The members of the Council remain committed to the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement and look forward to its meetings on 15 and 16 June in New York with the Political Committee.

Cyprus (7 June 2000)

Security Council members today heard a briefing by the Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Cyprus, Alvaro de Soto, on the proximity talks preparing the ground for meaningful negotiations leading to a comprehensive settlement.

This is a matter which the Security Council continues to follow with the closest of interest. The Council has stated repeatedly that the status quo in Cyprus is unacceptable.

Council members welcomed the fact that the first two rounds of talks had been conducted in a positive and constructive atmosphere, and without preconditions. They commended the commitment shown by the participants, and encouraged all concerned to continue their efforts towards a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus question on the basis of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council. They looked forward to the continuation of the talks from 5 July.

Council members paid tribute in particular to the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Adviser, and conveyed to them the Council's full support in this important endeavour.

The Council will take early action to renew the mandate of UNFICYP.

Iraq (7 June 2000)

The members of the Security Council considered today the first trimestrial report of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission and heard a briefing by its Executive Chairman, Hans Blix.

They took the opportunity to reiterate their support for the Executive Chairman and his action in implementing Security Council resolution 1284 (1999), having in mind the views expressed by the members of the Council.

The members of the Security Council call on Iraq to cooperate with UNMOVIC and the Executive Chairman, in the framework of the process of implementing resolution 1284 (1999). They reaffirm that the cooperation of the Government of Iraq is essential in order to implement the resolution and before the Council can decide to suspend and, afterwards, lift the sanctions.

The members of the Council acknowledge the need to keep the Iraqi file under regular and comprehensive review. They acknowledge also the specific role of the Secretary-General in that regard.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (12 June 2000)

Members of the Council were briefed by the Secretariat on the current situation.

They condemned the fighting between Ugandan and Rwandan armies, deplored the loss of numerous civilian lives and the damage inflicted by these armies in Kisangani; noted the ceasefire agreed upon by Uganda and Rwanda, and expected that the two countries would live up to their commitments and withdraw from Kisangani.

They were appalled by the humanitarian situation in the city and called for rapid assistance to the civilian population; and expressed their admiration for the courage of MONUC personnel and humanitarian workers who remained in Kisangani in very difficult and dangerous conditions.

They expressed concern at violent demonstrations before MONUC headquarters and recalled the responsibility of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to ensure the security of MONUC.

They noted with concern the statement made by the authorities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo regarding the facilitator of the national dialogue and reiterated their call to them to fully cooperate in this endeavour.

They look forward to the upcoming report of the Secretary-General and express their readiness to consider quickly the recommendations he will make to the Council.

The situation in Bougainville (14 June 2000)

Members of the Security Council welcomed the briefing by Ambassador Noel Sinclair, Director of the United Nations Political Office in Bougainville. They also welcomed the Gateway communiqué, signed on 9 June 2000, and urged the convening of a meeting of the Peace Process Consultative Committee, chaired by the United Nations.

Members expressed their concern about regional instability, given the recent events in Fiji and the Solomon Islands; and reiterated their support for democratic and constitutional processes, and the rule of law.

Signature by Eritrea and Ethiopia of an agreement on the cessation of hostilities (18 June 2000)

Members of the Security Council welcomed the signing at Algiers on 18 June by the Government of Eritrea and the Government of Ethiopia of an agreement on the cessation of hostilities, proposed by the Organization of African Unity.

Members of the Council commended the strenuous efforts of the current Chairman of OAU, Algeria, and its partners and noted the key role played by the proximity talks held at Algiers from 29 May to 10 June 2000. Members of the Council urged both parties to implement fully the agreement on the cessation of hostilities.

Members of the Council further welcomed the dispatch to Algiers by the Secretary-General of a representative from the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to assist with planning for the implementation of the agreement.

Members of the Council expressed their readiness to work closely with the parties and OAU on the implementation of the agreement, and subsequent stages.

Iraq (19 June 2000)

The members of the Council reviewed the report of the Secretary-General, pursuant to paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 1284 (1999), regarding the return of all Kuwaiti properties, including archives, seized by Iraq. They also heard the briefing on that matter by the high-level coordinator appointed by the Secretary-General, Ambassador Yuli Vorontsov.

The members of the Council reiterated their strong support for the coordinator's efforts, and agreed with the Secretary-General's conclusion that understanding and goodwill are of critical importance for the success of his mission. They note that Iraq has returned a substantial quantity of property over a nine-year period but that there remain many items of fundamental importance for Kuwait, which Iraq is under an obligation to return to Kuwait.

The members of the Council approve the recommendations of the Secretary-General contained in his report.

They stress the importance of dialogue among parties and urge Iraq to return the remaining Kuwaiti properties in its possession and to cooperate to ensure the repatriation or the return of all Kuwaiti and third-country nationals or their remains.

Sierra Leone (21 June 2000)

Members of the Security Council met on 21 June with members of the ECOWAS Ministerial Mediation and Security Committee on Sierra Leone, led by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mali, Modibo Sidibe. This meeting was held in the spirit of true partnership, which the participants decided to continue and strengthen in the future.

The members of the Council and of the Ministerial Committee had a full discussion of the current situation in Sierra Leone. They agreed that their common aim, in accordance with the objectives set out in the Lomé Agreement, was to restore stability and normality throughout Sierra Leone, putting an end to violence and encouraging reconciliation between all parties to the conflict.

Council members and the ECOWAS Committee condemned the continued detention by RUF of United Nations peacekeepers of the Indian contingent of UNAMSIL, and the denial of freedom of movement to a large number of other United Nations personnel in the east of the country. They demanded the immediate and unconditional release of all United Nations personnel detained or surrounded, recalled the mandate given by the heads of State and Government of ECOWAS to the President of Liberia to obtain the release of the remaining hostages and called on all leaders in the region to ensure this is brought about speedily.

It was the common position of members of the Security Council and members of the ECOWAS delegation that the terms of the Lomé Agreement have been flouted by the violation of the ceasefire, the attacks on UNAMSIL and the taking of hostages. With the help of appropriate inquiries, those identified as responsible should be brought to justice.

Members of the Council and the ECOWAS delegation expressed their concern about the humanitarian situation in Sierra Leone and called upon all parties to ensure safe and unhindered access of humanitarian assistance to those in need in Sierra Leone, in particular the refugees and displaced persons, women and children. They called upon all States and international and other organizations to provide urgent and substantial humanitarian assistance to the people of Sierra Leone.

Members of the Council commended the ECOWAS States for their enormous sacrifice and contribution to the cause of peace and stability in Sierra Leone and called on ECOWAS members to continue to support peacekeeping efforts in Sierra Leone.

The members of the ECOWAS delegation look to the United Nations to continue providing the Government of Sierra Leone with the necessary assistance to restore law and order in the country and resume security control throughout the territory. Members of the Security Council informed the members of the ECOWAS delegation of ongoing discussions within the Council on draft resolutions concerning the strengthening of UNAMSIL, the control of diamond exports and arms imports, and the provision of justice.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (22 June 2000)

The members of the Council were briefed by the Secretariat on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

They were informed on measures taken by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to close the office of the facilitator of the inter-Congolese dialogue, Sir Ketumile Masire, in Kinshasa.

The members of the Council deplored the lack of cooperation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo with the facilitator designated with the assistance of OAU, including the recent closure of the office of the facilitator.

They called on the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to reaffirm its full commitment to the national dialogue, which constitutes a central element of the Lusaka Agreement. They called for the reopening of the office of the facilitator. The members of the Council requested the President of the Security Council to examine the situation with the Chairmanship and the secretariat of OAU and with the Congolese authorities.

They were informed on the situation in Kisangani and on the process of withdrawal of Ugandan and Rwandan forces.

The members of the Council were deeply concerned at the information that all forces and armed groups have not yet completed their withdrawal from Kisangani.

They reiterated their demand that the Congolese armed opposition and other armed groups immediately and completely withdraw from Kisangani, and called on all parties to the Ceasefire Agreement to respect the demilitarization of the city and its environs.

They were informed on the situation in Equateur Province.

They called on all parties to cease hostilities throughout the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to cooperate fully with MONUC. They called on all parties to implement fully all provisions of the Lusaka Agreement and relevant Security Council resolutions.

The members of the Council were informed on the humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular on the humanitarian assistance delivered by the United Nations agencies and by MONUC to Kisangani.

They were informed that the fighting in Kisangani had resulted in the death of more than 600 civilians and that more than 3,000 civilians were wounded. The shelling of Kisangani also destroyed the premises of UNICEF in Kisangani and wounded United Nations staff members. The members of the Council deplored these events. They called on all parties to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid.

Lebanon (26 June 2000)

The Security Council members heard a briefing by the Secretary-General on his trip to the Middle East, in particular regarding south Lebanon.

The Council members welcomed this briefing and commended efforts by the Secretary-General, his Special Envoy and UNIFIL in achieving the historic implementation of resolution 425 (1978) regarding Israeli withdrawal.

The Security Council members welcomed the proposals by the Secretary-General to bring to an end, as soon as possible, the ongoing violations of the withdrawal line reported to the Council this morning by UNIFIL and reiterate their call upon the parties to respect the line.

The Council members welcomed the intentions of the Secretary-General regarding further steps, including plans for the redeployment of UNIFIL in the south and for the proposed appointment by the Secretary-General of the senior representative in Beirut to deal with all matters regarding south Lebanon.

Burundi (28 June 2000)

The members of the Security Council heard today a briefing on Burundi.

The members of the Council reiterate their strong support to the facilitator of the Arusha process, Nelson Mandela, and urge all parties to cooperate fully with him in order to reach a peace agreement as soon as possible.

The members of the Council note the efforts of the Government of Burundi in the peace process. They welcome in particular the commitments expressed by President Buyoya on the dismantlement of regroupment camps and on the composition of the national armed forces. They encourage the President of Burundi to continue his efforts.

They welcome the closure of some regroupment camps and expect the Government to complete this process.

The members of the Council condemn the continued violence and call on all armed groups to cease their military action and to join the political process. They strongly urge the leaders of the rebel groups to cooperate with the facilitator and to join effectively the next meeting of the peace process in July.

The members of the Council call on all parties to respect human rights and international humanitarian law and to allow access for humanitarian aid.

The members of the Council reiterate their call on donors to resume substantial economic and development assistance to Burundi with due regard to security conditions.

The members of the Council welcome the appointment of the new Representative of the Secretary-General in Burundi, Jean Arnault, and express their support to his efforts.

Iraq (28 June 2000)

The members of the Security Council are dismayed by the attack by a gunman this morning on the building of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Baghdad, resulting in the loss of two lives and in injuries among FAO staff members.

The members of the Council express their condolences to the families of the deceased and to the Governments concerned.

The members of the Council reiterate the need to continue to ensure respect for the security and safety of all persons directly involved in the implementation of the humanitarian programme. The Iraqi authorities are conducting an investigation into the event and the members of the Council would like to have its result as soon as possible.

The members of the Council reiterate their strong support for the difficult work of the humanitarian agencies in Iraq and of the Office of the Iraq Programme.

Saudi Arabia and Yemen (29 June 2000)

The Security Council members welcomed the signing, on 12 June 2000 at Jeddah, and the subsequent ratification, of a treaty defining the maritime and ground borders between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Republic of Yemen. This treaty was made possible thanks to the constructive dialogue between the two States concerned.

The Security Council members consider that this agreement will serve the interest of the two countries and will allow the strengthening of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Republic of Yemen.